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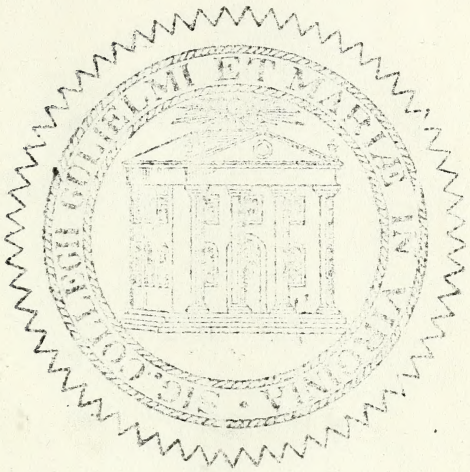
QUARTERLY



HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOLUME V.

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1896-97

Richmond, Va.:
WHITTET & SHEPPERSON, GENERAL PRINTERS.
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WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

QUARTERLY

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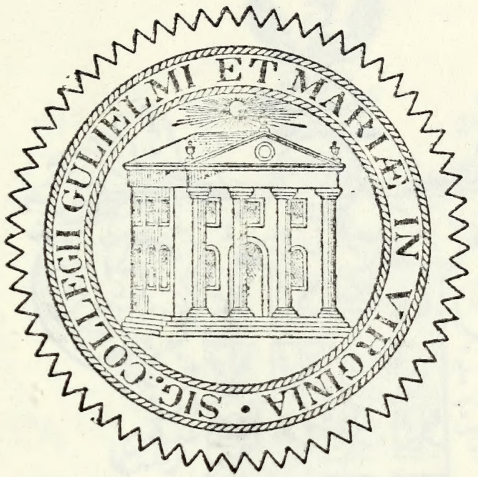

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

EDITOR: LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D.,

PRESIDENT OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

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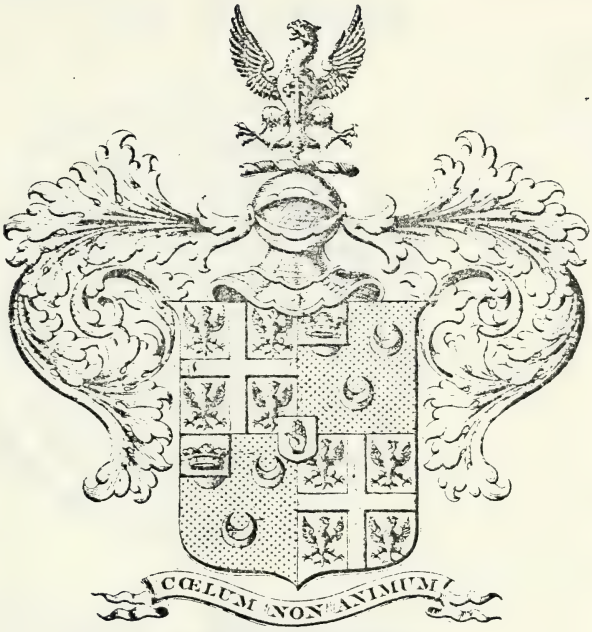

Sir Edward Strachey
of
Sutton Court, Somerset, Baronet.

Vol. V. No. 1. July, 1896.

William and Mary

College Quarterly

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William and Mary College
Quarterly Historical Magazine.

Vol. V. JULY, 1896. No. 1.

TIMSON FAMILY.

[*Concluded from pages* 204 *and* 273, *of Vol. III.*]

9. Samuel Timson, captain, Justice of the Peace, was at the time of his death, in 1740, sole heir of the family. (*Barradall's Reports, MS.*) His inventory amounted in value to £705 .2 .6. His will, dated October 23, 1739, proved May 19, 1740, mentions issue (changing their order from last number)—18. *John*, to whom "he gave the land in Blissland parish, New Kent county, given him by his grandfather." 19. William, to whom he gave the land on which he now lived; 20, Nathaniel, other land in Blissland parish; 21, Anne; 22, Elizabeth. Mary Buckner, to whom he refers as "daughter," was probably a step-daughter, and Samuel Timson who is mentioned as his son in the will of William Timson (1726), was perhaps dead in 1740, since his father does not mention him. In 1748 his personalty was divided between William Timson, Nathaniel Timson, Anne Timson (who subsequently married 1st, Robert Crawley, 2d, about 1761, William Sanders), and Elizabeth who married Nathaniel Crawley.

18. John Timson, eldest son (Samuel,Samuel), (will Feb. 3, 1741-2—June 21, 1742), m. Sarah ———. As John Coke was guardian of John Timson's son, Samuel, in 1760, and his wife was Sarah Hoge, and the Timson name appears in the Coke pedigree, Sarah, the wife of John Timson, may have been a daughter of John Coke. Issue of John Timson and Sarah his wife: 23, Samuel, to whom he gives the "furniture for mustering," mentioned in the will of his father, 9, *Samuel;* 24, Elizabeth; 25, a posthumous child called *John*. Son Samuel was given the tract of land recovered of Edmund Scarburg. This refers to a suit in *Barradall's Reports*. Edmund Scarburg married Anna Maria Jones, dau. of Rev. Roland Jones, and she mar-

ried 1st Capt. William Timson, 2d Major William Barber, 3rd Edmund Scarburgh, 4th John Thornton, and died aged 76, in 1760 (will in York county, epitaph in Vol. XI., *Va. Hist. Soc. Coll.*)

19. William Timson (Samuel, Samuel), (will, November 30, 1756,—January 17, 1757), married Elizabeth, who m'd. 2dly John Ferguson. Issue 26, Anne, born September 10, 1752 (*Bruton Register.*)

20. NATHANIEL was dead before his brother 19, William.

23. SAMUEL TIMSON, born in 1740, was under age, when a suit started in York county about the land, sued for in the General Court, and on which Anna Maria Thornton lived. He is stated in a special verdict to have been the son of William Timson, but this is clearly a mistake, as William left only one daughter, Anne, and it is easy to follow Samuel from guardian to guardian till he comes of age. Besides, William Timson had no interest in the land in dispute. In 1771 Samuel Timson, of the county of York, and his cousins, John Jones, Frances Barber Jones, Roland Jones, and Mary, his wife, Ann Hudson, widow, and relict of John Hudson, and Orlando Jones, and Mary, his wife, of the county of Hanover, sold to Edward Champion Travis of James City county, gent., the tract known as Timson's Neck (now Travis' Neck.)

The will of Samuel Timson was dated September 13, 1781, and was proved June 17, 1782. He mentions his daus. 25, Sarah and 26, Elizabeth, and wife Mary. Witnesses, Ambrose Jackson, Sarah Valentine, and Sarah Timson. Mary Timson qualfied on the will with Sarah Major and Ralph Graves as securities. Samuel Timson, so deceased, had a first wife Ann Thornton, daughter of Thomas and Ann Thornton, of Gloucester. (Family Bible.) The copy published of the inscription on the tombstone in Gloucester county has the name Sarah instead of Ann, which must be a mistake. (See *Quarterly*, Vol. III., p. 220.) Anne Thornton was born September 11, 1739 (Bible), and died February 28, 1763 (tombstone and Bible). (The inscription published says she died in her twenty-first year, which is clearly another error of the copy for twenty-fifth year.) Her daughter 27, Anne Thornton Timson, married March 2, 1777, Samuel Major, who was born April 26, 1754. (Bible.) Samuel Major died January 2, 1785, and his will mentions son Samuel and Mary (who both died without issue.) A third child was Anne, born September 10, 1785 (Bible), after her father's death. She married Richard Garrett, April 8, 1807. She left issue, among other, the late Dr. Robert Garrett, father of Prof.

Van F. Garrett, of William and Mary College. Richard Garrett, Sr.'s Will (June 22, 1802—February 20, 1804) mentions children, Richard, Polly, William, John, Edmund, and Robert. (*York Records.*)

25. JOHN TIMSON, brother of 23, Samuel, married Sarah (Jackson?) and had 29, Elizabeth Jackson, born October 9, 1767 (*Bruton Register*); 30, probably Mary, who married Thomas Sherlock; 31, probably Priscilla, who married William Henley (marriage bond, 1800.)

EXCURSUS—THORNTON.

Below is given a careful copy of a Bible-leaf in possession of the family of Dr. Van F. Garrett, of Williamsburg. Around 3, 4, and 5, are drawn the words in the margin, "All these were the children of Anne Bickerton"; so that the interpretation should be as follows:

Thomas Thornton (born 1714, died 174—) and Anne, his wife, subsequently Anne Bickerton (born 1709, died 1st September, 1775), had issue: 1, Anne, born September 11, 1739, died February 28, 1763; 2, William, born October 16, 1741, and died the 5th day of November, 17—; John, born March 1st, 1743.

Anne Thornton married Samuel Timson, and had issue: Anne Thornton Timson (born June 22, 1762) married Samuel Major. Issue: 1, Samuel, d. s. p.; 2, Mary, d. s. p.; 3, Anne, married Richard Garrett, Senior.

William Thornton, Sr., and Susannah Thornton, mentioned in the register, were probably the parents of Thomas Thornton. William Thornton, Sr., was probably William Thornton[3], son of William Thornton[2], son of William Thornton[1], of Mr. Stanard's pedigree in my October number.

FROM FAMILY BIBLE.

1. William Thornton, Senior, Departed this life The 5th Day of January, 1741.

2. Susanna Thornton Departed This life the 29th Day of August, in the year of our Lord 1744.

3. Ann Thornton was Born September ye 11th Day, on Tuesday, 1739, about 3 o'clock In the afternoon.

4. William Thornton, born October the 16, 1741, & Died The 5th Day of November, 17—.

5. John Thornton was Born March ye 1st Day, 1743, on Tuesday Night, about 10 o'clock at Night.

6. Thomas Thornton Departed This life the 2nd Day of January, 174—.

7. Thomas Thornton was Born September 24, 1714, on Friday, about an hour within night.

8. Ann Timson, Daughter of Thos & Ann Thornton, Departed This Life the 28th of February, 1763.

9. Ann Thornton Timson, daughter of Samuell and Ann Timson, was born June the 22nd, 1762, And married to Samuel Major, March the 2, 1777.

Mary Major, Daughter of Samuel and Ann Major, was born January the 30th, 1779, & died the 28th of May, 1812.

Ann Major, Daughter of Samuel and Ann, was born September the 10th, 1785.

10. Ann Bickerton Departed this Life 1st of September, 1775, in the 66th year of her age.

11. Mary Major departed this life on Thursday, the 22nd of August, 1776, at 25 minutes after 11 O'clock.

12. Samuel Major was born the 26th of April, 1754.

13. Samuel Major Departed this life January 29th, 1785.

14. Richard Garrett married to Ann Major April the 18th, 1807.

STRACHEY OF SUTTON COURT.

(*Continued from page* 192.)

The Strachey family is one of great antiquity. Sir John Strachey was one of the 20 knights made at the investiture of Edward the Black Prince, 1337. After him the regular order of the family from Gyles Strachey, son of William Strachey, of Saffron Walden, in Co. of Essex, in reign of Edward VI., 1547, was as follows. Gyles had issue: William Strachey, of Saffron Walden (b. 1547–d. 1586). Issue of the last was William Strachey (b. 1561–d. 1598). He married Mary Cook, and they had one son William, who became Secretary to Lord Delaware, and was the author of *Historie of Travaile in Virginia.* This William married Frances Foster in 1588. Issue, one son, William, who married Elenor Read in 1620. His son by this union was William Strachey, who went to Virginia and died there in 1686, leaving one child, Arabella Strachey, who married, 1st, John Cox, and 2d, John Walter, both of Virginia. By the first husband she had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Col. John Smith, of Abingdon Parish, Gloucester Co., Virginia, son of Major Lawrence Smith. Elizabeth Smith died in 1704, and Col. Smith in 1719–20. (See *Chart Pedigree*, p. 194.) The second William Strachey, whose son William went to Virginia, married 2dly, Elizabeth Cross. Their son, John Strachey, of Sutton Court & Gray's Inn, 1634–1674, married Jane Hodges, December, 1662, and had one child only, a son, John Strachey, 1671–1743, who married Elizabeth Elletson. They had 18 children, 9 sons and 9 daughters. Henry Strachey, the 1st son, became the father of Sir Henry, the 1st Baronet, whose BROTHER *Edward*, succeeded him to the estate, and whose son *Edward*, 3d Baronet, succeeded him. (See the outline of pedigree, p. 194.)

The 15th child and the 9th son of John Strachey and Elizabeth Elletson was the John who came to Virginia and married Elizabeth Vernon. (See outline of pedigree.)

Dr. John Strachey located in King and Queen Co., Va. The *Virginia Gazette* contains an advertisement that on December 6, 1769, would be sold the dwelling-house of the late Henry Strachey, deceased (his son), in King and Queen Co., situated about two miles from Dudley's Ferry, and twenty miles respectively from the court-houses of New Kent, King William, King and Queen, Middlesex and Gloucester counties. It was described as a large brick-house, with three rooms to a floor, having the necessary out-houses, a fine crab orchard, &c. My chief information regarding the Strachey family is derived from Dr. Claudius H. Mastin,[1] who, as shown by the chart pedigree in last number, is a lineal descendant of Dr. John Strachey, through his daughter Elizabeth. Dr. Mastin has the book-plate of Dr. John Strachey, printed from an old copper plate now in possession of Sir Edward Strachey, at Sutton Court, and being the plate from which the book-marks of the library at Sutton Court were printed. The book-plate bears the arms of the Strachey family, viz.: Strachey quarterly with Hodges, impaled with Elletson, and surmounted by a crest and eagle gules charged on breast with a silver cross crosslet fitchee. The motto was assumed by the first Sir Henry Strachey in 1764—*Cœlum non Animum.* "The arms which came to me," writes the Doctor, "were upon heavy parchment, beautifully colored, 8 x 10 inches."

Dr. Mastin has, in addition, the arms of his father's family, as well as the arms of the Fairfax, Vernon and Metcalfe branches, in vellum as well as engraved on silver, and a seal which his grandfather, Dr. Claudius Levert, of the French Navy, wore upon his watch, also an old mourning ring of gold with an amethyst seal and enameled around the ring: "John Metcalfe obiit 26 Octr 1758." This John was an uncle of Thomas Metcalfe, who married Elizabeth Strachey, the father to the grandmother of Dr. Mastin.

Dr. Mastin's collections of old paintings consists of 1st, a very fine painting of John Strachey, who married Jane Hodges in 1662. He was a graduate of Oxford, and is dressed in the red gown of a barrister at law; artist unknown. 2d, Paintings of John Strachey and his wife, Elizabeth Elletson, descended to Dr. Mastin from his grandmother as the work of Sir Peter Lely. But their author is uncertain. 3d, Portrait of Admiral Edward Vernon, certainly from

[1] See *Appleton's Cyclopædia of Biography* for a brief sketch of Dr. Mastin.

the brush of Sir Godfrey Kneller. It is an elegant painting, in good preservation. 4th, A number of other old oil paintings of members of the various branches of his family, besides a number of miniatures on ivory and copper, all of which are works of art as well as pictures of value, on account of family interest.

A little book published by Houghton, Mifflin and Co., *Talks in a Country House*, by Sir Edward Strachey, the present Baronet, contains a very good engraving of the south side of "Sutton Court," and also a good likeness of Sir Edward standing in his library. On the wall are hanging three portraits, duplicates of some which Dr. Mastin has in his house in Mobile, and which were painted by the same artist, Sir Peter Lely. A paper, descriptive of Sutton Court, written by Sir Edward Strachey, may be seen in the Somersetshire *Archæological and Natural History Society's Proceedings* of 1867. Sutton Court is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, manor house in England, and dates back long beyond the general survey of Domesday!

The following interesting notes of families allied[1] to the Strachey family are in the words of Dr. Mastin:

NOTES.

THE HODGES family is one of very great age. Sir Edward Strachey has sent me an *unbroken pedigree* of them, from King John down to the union, with John Strachey in 1662, and I have in my collection of silver plate the wedding presents given at that marriage! Decr 1662!

THE ELLETSON family is of very much later date, and beyond the fact of being a family of "Gentlemen" (as the pedigree states) there has been nothing of note to mention.

THE CROSS family came down *in line* from the Earls of Ormond, and was noted as taking an active part in the Spanish war with England.

THE VERNON FAMILY.[2] Ralph de Vernon, of Vernon, in Normandy, was a Lord of that little town; he went to England with the Conqueror and founded the family. (See Abbey Battle Roll after Battle of Hastings, where his name is prominent.) James Vernon, Secretary of State to King William III., came down *in line* from him. He was the father of Admiral Edward Vernon, who, in turn, was the uncle of Elizabeth Vernon, who married John Strachey, M. D., of Sutton Court. I have in my possession several pieces of silver plate-salvers, bearing the name, and also a portrait of the Admiral, pinxt by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

THE MASTIN family is Welsh. My grandfather, Francis Turner Masten,

[1] The Metcalfe family is treated under a separate head.

[2] "The Vernon pedigree came to me from the papers and parchments left by my grandmother, Ann Lee Metcalfe, and have subsequently been attested by the Herald's College."—*Dr. Mastin.*

came to America, with his brother, Thomas Bryant Mastin, when Lord Fairfax came over. They came from the little town of Mostyn, in Wales, and by degrees has been changed to Mostin, and then *Mastin*. The brother of my grandfather, Thomas Bryant Mastin, was one of the executors of the will of Lord Fairfax; and by consulting *Hening's Statutes at Large* you may likely find all you wish to know of us! Our relationship with the Fairfax family will enable you to trace our descent, if you have any *curiosity* in that respect.

THE LEVERT family is an old French family which came from near Avignon. It was a noble family and originated from one Dominique Claude de Vert. After the revolution of 1793, all titles of nobility being abrogated, the family assumed the name of Levert. Suffice it to say of them that it was largely a family of physicians, and all of them were, in one way or another, connected with the French Army. My grandfather, Dr. Claude Levert, being a fleet surgeon in the French Navy, and a *personal friend* of General Lafayette, he came with the Count de Rochambeau to Yorktown, during the Revolution. I have in my collection of portraits a picture of General Lafayette, which *he* gave to my mother when he made his last visit to America. The late General Edward Levert, of the French Army and the Engineer of Bazine at Metz, was a nephew of my grandfather, Dr. Claude Levert. A daughter of General Edward Levert resides at Angouleme, France.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

STRACHEY, 1600. Argent on a cross engrailed between 4 eaglets gules a fleurdelis between 4 cinque foils or. *Crest*, a lion rampant ermine, crowned and supporting a cross patee-fitchee or.

STRACHEY, 1700. Argent, a cross between 4 eaglets gules. *Crest*, an eagle displayed gules, charged upon the breast with a cross crosslet fitchee argent.

[These are the present arms of all the Stracheys and descendants.]

After 1764. (Motto), *Coelum-non-animum* was assumed by Sir Henry Strachey.

CROSS, of Blackmore and Somerset. Quarterly argent and gules. In the 1st quarter a cross crosslet gules. (No crest.)

[I do not know the motto, if any.]

HODGES. Or 3 crescents sable, on a canton of the 2nd, a coronet of the 1st.

Crest. In a coronet or a crescent sable.

[The Hodges have never had a motto.]

ELLETSON, of Alverstoke. Argent a lion gules rampant regardant—no crest brought to the family.

METCALFE. Upon a field argent 3 calves sable passant.

After 1581, A. D., *Crest*: A talbot proper sejant, his dexter paw grasping a golden target.

(Motto). *Dulcia-possideo-Arva.*

VERNON (old arms). Upon a field or a fess blue charged with 3 sheaves of wheat or.

Crest. A woman holding a sheaf of wheat on her left arm, her right hand grasping a reap hook.

Motto. Vernon-semper-viret. Sometimes, "Vernon always green."

[These arms are different with the branches of the family, owing to the various quarterings, impalements, etc. The crest is uniform.]

LEVERT, de Vert.

[The old seal in my collection has been so injured by age that I am not able to give its colors, and, besides, French heraldy is so very uncertain that there is little reliance to be placed upon old seals.]

METCALFE FAMILIES.

I. METCALFE OF RICHMOND COUNTY, VA.[1]—From Foster's *Pedigrees of Yorkshire Families, North and East Riding*, Vol. III.—1. RICHARD[1] METCALFE, of North Allerton, York county, Eng., was a brother of Gilbert Metcalfe, of Hood Grange. He was the father of 2, Richard[2] Metcalfe, of North Allerton, who died about 1640.

2. RICHARD[2] METCALFE (Richard[1]) was father of 3, George[3] Metcalfe, of Thornborough Hall, aged 42 years in 1666; 4, Richard, a merchant in York; 5, Gilbert,[3] a merchant in London; 6, Peter, a merchant in York; 7, John; 8, Thomas; 9, Roger.

3. GEORGE[3] METCALFE (Richard[2], Richard[1]) was the father of 10, Sir Gilbert Metcalfe, Knight, Lord mayor of York in 1695, who married Mary, daughter of ——. She proved her husband's will at York October 11, 1698. "He died June 28, 1698, aged 41; buried in the Church of Saint Martin's Micklegat, M. I., near the altar." Issue of Sir Gilbert Metcalfe 11, George, baptized 1686; 12, Gilbert, baptized 21st and buried 25th April, 1689. [So far the English records, but the Richmond county, Virginia, records show]:

5. Gilbert[3] Metcalfe, merchant of London, who had extensive dealings with Virginia, married Jane ———, and had issue: 13, Richard;[4] 14, Jane Talbott, wife of Ambrose Talbott (dead before 1708); 15, Mary, wife of Samuel Remington, of Low Layton, Essex county; 16, William; 17, Gilbert,[4] of Jamaica (dead before 1708); 18, Anne (dead before 1708). The particular authority for these statements in the Richmond county records is as follows:

METCALFE DEED.

Deed dated Nov. 9, 1708, between "Jane Metcalfe, widow and executrix of last will and testament of Gilbert Metcalfe, late of City of London, and also executrix of last will and testament of Gilbert Metcalfe, late of one of her Majesty's plantations called Jamaica, deceased; William Metcalfe, of the City of York, merchant; Jane Talbott, formerly Metcalfe, wife of Ambrose Talbott,

[1] In the January QUARTERLY, p. 165, it was said, by mistake, that the Metcalfe family, of Richmond county, was from Bristol.

late of London, merchant, deceased; and Samuel Remington, of Low Layton, in the County of Essex, merchant, and Mary, his wife; which said William Metcalfe, Jane Talbott, and Mary Remington are living, and said Gilbert, of Jamaica, and Ann, a sister to him, are dead; all being children of said Gilbert Metcalfe, late of London, merchant, deceased, and Jane, his wife, of the first part; and

Gilbert Metcalfe, of Rappahannock, in the county of Richmond, Virginia, merchant, son and heir of Richard Metcalfe, late of same place, merchant, deceased; which said Richard was one of the sons of said first named Gilbert Metcalfe and Jane, his wife."

AWARD OF ROBERT CARTER.

Whereas a suit att Law was brought by Edward Barrow, of Richmond County, Gent^n, against Gilbert Metcalfe, of the Same County, Gent., before the court of the said County, for Certaine Slaves Detained by the Said Metcalfe from the Said plt.; Whereupon a Jury brought in a Special Verdict upon the whole Facts of the case; but before the said Court gave any Judgment thereon the Said contending parties Entered into a Rule of Court by theire Consent and request to Submit the Suite and all other Diferences, Claimes, & Demands of Either of the Said parties to the Estate Mr. Richard Metcalfe Dyed possest of in this Collony, to my Examination & Settlement, and that Judgment and Execution Shoud go accordingly, bearing Date the first Day of August, 1711; To determine this matter the best I coud, the Contending parties have bin before me. I have Considered the proceedings in this case, the Facts found by the Jury, the papers produced on both Sides, The Will of Gilbert the Grand Father, the Long Entercourse by Letters between M^rs. Metcalfe and this Richard, her Son, and, after his Death, to his Relict, M^rs. Barrow; also, the Letters of the Said Richard's Brothers to him, and likewise Richard's long Possession, his claime to his Uncle, the alderman of York, his Estate.

Upon the whole, it is my opinion that Barrow recover the negroes Claimed in his Declaration, or as many of them as shall be alive on the Fifteenth Day of november next, and those negroes also that have bin seized by the Said Metcalfe since ye action brought, and also the Children that have bin borne of any of the Said negroes since Metcalfe hath had the possession of them, as the proper Estate of the sd Richard; and my further opinion is, That the Said negroes and theire Increase, or as many of them as Shall be Liveing, be Delivered to the Said Barrow on the Said 15th of november next, and not before, and, if not then done, that Execution Issue; That in the mean time Gilbert have the Laboure and Government of the Said Slaves; that he findes them with provissions, and use them wth Humanitie; and that at the End of the time, the said Gilbert pay to the Said Barrow, for every one of the said Slaves, a new Cotton Suite, two Shifts, a paire [of] Shoes & Stockings, and three barrells of Corne; and also five pounds Sterling Damage, which Summ of five pounds is to be in lieu of all Damages whatsoever the said Barrow may or might Claime or recover for Detention of said negroes, or for the Death of any of them, or for any other cause or thing relating to this Suit, Except the cost of Suit, which 'tis my opinion be born Equally between the contending parties.

Witness my hand and Seale this 2^d day of June, 1712.

ROBERT CARTER, (SEALE)

And Forasmuch as Mrs. Jane Metcalfe, Daughter of the said Richard, and Sister to the Said Gilbert, and now maintained by the Said Gilbert Claiming of theire Said Fathers Estate as her portion from the Said Barrow, to prevent further trouble, hath agreed to Stand to my Determination relateing to her Claime out of her Said Fathers Estate, and the Said Barrow agreeing to performe what I should Judge Equitable therein.

It is my opinion that the Said Barrow upon the Settleing of all matters with the said Gilbert upon the Said Fifteenth of november next, and upon the Said Gilberts giveing good Security to the Court, to be answerable to the Said Jane for her Said Portion & the Interest thereof. That he the s^{d} Barrow pay unto the s^{d} Gilbert in money Sterling by good bills of Exchange to the Value of the Eighth part of the Said Richard, Deceased, his Estate according to the appraisement thereof or else in good young negroes to be reputed the Said Jane & to be for her maintainance to be Valued by Foure Substantial men of the neighbourehood to be Appointed by the Court.

In Witness whereof I have likewise hereunto Sett my hand this 2^{d} Day of June, 1712. ROBERT CARTER.

Truly Recorded the 7th day of August, 1712.

Test JNO. TAYLOE, Dcc.

From these documents it would seem that

13. RICHARD[4] METCALFE (Gilbert,[3] Richard,[2] Richard[1]) had 19. Gilbert,[5] "son and heir"; 20, Jane. Another court order gives 21, Anne;[5] and *Barradall's Reports* (MS.) shows that Anne Metcalfe (died 1728), who married 2dly, Edward Barrow, was a daughter of Capt. John Stone, and that Richard Metcalfe had by her: 22, Mary; 23, Elizabeth; 24, John;[5] 25, Sarah. One of these daus. married Spicer.

19. GILBERT[5] METCALFE made his will July 21, 1736, but d. s. p. He married widow Susanna Fauster (see deed Gilbert Metcalfe, Sept. 4, 1717, *Rich. County Records*). She had dau. Anne Fauster, who m. Barber, and had John and Samuel.

20. ANNE[5] METCALFE m. John Opie, March 1713. (See Gilbert M.'s will, July 2, 1736; "Lindsays in America.") Issue: *Lindsay Opie*, who m'd in 1734 Sarah Heale, dau. of George Heale (marriage bond in North[d]), and had John, Thomas, George, Anne, Lindsay (Lindsay Opie's will; Travers Colston's will, 1749–50); *Susanna Opie* born Feb. 5, 1719–d. 1749 (St. Stephen's Parish Register, Northl'd. Co.) m'd 1st, Rodham Kenner (d. 1742), 2d, Travers Colston (b. Jan'y 4, 1714; d. 1750; Colston's 1st wife was Alice Corbin Griffin, dau. of Col. Thomas Griffin, Richmond Co., Va.); *Thomas* (see "Lindsay Family,") born Feb. 25, 1716.

24. JOHN[5] METCALFE; will Nov. 8, 1728, mentions mother "Anne Barrow," brother-in-law, Benj. Rust, executor, and Sarah his wife, "brother Gilbert to act as adviser." No issue mentioned.

25. SARAH, WIFE OF BENJAMIN RUST had issue: John Rust, b. Nov. 2, 1725; Anne Rust, b. Oct. 4, 1727; Metcalfe Rust, b. Sept. 12, 1729; Sarah Rust, b. Sept. 22, 1731. See North Farnham Parish, Richmond County Records.

As described in Foster's Pedigree of the Family, Richard[2] Metcalfe who died in 1640 was brother of George Metcalfe who married Elizabeth, dau. of William Talbot.

II. METCALFE OF KING WILLIAM CO., VA.

This family came also from Yorkshire in the beginning, and my chief information in regard to it is derived from Dr. Claudius H. Mastin, of Mobile, Alabama, who gives me the result of his researches as follows:

THE METCALFE family is of Danish origin, the founder Adam de Dente, Lord of Dente in Denmark, a celebrated warrior, went to England with Canute. In the division of lands, Canute gave him a large tract of land in what is now the Shire of York. This land was contained *between three hills;* a hill in Danish is called "calfe," "metta" is the word used for *between,* and thus the name of "Metta-Calfe," *Metcalfe!* It gave origin to the coat of arms, which is charged with three black calves: what is known as a "canting coat." In 1581 A. D. The family married into the Talbot family, and she being an heiress brought a large estate, and the crest of the Talbots was adopted. This Talbot crest is still used by the family and is the mark of distinction between the *old* family and that of the late Sir Theophilus J. Metcalfe, late Governor-General of Jamaica[1] and also Canada. He was unable to prove his descent from the old family, and the College of Heralds declined to register him the old arms without "*differencing*" them, which they did by marking "a dagger fess wise" across the shield and substituting another crest for him. These facts were communicated to our family by the Garter King of Arms of the college, and I have in my records the original letters with the seal of the college. The silver plate owned by the family in America and bearing the Talbot crest is in my possession, as it came to me from my grandmother Ann Lea Metcalfe. I also have in my possession "the skeleton coat of arms," as sent to my great grandfather Thomas Metcalfe, by the Herald's College, London, 1776 A. D.

Thomas Metcalfe (my ancestor) was the son of Samuel Metcalfe, a grocer at Northwich, in the County of Cheshire, England; he was born on the 10th day of August, 1734 O. S., baptized on the 23d day of August, 1734, as is shown by the parish register as given by the Vicar of Northwich, in said county. He arrived in Virginia on the 16th day of May, 1751, having come to America with his uncle John Metcalfe. He married on 23d of November, 1756 N. S., with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Strachey, M. D., of Sutton Court, Somersetshire, England. Elizabeth Strachey was born August 13, 1734, O. S. They had children as follows:

[1] Was Sir Theophilus J. Metcalfe descended from Gilbert Metcalfe, of Jamaica? If so the records of Richmond county, Va., might assist his genealogist.

1. John Metcalfe born October 26, 1757, died October 26, 1758, his sponsors were Miss Mary Price, Dr. William Harwood, and Mr. John Metcalfe.

2. Ann Lee Metcalfe born May 4, 1760, her sponsors were John Whiting, his wife, and Miss E. Shackelford.

3. Thomas Metcalfe born November 1, 1761, his sponsors were Miss Alice Corbin, Commissary Robinson, and Mr. Dasher.

4. John Strachey Metcalfe born January 24, 1765, his sponsors were Edwin Fleet, and John Whiting and his wife.

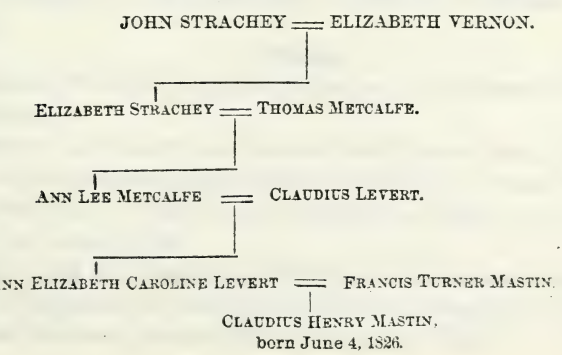
5. Betty Metcalfe born June 21, 1767, her sponsors were Alice Robinson, and Mrs. Catherine Smith, and Mr. Guy Smith.

6. Vernon Metcalfe was born March 12, 1771, his sponsors were Dr. Nath. Carpenter and wife, and Mr. George Lyne.

7. Charlotte Metcalfe born February 2, 1776, received private baptism and died February 10, 1776.

None of these children ever married save Ann Lee Metcalfe who married Dr. Claudius Levert and was my grandmother; also Vernon Metcalfe the sixth child, who married Catherine Catlett August 21, 1812, and had one child, James Metcalfe, who was born June 7, 1813; he married with Miss Margaret Harrison on September 1, 1855, and had a daughter, C. Vernon Metcalfe, who was born on 12th of June, 1856, and died September 19, 1858, at 7 o'clock P. M. James Metcalfe himself died in 1868, and with him the Metcalfe family, from whom I came, has become extinct in America.

The uncle of Thomas Metcalfe who brought him to America in 1734, O. S., was *John Metcalfe* who died without having married; but I can't say whether he died in America or after he had returned to England. I only recall the fact of his death from a "mourning ring" in our collection of MSS. records, &c., which is enameled with his name, birth and death thereon. I am sorry that I am so pressed for time at this date, as it is my busy season, with a number of serious surgical cases on hand, which prevents me just now from going into detail as to the Metcalfe line back through several generations. To do so would require that I go over a very large collection of MSS., records, &c., which fill a large iron safe, and it would take me weeks to overlook them. This memoranda I take from family Bible, and from note-books in reference to wills, baptisms, &c., &c. My main records are from parish registers and vicars' reports. Thomas settled with his uncle John in King William county, Va.



Sir Henry Metcalfe, late of 28 Well Walk, London, has prepared with great care the entire history of this family from the time of Adam de Dente, who went to England with Canute. The whole is contained in a very large roller map, which he sent to me several years ago; besides, I have all the old papers as sent to the family from the Heralds' College.

It might be of interest to add that the present "Mount Vernon" was first owned by Lawrence Washington, and by him named for Admiral Edward Vernon, with whom L. Washington had sailed in his expedition against Carthegena and Porto-Bello, whilst L. Washington was serving in the British Navy.

JOURNAL OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

(CONTINUED.)

[133]

March 10th, 1768.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of Wm & Mary College. Present.

The Revd. Mr Horrocks, President,

Mr Camm, E. Jones & Mr Johnson.

Resol: that the Sum of £50 be allow'd to the Corporation of the City of Williamsburg to be apply'd towards defraying the Expenses of stopping the Progress of the Small Pox.[1]

Resol: that the Sum of £50 be also allow'd to Doctr. Ia: Carter for his Care and attendance on those infected with the said Disorder at the College.

Resol: that a Person be employ'd to carry William Marshall (lately infected with the Small Pox) to his Guardian,[2] with an Acct. of his Board & Attendance in the said Disorder, & that he be order'd not to return till the same is paid.

[134] April 15th 1768.

At a meeting of the President & Masters of William & Mary College.

Present.

The Revd Mr James Horrocks, President; Mr Camm, E. Jones & Mr Johnson.

Whereas this Society has received Intelligence from John Earnshaw Esqr that there appears to be considerable Arrears due to the College by the late Collectors of the Duties on Tobo for the Upper District of James River.[3]

Resol: that Mr President, Mr Camm, & E. Jones, or any two of them, be appointed to wait on the said Mr Earnshaw in Order to examine the Books, which he has obligingly offer'd.

Resol: that the above Committee is desir'd to make their Report Tomorrow Morning.

Resol: that Mr Champion Travis[4] be removed to the Moral & Mathematic Schools.

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[1] The *Virginia Gazette* announced the death of Dudley Digges, eldest son of Dudley Digges, of the small pox, February 4, 1768. (See Vol. I., *Digges Family.*)

[2] The guardian was Rev. James Marye. (*Bursar's Book.*) William was son of Rev. Mungo Marshall, who married Lucy Mary Marye, sister of Rev. James Marye. (*Virginia Historical Collections*, Vol. V.) He took M. D. at Edinburgh, practiced in Virginia, but died without issue.

[3] By the charter the college received one penny a pound on all tobacco exported.

[4] John Johnson, "yeoman and ancient planter," was living at Jamestown Island in 1624, with his wife Anne, son John, aged one year; daughter Anne, aged 4 years; and maidservant. He patented 15 acres on East side of the Island. Edward Travis married his "only daughter and heir" before 1637, when he got a patent for land at Chippoake's Creek, in James City county (now Surry county). Burgess for James City county in 1644, patented 326 acres at east end of Jamestown Island in 1653, which was confirmed to "his son and heir," Edward Travis in 1663. (*Land Register* and Hotten's *Immigrants.*) Edward Travis and John Champion died both in 1700. (Epitaphs on tombstones in burial ground at east end of the Island.) The widow of Edward Travis married John Brodnax, burgess for Jamestown Island in 1723 and 1726. Edward Champion Travis, evidently grandson of Edward Travis and John Champion married, Susannah (died aged 32, October 28, 1761, tombstone in same place), daughter of Col. Joseph Hutchings, of Norfolk. Burgess of Jamestown from 1752 to his death in 1779. Issue: Elizabeth (born 1748), Amy, John (all three died infants), Champion, member Conventions 1774, 1775, colonel of state regiment 1775, naval commissioner 1776, justice, sheriff, etc., Edward, captain in Revolutionary Navy, John under age in 1779. Edward Travis married 1st Betsy Taite, died in 1773; married 2dly, Clara, daughter of Benjamin Waller, by whom: Joseph H., married Patsy, widow of Montague Williams and daughter of John Waller of "Enfield," Edward and others (see Hayden). Col. Champion Travis, who married Elizabeth Boush, daughter of Capt. Francis Boush, of Norfolk, had Susan, who married Edmund Ruffin, noted agriculturist, Catherine, who married Jesse Cole, of Williamsburg, Betsy, who married William I. Cocke, of Surry, Robert, unmarried, and Samuel, member House of Delegates, served in war of 1812, married Elizabeth Bright, of Hampton; issue, one son, Francis, who died February 13, 1818, aged 17 years; and five daughters: Susan, who married Richard Channing Moore, Elizabeth, who married Samuel F. Bright, Virginia, who married Albert G. Southall, Catherine, who married John M. Maupin, Julia, who married Robert H. Armistead, Esq., father of Robert T. Armistead, attorney at law, now resident in Williamsburg. Col. Edward Champion Travis' will was proved in York county, September 20, 1779. He left

[135] April 15th 1768.

Present as before mentioned.

The Report of John Camm & Emanuel Jones.

In obedience to the order of the President & Masters pass'd yesterday, we wait'd upon John Earnshaw[1] Esqr and were by his favour permitted to examine the certain Books in his possession, by which it appears to us that the Sum of three hundred and thirty-five pounds, nineteen shillings and six pence current money has been received for Duties on Tobacco enter'd in the upper district of James River from October 15th 1763 to September 28th 1764, and the sum of one hundred and sixty-five pounds nine shillings and two pence sterling for Duties on Tobacco enter'd in the said district from September 28th 1764 to May 29th 1765, and it also appears to us that no payment has been made to the College on account of either of the above Sums. For the particulars from whence the above conclusions are drawn we refer to the Schedule in the 137 & 138 Pages in this Book.

Resol: that Mr Blair be desired to examine the said account,

[136]

and report to this Society whether they have been settled with the College; likewise that he will acquaint the Society when the last Settlement was made for the Duties on Skins & Furs by the Officer of the said district.

The Report of John Blair Junr Esqr.

That the last Payment (which he believes was a full Settlement) was made by Mr Cocke, at that Time employ,d as a clerk to Col. Burwell, was 25th Febr 1750. The Payment then was £74. 7. 1½.

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land in Brunswick county to son Edward; the tract at Timson's Neck, in York county, where he lived (now called Travis' Neck), purchased of Orlando Jones, and others, containing 578 acres, to son John; his silver cup, purchased of William Drummond, to daughter Susanna Hutchings Armistead; Champion Travis, Executor.

[1] A daughter of this gentleman is believed to have married Benjamin Bucktrout, of Williamsburg.

Time of Clearing.		Ship or Vessel's Name.	Master's Name.	Kind of Built.	Tons.	Men.	No. of Hhds.	The Quantity.	Amount.			Whither Bound.	Where and When Bond was Given.
1763 Oct^{r}	15	Sukey of Virg^{a}	Richd Robinson	Sloop	35	4	2	2142	£ 8	13	6	New York	This office this Day
Nov^{r}	11	Polly of D^{o}	William Brett	Do.	30	5	6	6354	26	9	6	Do.	Do. Do.
1764 Jan^{y}	28	Mary of D^{o}	Robert Elam	Schooner	50	6	2	2041	8	10	1	Barbados	Do. Do.
Feb^{y}.	9	Dove of Bermuda	Boaz Bell	Sloop	25	6	1	888	3	14		Bermuda	Do. Do.
	22	Richmond of Virg^{a}	Henry Minson	Schooner	40	5	6	6892	28	14	4	Barbados	Do. Do.
	23	Mary of Bermuda	Daniel Caron	Do.	25	6	2	2722	11	6	10	Bermuda	Do. Decem^{r} 2^{d} 1763
March	2	Hawke of	George Taylor	Do.	60	5	12	13864	57	15	4	Antigua	Do. Feby 1st 1764
	30	Charming Sally of	David Filder	Sloop	40	4	8	8195	34	12	2	Boston	Do. Mar. 16th 1764
	31	Molly, of	Richd Robinson	Schooner	25	4	24	26033	108	9	5	New York	Do. this Day
Aug^{t}	10	Richmond, of	John Philipson	Do.	40	4	6	6351	26	9	3	D^{o}.	Do. Do.
Sep^{r}	7	West-India Packet	Charles Gregory	Brigantine	40	8	1	382	4	1	10	Barbados	Do. Do.
	28	Nancy, of	William Ashley	Sloop	15	3	4	4170 Curr.	17	7	6	New York	Do. Do.
Oct^{r}	15	Bowler, of	Henry Minson	Do.	40	4	2	2021	8	8	5	Do.	Do. Do.
	19	Samuel, of	Robert Gibbs	Schooner	70	4	2	2217	9	4	9	Piscataway	Do. Augst 16th 1764
1765 Jan	30	Lydia, of	John Look	Sloop	25	5	8	8204	34	3	8	Rhode Island	Do. Decr 20th 1764
Feb.	16	Providence, of	Duncan Campbell	Do.	50	5	8	9731	40	10	11	Halifax	Do. Decr 12, 1764
March	1	West-India Packet	Joel Sturdivant	Brigantine	40	7	6	7177	29	18	1	Barbados	Do. this Day
May	25	Greyhound, of	David Masurey	Do.	80	7	1	1123	4	13	7	Salem	Do. Mar. 30th 1765
	29	Dolphin, of	Josiah Batchulder	Schooner	60	5	9	9237 Sterl.	38	9	9	Do.	Do. Ap^{l} 26, 1765
								80634 Curr.	£ 335	19	6	Deduct £ 67	3. 11 £ 268. 15. 7.
								39710 Sterl.	165	2	2	Deduct 33	1. 10 132. 7. 4.

MARRIAGE BONDS AT WARSAW, RICHMOND COUNTY.[1]

Richard Adams to Elizabeth Griffin, 10 April, 1755. John Tarpley.

Francis Slaughter to Jennie Luggett, spinster, 2 March, 1752. William Lightfoot.

Jno. Steptoe, Junr., to Mary Sallard, spinster, 18 September, 1752. Chas. Sallard.

Bellingham McCarty to Elizabeth Downman, October, 1756. Wm. Glasscock.

Vincent Vass to Judith Ball, 27 November, 1755. Samuel Rust.

W^m^. Glasscock to Ann Sallard, spinster, 11 February, 1755. LeRoy Hammond.

Capt. William Peachy to Million Glasscock, 31 ———, 1748. Security, Sam Peachy, Trav^s^ Tarpley.

Thos Ball to Milldred Downman, 3 April, 1766. Ral. Downman.

W^m^Son Ball to Ann Beale, spinster, 23 November, 1762. Thomas Beale.

John Glascock to Mary Hendren, 28 November, 1759. W^m^. Hendren.

Thomas Stone to Betty Dobyns, 8 August, 1773. Henry Dobyns.

Henry Armistead to Winifred Peachey, daughter of William Peachey, 14 October, 1774.

L. R. Peachy to Betty Tarpley, 7 November, 1759.

Thos. Sorrell to Million Glascock, 20 October, 1770. George Glasscosk.

Jas. Edmondson, jr., to Ann McCarty, 19 April, 1775. Robert Singleton.

Raleigh Chinn to Fanny Tarpley, 30 January, 1775. Charles McCarty.

William and Leroy Peachey's bond to keep ordinary, 3 July, 1768.

William Lawson to Ann Harrison Rust, 24 October, 1772. Stanley Gower.

Walter Tomlin to Sarah Fauntleroy. LeRoy Peachy.

W^m^. Colston to Lucy Carter, 19 October, 1775. LeRoy Peachy.

[1] These are selections from two packages, containing one hundred and eighty-four bonds, in which all parties write, their names.

Rich[d] Glasscock to Hannah Chichester, spinster, 29 April, 1761. Williamson Ball.

John Fauntleroy to Judith Griffin, 8 February, 1781. Griffin Fauntleroy.

George Fauntleroy to Sally Fauntleroy, spinster, 8 March, 1768. Robert Tomlin.

William Rochester to Ellianor Jones, 26 June, 1764. Jeremiah Brown.

Jno. Glasscock to Susannah Mitchell, spinster, 8 June, 1770. Rawleigh Downman.

John Luggitt to Frances Samford, spinster, 29 April, 1756. Joshua Singleton.

William Pierce to Mary Mountjoy, spinster, 2 April, 1753. Alvin Mountjoy.

Griffin Lewis to Lucy Luggitt, spinster, 18 September, 1760. John Luggitt.

William Sallard to Ann Barber, 14 May, 1761. Tho: Luggitt.

W[m]Son Ball to Priscilla Glasscock, 24 March, 1763- Rich[d] Glascock.

Robert Chinn to Eliza Bellfield, 15 May, 1764. Rich[d] Mitchell.

William Sydnor to Ellen Fauntleroy, 12 October, 1763. John Woodbridge. Signed in presence of LeRoy Peachy.

Roger Beckwith to Winifred Miskell, 6 January, 1762. Travers Tarpley.

Robt. Degges to Betty Lawson, 9 December, 1766. Geo. Reynolds.

Isaac Degges to Mary Degges, 31st December, 1792. Younger Belsick.

PROVIDENCE FORGE.

The place above named is a well-known station on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, nearly half-way between Williamsburg and Richmond. It first appears as the property of the Rev. Charles Jeffery Smith, A. M., a Presbyterian minister from Long Island, N. Y., and his partner, William Holt, who also held together a tract of 500 acres in York county, with a mill thereon, called "Kennon's Mill." (Deed, York county, 1765.) In the *Virginia Gazette* for February 16, 1769, there is this notice: "We hear from Providence, in New Kent county, that on the 8th instant the Rev. Charles Jeffery Smith (who proposes to settle and reside on

his estate there) opened a subscription for erecting a Presbyterian church, seventy feet in length and forty feet in breadth, with galleries, which was sincerely encouraged." Probably Mr. Smith did not erect the church, as in the *Gazette* for January 25, 1771, Julius King Burbridge and Bartholomew Dandridge advertised for sale the moiety of the estate at "Providence," including the forge, late the property of Rev. Charles Jeffery Smith, deceased. The advertisement was as follows:

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of the late Reverend Charles Jeffery Smith, deceased, will be sold, to the highest Bidders, at Providence Forge, New Kent County, on Monday the 18th of March, one undivided Moiety of a Tract of good level Land, well timbered with Pine, Oak, and Cypress, containing, by old Surveys, two thousand five hundred Acres, with the appurtenances, situated in the Counties of New Kent and Charles City, on both sides of Chickahominy River, whereon are several Plantations in good Order for making Grain of all sorts, which it produces very plentifully. There is on the Land a well built Forge, in good Repair, with everything necessary for carrying it on in the most profitable manner; also two well built Water Grist Mills, with three pair of stones, and a Bolting Mill that goes by Water, which are well accustomed from both the said Counties; likewise a well built Saw Mill. All which Works are convenient to Navigation, and on a large and constant stream of water. Also several Dwelling houses with Brick Chimnies, a large Storehouse, Granary, Smith's Shop, and many other convenient Houses; all newly built, in the best Manner; and a good Fishery.

Also to be sold, at the same Time and Place, one half of a Vessel, Burthen about twelve Hundred Bushels, sundry European and West India Goods, Stocks of all Kinds, Plank, Scantling, Smith's Tools, and other Things; possessed by Mr Smith, in Partnership with Mr William Holt.

At the same Time and Place will likewise be sold a Tract of good Land, containing five Hundred Acres, adjoining the former, on which is a Brick Dwelling house, and sundry Outhouses; a delightful Situation, with an agreeable Prospect. Also two Negroes, and a large and valuable Collection of Books, of which Mr. Smith was sole Owner. Credit will be allowed for one Half the Purchase Money for all Sums above fifty shillings until the 30th of April next, and for the other Half until the 30th of October, the Purchasers giving Bond, with good Security, to

JULIUS KING BURBRIDGE,
BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIGE, } Executors.

Williamsburg, Jan. 24, 1771.

Francis Jerdone purchased Mr. Smith's portion, and the property was then held by Jerdone and Holt. Francis Jerdone, as appears from his original Bible in the possession of Francis Jerdone, Esq., now residing at "Stirling,"[1] in Charles City

[1] It was probably the place "with agreeable prospect," referred to in the advertisement.

county, adjacent to *Providence Forge*, was the son of John Jerdone, formerly magistrate of Jedburg, in the shire of Tiviotsdale, in Scotland. He was born January 30, 1720. His letter-book shows that he arrived at Hampton September 21, 1746, with a cargo of merchandise belonging to Messrs. Buchanan & Hamilton, merchants, in London. A few months later he settled in Yorktown, and engaged largely in trade. In 1753, having acquired a considerable fortune, he moved to Louisa county. He married Sarah Macon, of New Kent, born February 21, 1731–'32. Francis Jerdone died August 5, 1771. In the *Virginia Gazette* he is spoken of as "an eminent merchant, who had acquired a handsome fortune with the fairest reputation."

After his death, the business in partnership with Mr. Holt was continued by Mrs. Jerdone. There are some old account books which mention bar-iron, broad-hoes, and grubbing-hoes as the articles manufactured at the forge.

A mortgage deed made by William Holt to Mrs. Jerdone, January 1, 1775, shows that they had on the estate, which lay partly in New Kent and partly in Charles City (on which "a forge, a grist-mill and other valuable improvements" were said to be), ten slaves "employed in the forge," two carters, two millers, two smiths, a collier, a woodcutter, a waterman, eight women, and two boys.

William Holt was mayor of Williamsburg, and died in 1791. His daughter, Elizabeth, married William Coleman, commissioner of accounts, also mayor in 1807, and grandfather of the late Dr. Charles Washington Coleman, of Williamsburg.

There are some signs of the old forge at the place yet; and there is a deep canal, no doubt cut before the Revolution, for the purposes of the work started by Rev. Mr. Smith and Mr. Holt.

THE SHEILD FAMILY.

(*Concluded from Vol. III., p.* 269, *and Vol. IV., p.* 59.)

31. CAPT. SAMUEL SHEILD, of "Winton," York Co. mar. Sally C. Dudley, dau. of Major William Dudley, of Warwick Co. (Marriage Bond in 1805.) Her mother was a Cary. Issue: 49, Cary died young, without issue; 50, Mary Eliza mar. Dr. Francis Mallory, member of Congress (tombstone at "Point Pleasant"). Issue: a child, died infant.

34. HENRY HOWARD SHEILD, half-brother of the above Capt.

Samuel Sheild, mar. Frances Mallory, sister of Doctor Mallory, M. C. Issue: 51, Martha, m. Richard Wright; 52, Leonora, m. Fayette Jones, formerly of Hampton, Va.

29. ROBERT died March 31, 1804, mar. at Chiskiack, Feb. 1781, Martha Hansford (d. Nov. 20, 1803), dau. of Charles Hansford, and sister of Elizabeth Hansford, who mar. Rev. Samuel Sheild. Issue: 53, Elizabeth Harwood, b. Dec. 18, 1781, d. Sept. 22, 1803, mar. 30, Robert Sheild, jun.—(see page 59, where her name is erroneously stated as *Rebecca*); 54, Rebecca, b. Jan. 10, 1784, m. 1st, John Sclater; 2d, John Warburton; 55, *Samuel*, b. Sept. 15, 1785, d. June 24, 1846, m. Maria Drummond (b. 28 Nov. 1788); 56, William, died infant; 57, Robert, b. Oct. 30, 1789; d. Nov. 10, 1840, m. Martha Drummond (tombstone at "Point Pleasant," York Co.); Robert Sheild was magistrate, member of House of Delegates, &c.; 58, John, b. Oct. 1, 1791, died March 15, 1837, mar. Susan Archer, d. Mc'h 7, 1843; 59, William, died a child; 60, *Charles Hansford*, b. Oct. 23, 1796; 61, Mary Hansford, died infant.

55. SAMUEL SHEILD, clerk of York Co. for forty years, and Maria, his wife, had issue: 62, *William Henry*, b. Apr. 16, 1807, in Williamsburg; 63, Emily; 64, Edwin, b. Dec. 27, 1810; 65, Frederick Augustus, died a child; 66, Samuel, b. Aug. 11, 1818; 67, Alfred, died a child; 68, Robert, b. Dec. 25, 1822; 69, Bolivar, b. Sept. 13, 1825, clerk of York Co. for many years, still living in York Co.; 70 and 71, Penelope and Alfred, twins, b. Mch. 8, 1828; 72, Frederick, b. May 10, 1830; 73, Maria Louisa, died child; 74, James Hagarty, m. Mrs. Susan Wright. Issue: Charlotte Maria, James H., Emily Harwood.

62. DR. WILLIAM HENRY SHEILD m'd 1st, Anna Byrd Corbin (d. Feb. 3, 1847) in Gloucester at "Isle in View," Nov. 29, 1831, by Elder J. Goodall. Issue: 74, Lelia Anna; 75, *William Henry Sheild*, b. July 15, 1834, died Oct., 1894; surgeon in the Confederate army and assistant physician at the Eastern Lunatic Asylum; unmarried; 76, Orlando F. Sheild, b. April 21, 1836, an artillery officer in C. S. A., and died from typhoid fever May 3, 1862; 77, Lucy Beverley Corbin, died infant; 78, Maria Randolph, died infant; 79, Caroline Simms, b. at "Temple Farm," Nov. 20, 1839; 80, Robert Saunders, b. in Yorktown, Feb. 5, 1842; 81, Samuel Corbin, b. at "Stony Point," Mch. 17, 1844; 82, Edmonia Midge, b. at "Stony Point," May 4, 1845. He m'd, 2d, Susan Ann Howard, dau. of Col. Henry Howard, of York Co., and had issue:

83, Gill Cary; 84, Sue Cary; 85, Frank Whiting; 86, Henrietta Wise; 87, Philip B.

60. CHARLES HANSFORD SHEILD m. 1st, Susan Walke, sister of Anthony Walke; 2dly, Mary Dole Woten; 3d, Cornelia Armistead. Issue by first wife: 88, Robert Anthony, died infant; 89, *Anne Walke*, born in York Co., Jan. 6, 1822; 90, *Charles Henry*, b. Nov. 16, 1824; 91, Sarah Eliza, b. June 4, 1827, d. 1853; 92, *William Francis*, b. in Princess Anne Co., Mch. 24, 1830.

90. CHARLES HENRY SHEILD m. Jane Barton, dau. of David Barton, Esq.; m'd, 2dly, her sister, Martha Barton. He was a minister, and d. Jan. 16, 1894, at Johns-Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Issue by first wife: 93, Charles Hansford, lawyer in Louisville. Issue by second wife: 94, Norton.

92. WILLIAM FRANCIS, m. Dec. 9, 1868, in Norfolk, Mrs. Lizzie Armistead Booker. Issue: 95, William Walke, of Norfolk; 96, Howard Sheild.

89. ANNE WALKE SHIELD m. May 14, 1846, Robert John McCandlish, of Norfolk, son of Thomas Coleman McCandlish. Issue: 97, Charles Sheild, m. to Elizabeth Putnam, dau. of Douglas Putnam, of Marietta, Ohio; 98, Upton Beall m. Miss Londstreet; 99, Sarah m. Thomas Hanks, of Vicksburg; 100, Robert Coleman; 101, Anne Walke; 102, Mary Peters, died infant.

The coat-of-arms of the Sheild family, as preserved on old silver and engraved on a ring, is: On a bend engrailed three escutcheons. The crest is a fleur-de lis, and the motto, *Be Traiste.*

Excursus—McCandlish.

97. ROBERT MCCANDLISH, of Scotland, came to Essex Co. and taught school. He m'd Miss Elizabeth Coleman, of Essex Co., and died in King and Queen Co. Issue: 2, George, killed in a duel; 3, William, m. Mary Taliaferro; 4, Thomas, m. Mary Peters, of Norfolk, and had issue, Robert John, who m. Anne Walke Sheild; 5, Robert, m. 1st, Anne Campbell, 2d, Rebecca Sheild; 6, Mildred; 7, Mary Hunter; 8, Elizabeth Tunstall.

WILLIS FAMILY.

The first of this name that appears prominently in the history of Virginia was 1, FRANCIS WILLIS. He was born in the parish of St. Fowles *als* St. Algate in the city of Oxford, England,[1] and emi-

[1]Will of Francis Willis, *New Eng. Hist. and Gen.*, Vol. XL. p. 257.

grated as a young man to Virginia, where he was promoted to the important post of Clerk of Charles River County (York), then lately settled. He appears to have been a friend of Sir John Harvey, and when that gentleman was deposed from the government and succeeded by the liberal-minded Sir Francis Wiat, Willis severely denounced the new governor, the council and the Burgesses, who were all hostile to Harvey. As a punishment for this he was ordered by the council in 1640 to stand at the court-house door with a paper in his hat, disabled from being a clerk or attorney in any court, and required to pay 8£ sterl. charges and a fine of 20£.[1]

His period of misfortune, however, was brief; for in two years Wiat was displaced, and Sir William Berkeley, as representative of the opposing party, came as governor. Soon after we find Willis one of the magistrates of York county (1648) and he was apparently relieved from all the penalties of his imputed misconduct. He was one of the two first representatives in 1652 of Gloucester county,[2] and from this time until his removal to England, in 1675, he held a leading position in the colony, being a representative from Gloucester county in the sessions of the House of Burgesses in 1658-'59, and in 1659-'60,[3] chairman of the committee which revised the laws in 1657-'58,[4] and councillor in 1658 till 1675, with title of Colonel.[5] In the last-mentioned year he departed for England,[6] and there he died—sometime between July 6, 1689, and April 25, 1691—the dates of the making and proof of his will—in the parish of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent. By this will, which is published in the *New England Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, Vol. XL, p. 257, he left all his large estates on Ware creek, in Gloucester county, Va., to his nephew 2, *Francis*[2] *Willis*, son of his brother Henry Willis, deceased.

Numerous members of the Willis family are entered on the records of Oxford University: Francis Willis, president of St. Johns College and vice-chancellor of the University, etc., died Oct. 29, 1596 (Foster's *Oxford Matriculates*, Wood's *Athenæum*).

Hugh Willis, mentioned as cousin in Col. Francis Willis' will, was son of John of Winchester, Hants. He matriculated at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, June 2, 1647, aged 22, vicar of Thame, Ox-

[1] *Robinson's Transcripts from the Proceedings of the Gen. Court; Hen. Stats.*, I., p. 552.

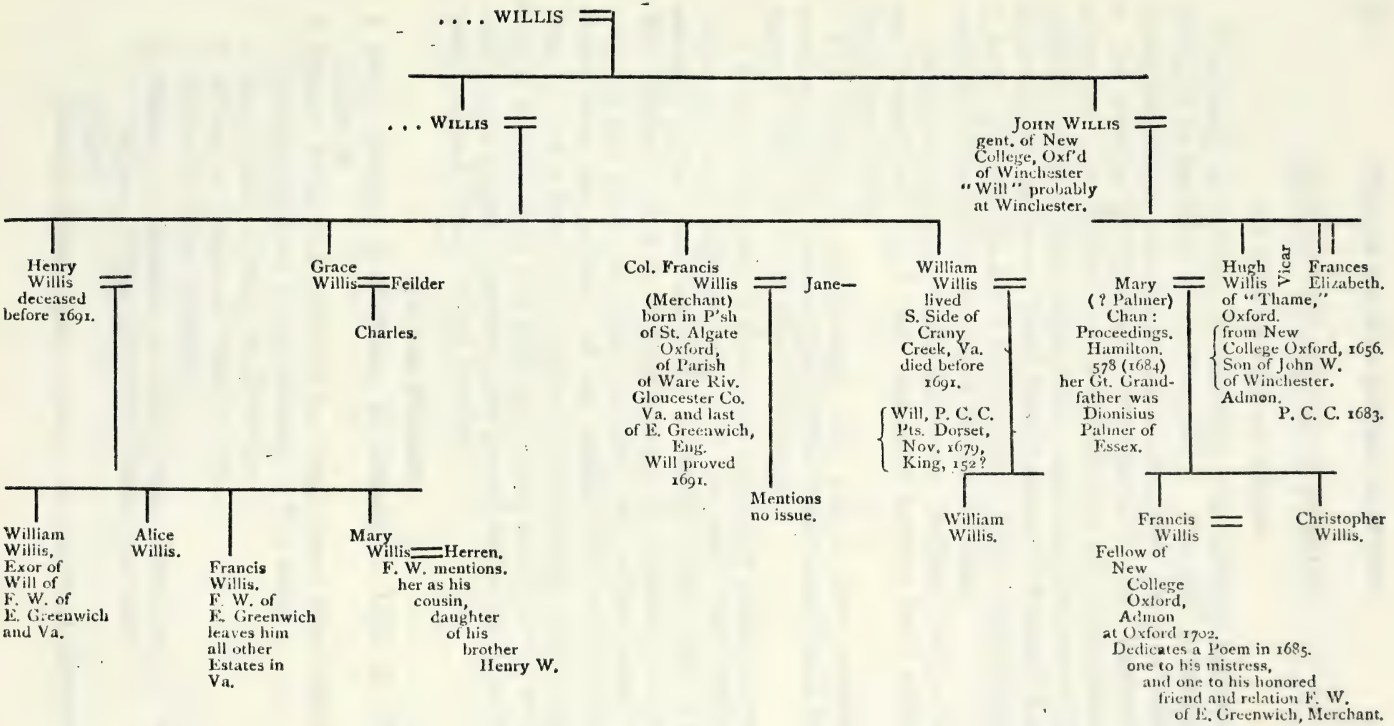
[2] Hen. Stats. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid. [5] Ibid.; Sainsbury MSS.; Gen. Court Rec.

[6] Letter of Berkeley; Sainsbury MSS.

ford. His son Francis, B. A. and M. A. of New College, died about November 23, 1702. (Foster's *Oxford Matriculates.*) In the British Museum is a translation out of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius by Francis Willis (date 1685), Fellow of New College, Oxon., and in the index there is the following reference to a poem: To his Honored Friend and Relation, Mr. *Francis Willis*, merchant, in Greenwich, upon his discovery of a weed in Virginia which is a present Remedy against the Venom of the Rattlesnake, F[rancis] Willis, Fellow of New Coll., (Oxford).

There is a will in York county, Virginia, of one Richard Simons (dated July 13, 1647; proved about 1648) which mentions a brother Thomas Simons, dece'd, of whom he was heir, a son Richard in England, his brother, Francis Willis, and makes Mr. Thomas Curtis, of the "New Pawquosin parish," York county, executor. Averilla Curtis, daughter of this Thomas Curtis, married Major Robert Bristow, of Gloucester county, Va., afterward a wealthy merchant in England, member of Parliament, &c., and descended from an ancient family in Hertfordshire (*Quarterly* II., p. 28). The accompanying chart represents the family relationships of Col. Francis Willis, as far as researches in England up to this time exhibit them.

WILLIS' CHART.



BICKLEY OR BECKLEY FAMILY.

BY WILLIAM BLEDWYN POWELL.

The family of Bickley, or Bickleigh, was anciently settled at Bickleigh on the River Ex, in Devonshire. The elder branch removed into Sussex, and settled at Chidham; other branches settled in the counties of Cambridge and Warwick. In Anderson's *Shropshire; Its History and Antiquities*, pp. 407–'12, occurs the following: "Sir William Bickley was constituted first vicar of the Church of St. Andrew of Great Nebb, hundred of Primhill, April 3, 1452. Patrons, the Abbot and convent of Salop," evidencing the antiquity of the present manner of spelling the name.

The armorial bearings of the Bickleys of Chidham (*Berry's Sussex Genealogies*) Arg. a chev. embattled between three griffins' heads erased sable.

The Bickleys of Attleborough bore Arg. a chev. embattled counter-embattled, between three griffins' heads erased sable, each charged with a plate.—*Kimber's Baronetage.*

A family by the name of *Beetley*, and stated by Burke (*General Armoury*) as of Attleborough, bore the same arms with the omission of the plate, added for difference. Mary, dau. of Sir Wm. Bickley, and wife of John Bickley, of Richmond, Va., very curiously was known as "Mary Beetley," my mother having so stated upon the authority of her mother Ruth, mar. to Benj. Heerien, and is interesting because of the tendency of some members of thisf amily to play upon their name, notably in the case of John James Bickley, who saw proper to omit his middle name, and latterly signed himself "John Beckley."

ENGLISH PEDIGREE.

1. Henry Bickley, of Chidham, co. Sussex, b. 1503, d. 1570, father of
2. Francis Bickley, of Lolworth, co. Camb. mar. Amy Mayor of Huntingdonshire (*Vis. of London*, I., 70); father of
   1. John, rector of Sandy, co. Beds. d. s. p.
   2. Robert, of Caxton, co. Camb. d. s. p.
   3. Francis, of whom presently.
   4. Richard, of Hallaton, co. Warw., mar. Sarah, dau. of John Rugeley, of Denton Hall, co. Warw., and had

      Robert.

      Richard, in holy orders, rector of St. Mary's, Attleborough.

co. Norf., mar. his cousin Mary, dau. of Sir Francis Bickley Bart. II.; d. 25 Nov. 1708, aet. 71, will pro. 11 Dec. 1708.—*P. C. C. "Barrett"* f. 280.

3. Francis Bickley, third son, of Dalston, co. Middlesex, draper, b. 1580; purchased Attleborough Hall, co. Norf., of John Ratcliffe Esq. circa 1657; created Baronet by Chas. II., 3 Sept. 1661, died 11 Aug. 1669–'70; buried in tomb of his own erecting in the Mortimer's Chapel of St. Mary's, Attleborough, co. Norf. Will pro. 7 Dec. 1670.—*P. C. C. "Penn."* f. 170. Wife, Mary, dau. of Richard Parsons, of London, merchant. —*Harl. Soc'y Vis. of London*, I., 70. Arms: Arg. two chevrons sable, within a bordure gules, on a canton sable an eagle displayed or. Issue:
   1. Francis, of whom presently.
   2. Thomas, d. s. p.
   3. John, d. s. p.
   4. Anne, mar. Richard Edisbury, of London.
   5. Elizabeth, mar. ——— Cotton, of London.
   6. Amy, d. unmar.
   7. Mary, mar. Wm. Hoo, of the Hoo, co. Herts., "heir general of the Lords Hastings and Hoo."—*Burke, Dormant & Ept. Barts.* 61.

4. Sir Francis Bickley, 2nd Bart., of Attleborough Hall, mar. Mary (widow in 1681), dau. of John Maw, Sheriff of Norwich 1649, Mayor 1653, Sheriff of Norfolk 1672, died 1695, bur. in Ch. of St. Andrew, Norwich; Mary, m. 2ndly, Rev. Sam'l Chapman, and dying 8 Jan. 1724 aet. 77, was buried at Thorpe, co. Norf. Arms of Maw: Sable, on a fesse counter-embattled between three goats passant argent as many pellets. Sir Francis died in April, 1681, and buried 24 of same month in St. Mary's, Attleborough. Will pro. 6 May, 1681.—*E. C. C. Norwich*, No. 13. Leaving issue:
   1. Francis, of whom presently.
   2. Thomas, of London, Mercer, d. s. p.
   3. John, of Magdalen Coll. Oxon, d. s. p.
   4. Nathaniel, lieutenant in Duke of Norfolk's Reg't, d. s. p.
   5. Charles, lieut. in Duke of Norfolk's Reg't, murdered by one Hickford, of New Buckenham, Norf. s. p.
   6. Elizabeth, mar. 15 June 1684 to Mr. Ware, of London.
   7. Amy, mar. Rev. Thos. Church, rector of Hetherset, and d. 2 July 1688, aet. 24.

Col. John Dandridge, of New Kent. They were most likely brothers, for they make their earliest appearance together in Virginia about the same period in the same county, viz., Elizabeth City, and both finally settled on opposite sides of the Pamunky River, the one in King William, the other in New Kent. Their ancestry, however, is entirely unknown. But, that the family used the same arms as those borne by the Dandridges of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, viz., az. a lion's head erased or. between 3 mascles ar., is proved by the tombstone of Mrs. Euphan Dandridge, still to be found in Elizabeth City county. This lady lies buried at "Erroll," the old home of the Wallaces, on Back River. She was doubtless a Wallace, and most probably the daughter of the Rev. James Wallace (a Scotsman), who is also buried there. She was the first wife of William Dandridge, but was a widow when he married her. An extract from the county records, under date of September 19, 1717, shows "that Wilson Roscow, dec^{d} of Eliz^{h} City Co. (one of the executors of Coll^{o} Wm Wilson), did possess himself of the greater part of the estate of the said Coll^{o} Wilson, and died possessed of a considerable estate. Euphan, his widow, intermarried with Wm Dandridge, who gave bond for admin. afs^{d} estate, &c." The same records show a bill in chancery for £500 sterling brought against the same parties, as "admd^{r} of the est." of her son Wilson Roscow deceased, by his mother Mrs. Mary Cary, widow of Col. Miles Cary of Warwick county deceased. Col. Wm. Wilson (Mrs. Cary's father) died June 17, 1713. If the obituary date on Mrs. Dandridge's tomb (April 22, 1717) is correct, she did not long survive her second marriage, by which it is not known there was any issue.

January 19, 1717, Wm. Dandridge built a house and wharf at Hampton.

In 1717, July 19, Wm. Dandridge, of Eliz^{h} City, and Gov. Alex. Spotswood, sign a charter-party for a vessel belonging to Dandridge, in which the latter engages to transport 20 men to So. Carolina.—*Col. Va. State Papers*, I., 176. *Ib.* p. 190.

July 11, 1719, Wm Dandridge and Thomas Wythe obtain grant of a water-front in Hampton.—*Land Registry*, Vol. X., p. 450.

In a deed of 1719 William Dandridge is described as "late of Hampton, now of King W^{m} Co., gent." His removal to that county was doubtless occasioned by a settlement of 1247 acres in the parish of St. Johns (recorded in *Hening* VI., 428), made March 17–18, 1719, on his marriage with Unity, only child of Col. Na-

thaniel West. In 1727 he becomes a member of the Colonial Council, and on Dec. 14 of that year he is appointed with Col. Byrd one of the (3) commissioners to settle the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina. In 1728 he has a grant of 496 acres on Allen's Creek, in Hanover, adjoining his King William lands.

June 17, 1728, the following entry occurs in the York records: "Wm Dandridge Esqr having produced a certificate under the hands of Rev. Francis Fontaine, minister, the clerk, and church wardens of the York-Hampton parish, that he received the holy sacraments of the Lord's supper in their parish church, upon the 9th day of June, A. D. 1728, and having taken the oaths to the Government, and repeated and subscribed the Test, on said Dandridge's mocon, it is ordered to be certified." In 1729 we find him styled "Col^o Wm Dandridge" and enrolled among the vestrymen of St. John's parish, King W^m. We now come to his naval career. In 1737 is it stated in the *Virginia Gazette* that Wm. Dandridge, Esqr. would soon be given the command of one of his Majesty's ships, and later on there occurs mention of the presentation to him of a sword by the Duke of Montagu. In Feb., 1741, "Capt. Wm D." commanded the *Wolf*, 12 guns, on the Virginia station, and in Nov., 1741, he was transferred to the command of the *South Sea*, of 40 guns, and served in Oglethorpe's attack on St. Augustine, and Admiral Vernon's siege of Carthagena. He subsequently commanded the man-of-war *Ludlow Castle*. In 1743 the "colonel-captain" died, while on a visit to his Hanover estates. His will is dated Aug. 25th of that year. "Elsing Green," the name of his King W^m estate, would seem to suggest that he was a native of Norfolk, England, or had some connection with that shire, in which there is a village and parish called "Elsing." But, however that may be, he bore the arms of the Dandridges, of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, the first of whom on record (see Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*) was John Dandridge (son of W^m of Oxford), born 1679, who matriculated at New College, May 13, 1696, became M. A., 1702, and vicar of Weston Beggard, Co. Hereford, in 1705. Col. Wm. Dandridge left 4 children: 1, Capt. Nathaniel West, R. N., who married Dorothea, dau. of Gov. Alexander Spotswood. 2, William, who mar^d his cousin Agnes, dau. of Col. Francis West, of King W^m, and had at least 1 son, "Mr Francis Dandridge, of King W^m, married April 16, 1779, to the amiable Miss Lucy Webb, of New Kent." (See *Virginia Gazette.*) 3, Martha, m^d Philip Aylett, of

"Fairfield," and 4, Mary, mar[d] to John Spotswood, son of the governor.

Col. John Dandridge was a planter of New Kent county, of whom but little record has survived. He was, doubtless, as we have surmised, a younger brother of Col. William of "Elsing Green," but his tombstone, which lies in St. George's churchyard, at Fredericksburg, is without armorial bearings, and discloses no genealogical particulars save date of death, and his age, and the latter varies from the Bible record of his birth. The exact inscription is as follows:

"Here lies interred the Body
of COL. JOHN DANDRIDGE
of New Kent County, who
Departed this life the 31st day
of August 1756, aged 56 years."

In 1722 John Dandridge had grant of a water-front lot in Hampton, Elizabeth City county. In 1747 John Dandridge was clerk of New Kent. (See deed of W[m] Gray to Matthew Anderson, recorded by him as such clerk 1747–$\frac{6}{11}$). We have nothing further of him till his marriage in 1830 with Frances Jones, daughter of Orlando Jones, at one time Burgess of King William county, and the following is a register of their children and some of their grandchildren, copied exactly from the Henley family Bible, now in the possession of M[rs] Eliza Luce, wife of Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N.

John Dandridge and Frances Jones were married July 22, 1730.

AGES OF THEIR CHILDREN.

Martha Dandridge	born June	2 1731 between 12 & 1 o'clk
John Dandridge	"	Feb. 23 1732 35 minutes after 9 P. M.
William Dandridge	"	Mar. 2[d] 1734 10 o'clk P. M.
Bartholomew Dandridge	"	Dec[r] 25 1737 12 o'clk A. M.
Anna Maria Dandridge	"	Mch 30 1739 12 o'clk noon
Frances Dandridge	"	Nov. 2 1744 4 or 5 o'clk P. M.
Elizabeth Dandridge	"	May 25 1749
Mary Dandridge	"	April 4th 1756 (Sunday)

John Dandridge Jr	died	23[d] July 1749.
Frances Dandridge	"	10th Feby 1758.
John Dandridge the elder	"	31st Aug[t] 1756 aged 55 years.
Mary Dandridge	"	25th Sept. 1763 (Sunday).
William Dandridge	"	22[d] Jan 1776 suddenly drowned.
Anna Maria Bassett	"	17th Dec 1777 aged 37.

On Saturday the 9th of April [1785] departed this life my dear mother in the 75th year of her age—and on Monday, the 18th of April, following, departed this life my dear brother Bartholomew Dandridge aged 49.

John Aylett and Elizabeth Dandridge were married 10th Apl. 1773.

William Aylett, their son, born 15th June 1774

On the 7th Feb'y 1776, departed this life my dear Mr Aylett in the 29th year of his age.

On the 17th of Feb'y following, John Aylett was born, & departed this life 24th of Aug. 1777.

Also William Aylett departed this life 29th Aug. 1777.

Stay my dear children! take thy dear mother, too,
Nor leave her here, a spectacle of woe!

Leonard Henley and Elizabeth Aylett were married 31st Jan. 1779.

[Ages of their children.]

Frances Dandridge Henley	was born	Nov. 17th	1779	
John Dandridge Henley	" "	Feb. 25th	1781	
Robert Henley	" "	Jan. 5th	1782	
William Henley	" "	Nov. 28th	1784	
Martha Henley	" "	Mch. 23d	1786	Died 3½ years old.
Bartholomew Henley	" "	Mch. 14th	1788	
George Henley	" "	Feby. 7th	1790	Died 18th Sept 1790.
Samuel Henley	" "	Feb. 25th	1792	

My dear Mr Henley departed this life the 19th of November 1798.

Printed on the outside cover of this Henley Bible is the name and date: "ELIZABETH DANDRIDGE, 1749" (the year of her birth); on the inside leaf is written, "Elizabeth Dandridge, her Bible, given her by her affectionate mother, March 6, 1773" [just before her marriage with Mr. Aylett.]

Virginia Gazette, April 18, 1785: "Deaths, ... Hon. Bartholomew Dandridge of New Kent, Judge of the General Court."

Gen. Washington's Diary, Sunday, April 24th, 1785: "An express arrived with the account of the deaths of Mrs Dandridge & Mr B. Dandridge, the mother & Brother of Mrs Washington."

Virginia Gazette, April, 15, 1773: "Married: Mr John Aylett, Attorney at Law, to Miss Betsy Dandridge of New Kent."

Virginia Gazette, February 9, 1776: "Died: John Aylett Esqr Attorney at Law, of New Kent, of pleurisy."

Deed Book 1742–'53, fol. 493, Louisa Co., Va.: "Philip Aylett & wife Elizabeth, of King W^m^ Co., convey to John Brockman, Nov. 16, 1751, 199 acres, part of a larger patent in co. Louisa, southside south fork of Northanna R.—granted to John Aylett, & bounding on Capt Thomas Carr, Philip Buckner, & William Aylett's Orphans."

I^o^. DESCENDANTS OF COL. JOHN & FRANCES (JONES) DANDRIDGE:

II°. MARTHA DANDRIDGE { b. June 2, 1731 / d. May 22, 1802 } who married 2^nd^y, Jan. 6, 1759, Col Geo. Washington, had first married, 1749, Col. Daniel Parke Custis, who died *ante* Aug. 1757, of New Kent Co. He was born Oct. 15, 1711, at Queen's Creek on York River—the home of his maternal grandfather, Col. Daniel Parke. His father, Hon. John Custis, member of King's Council, &c., b. 1678, d. 1749, Nov. 2, had married, in Aug. 1705, Frances, eldest dau. of Col. Daniel Parke & Jane Ludwell—and has left on his tombstone at Arlington a lasting memorial of his marital infelicity, said to have been occasioned by the detestable temper of his wife: "Under this marble tomb lies the body of the Hon. John Custis Esqr of the city of Williamsburg & parish of Bruton, formerly of Hungar's Parish on the E. S. of Virginia & Co. of Northampton—aged 71 years and yet lived but 7 years, which was the space of time he kept a Bachelor's home at Arlington, E. S. of Va." But as his married life was but 1–7 of the span allotted him—his wife b. 1687, having died 1715, March 14—it seems unreasonable to charge all his unhappiness to her—some share may have been due to the fruits of that marriage. The father of the unhappy benedict was another Hon. John Custis of H. M. Council, Major-Genl in Bacon's Rebellion & Collector of Customs E. S. of Va., 1687. The children of Col. Daniel Parke & Martha Dandridge Custis were:

III. 1. DANIEL PARKE CUSTIS b. Nov. 1751—d. Feb. 19, 1754
III. 2. FRANCES PARKE CUSTIS b. Apl. 12 1753—d. Apl. 1, 1757
III. 4. MARTHA PARKE CUSTIS b. 1757—d. June 19, 1773 [of consumption.
III. 3. JOHN PARKE CUSTIS b. 1755—d. Nov. 5, 1781

of camp-fever contracted at siege of Yorktown, while serving on Washington's Staff. He married Feb. 3, 1774, Eleanor, dau. of Benedict Calvert of Mt Airy, Pr. Geo. Co. Md., son of Charles, 5th Lord Baltimore—& left 4 children—viz:

IV. 1. ELIZAB^h PARKE CUSTIS, b. Augt. 21, 1776—m. Thomas [Law.

IV. 2. MARTHA PARKE CUSTIS, b. Dec. 31, 1777—m. Thomas [Peters.

IV. 3. ELEANOR PARKE CUSTIS, b. Mch. 21, 1779—d. 1852. m. [Law^ce Lewis.

IV. 4. GEO. W. PARKE CUSTIS b. Apl. 30, 1781—d. 1857 1/8— m. 1806 Mary Lee Fitzhugh, dau. Col. W^m & Ann (Randolph) Fitzhugh of Ravensworth, Fairfax Co., Va. Their only child was

V. 1. MARY ANNE RANDOLPH CUSTIS who m. Gen. Robert E. Lee.

II^2. JOHN DANDRIDGE b. Feb. 23. 1732—d. July 23, 1749.

II^3. WILLIAM DANDRIDGE b. Mch 2. 1734—d. Jan. 22, 1776. [drowned.

II^4. BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE b. Dec. 25, 1737—d. Apl. 18, 1785. He was doubtless named for his father's friend Bartholomew Selden—a lawyer of Elizabeth City Co., who died in 1727 He was a Burgess & Member of Va. Convention of 1776, Member of the Privy Council & Judge of the General Court. He married Mary dau. of Julius King Burbidge—who survived him till July 24, 1809. They had issue 5 children, viz.:

III. 1. JOHN DANDRIDGE b. 176–d. Mch. 1799—m. Miss Minge—& had issue, vizt:

IV. 1. LUCY DANDRIDGE m. E. Murdaugh of Williamsburg Va.

III. 2. BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE—Private Secretary of Washington—Secretary of Legation Court of St James—Consul to San Domingo where he d. unmd. 1802.

III. 3. MARTHA WASHINGTON DANDRIDGE—m. Dr Wm Halyburton, of Haddingdon Scotland, & had issue
Judge JAMES DANDRIDGE HALYBURTON.

III. 4. WILLIAM DANDRIDGE—Long Cashier U. S. Bank at Richmond. Died unm^d.

III. 5. JULIUS BURBIDGE DANDRIDGE died unm.

III. 6. MARY DANDRIDGE—m. —— Willison—& had issue.

III. 7. FRANCES DANDRIDGE m. George Minge & had issue.

II^5. ANNA MARIA DANDRIDGE—b. Mch 30, 1739—d. Dec. 17, 1777.

m. May 7, 1757 Hon. Burwell Bassett, of Eltham, New Kent (1734–1793 Jan. 4)—Member Ho. Burg., Patriot of Revolution. They had 3 surviving children—viz.:

III. 1. Hon. BURWELL BASSETT of Eltham { b. Mch. 18, 1764 / d. s. p. 1841 }
Member of Congress for many years, mar[d] (1) 1788, Jan. 10, (see marriage bond) Eliza dau. of Daniel McCarty, Jr., of Pope's Creek, Westmoreland—(2) Anne Claiborne.

III. 2. JOHN BASSETT of "Farmington," Hanover Co. { b. Aug. 30. 1765 / d. 1826 }
Ed. at W[m] & Mary—Lawyer. m. Sept 12, 1786 Betty Carter, dau. of W[m] Burnet Browne of "Elsing Green" Kg. W[m] Co., Va., by Judith W., dau. of Chas. Carter of Cleve & had issue 12 children—all of whom but 5 died mere infants.

IV. 1. VIRGINIA BASSETT—b Sept. 2, 1787—m. Sept. 20, 1806 to Sam[l] W Sayre & left 6 children.

IV. 2. ANNA MARIA DANDRIDGE BASSETT, b. Mch 15, 1789—d. before 1839 & m[d] 2[ce], 1. Jos. Deans. 2. Isaac Garrettsen—issue by both.

IV. 3. WILLIAM BASSETT—b. Oct. 10. 1790—d. Nov. 21, 1812.

IV. 5. BETTY CARTER BASSETT b. Jan. 5, 1807—d. 18— s. p. m. Sam[l] Buckus of Malvern Hill.

IV. 4. GEO. WASHINGTON BASSETT, b. Aug. 30, 1800—of "Eltham," "Farmington," & "Clover Lea"—d. Aug. 28, 1878; m. 182– his cousin Betty Burnet Lewis, da. Rob[t] Lewis (son of Fielding & nephew of Gen[l] Washington) by Judith Carter Brown. Issue, 10 children, viz[t]:

V. 1. BETTY BASSETT m. Ronald Mills.

V. 2. GEORGEANNA d. inf.

V. 3. GEO. WASHINGTON BASSETT d. unm. 1886.

V. 4. VIRGINIA BASSETT m. Jno. H. Claiborne left 4 children.

V. 5. ELLA BASSETT m. Lewis Washington & has 1 son—WM. DEHERTBURN WASHINGTON.

V. 6. FRANCES CARTER BASSETT m. C. T. Mitchell & has 6 children.

V. 7. MARY BASSETT m. Benj. Harrison Bassett & left 8 children.

V. 8. ANNETTE BASSETT m. Rev. J. E. Ingle & had 2 sons.

V. 9. ROBT. LEWIS BASSETT m. Sally Jeffries, of Bonham Tex.—1 son.

V. 10. WM. AUGUSTINE BASSETT d. unm.

III. 3. FRANCES BASSETT, b. Dec. 19, 1767—m. (1) 1785 Geo. Augustine Washington, nephew of Gen[l] Washington. He d. 1793—she m. (2) Tobias Lear, Gen[l] Washington's Secretary; and died s. p., 1 year after m'ge.

IV. 1. ANNA MARIA WASHINGTON (only surv. ch.) d. *ante* 1840—m. —— Thornton & had 2 children.

V. 1. CHURCHILL THORNTON of Wilkinson Co. Miss.

V. 2. CHARLES THORNTON " " " "

II[6]. FRANCES DANDRIDGE— b. 1744 Nov. 2. d. 1758. Feb. 10.

II[8]. MARY DANDRIDGE— b. 1756 Apl. 4. d. 1763. Sep[t]. 25

II[7]. ELIZABETH DANDRIDGE—b. 1749 May 25. d. 18— m. 2[ce] (1) 1773 Apl 10. to John Aylett (1748-1777) whose 2 ch. d. infants. (2) 1779. 31 Jan. to Leonard Henley[1] of James City Co. who died Nov. 19, 1798, leaving issue 6 surviving child[n]. (See Henley Bible.)

III. 1. FRANCES DANDRIDGE HENLEY—b. Nov. 17, 1779—m. Tobias Lear (his 2nd wife) & d. s. p [Tobias Lear—b. at Portsmouth N. H. 1762, Sept. 19—d. Washington 1816 Oct. 11. Grad. Harv. 1783—1785 Priv. Sec. of Washington—1802 Consul Genl to San Domingo—1804 to Algiers—1805 Commissioner to conclude treaty with Tripoli.

III. 2. JOHN DANDRIDGE HENLEY—b. Feb. 25, 1781 at Williamsburg, Va.—appointed Midshipman 1799 by his maternal uncle President Washington—Distinguished himself in the Algerian War & at the battle of New Orleans. He died at Havanna May 23, 1835, being then Commodore commanding the West India squadron. He m, 31 Mch. 1816, Eliza dau. of Gideon Denison Esq[r], of Harford Co., M[d]. Issue 3 dau[s] only—viz:

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[1] *Leonard Henley* was descended from Reynold or Reginald Henley, who settled in James City county as early as 1661—See Land Patent Book 8, fol. 397 issued Oct. 26. 1694 to *Leonard Henley* for 360 acres in James City—"175 acres thereof, as heir to his father, REYNOLD HENLEY dec[d], to whom it was sold & assigned 15th Dec. 1661, by Thos. Holliday."—This Leonard m. Miss Richardson, by whom he had 4 sons, 1, Major Richardson Henley[1] of "Merry Oaks," James City; 2, Leonard Henley of Henrico; 3, Turner Henley of James City, father of Leonard, who m. Eliz[h] Dandridge, and 4, William Henley whose descendants settled in Amherst.

[1] Ancestor of Judge Richardson Leonard Henley, of Williamsburg, Va.

IV. 1. FRANCES HENLEY—m[d] Rev. Edw[d] Y. Higbie, D. D., of N. Y.

IV. 2. HENRIETTA E. HENLEY m. 1842, Mch 3, J. Bayard H. Smith (1810–1889) of Washington & Baltimore—Issue, 4 children.

V. 1. JOHN HENLEY SMITH—now of San Francisco, Cal. m. M. Rebecca Young, of Baltimore—s. p.

V. 2. MARGARET BAYARD SMITH, of Baltimore.

V. 3. SAM'L HARRISON SMITH, of San Francisco—m. Alice Hill of Cal.—& has issue.

V. 4. J. BAYARD, H. SMITH, of California—m. Eleanor J. Hyde of Cal. & has issue.

IV. 3. ELIZA HENLEY m. Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N. Issue.

III. 3. ROBERT HENLEY { b. Jan. 5, 1782 / d. Oct. 7, 1827 } Educated at W[m] & Mary—Entered Navy in 1799—gained distinction under McDonough on Lake Champlain & was awarded a gold medal by Congress for his gallantry—Cap[t] Henley died at Charleston, S. C. He m[d] early in life, but left no issue.

III. 4. WILLIAM HENLEY, b. Nov. 28, 1784—d. s. p.

III. 5. BARTHOLOMEW H., b. Mch. 14, 1788—d. s. p.

III. 6. SAMUEL HENLEY, b. Feb. 25, 1792—Lieut. U. S. N., Died at Vera Cruz July 14, 1825, unm[d].

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

The family account of Mrs. L. A. Page, wife of Mann Page, of Greenland, Gloucester county, Va., has the following statement, which seems to confirm the belief that the emigrants, William and John Dandridge, were brothers: "Mamma's Grandfather Langbourn emigrated to this country with his uncles, the Dandridges, leaving a sister, Mary Langbourn, living in the city of London. He married, as I have already stated, a Miss [Susanna] Smith, of Shooter's Hill, Middlesex county. His wife and himself both died when their two children were quite young. William remained with his Dandridge relations, and Mary lived with her Aunt Throckmorton, whose son she married. William entered the Revolutionary army when quite a youth, and acted as aide to La Fayette to whom he became much attached, and afterwards visited him in France. He was very much attached to his Dandridge relations, having been brought up among them, particularly to his Cousin Martha Dandridge, afterwards Mrs. Washington, and to another cousin, Mrs. Dandridge Claiborne, he formed an early romantic attachment," and whose daughter Elizabeth he subsequently married. The tombstone of the first William Langbourn, at his place in King William county, on the Pamunky River, states that he was the son of Robert and Mary Langbourn, of Fetter Lane, London, and it bears the Langbourn arms impaling Dandridge. (See QUARTERLY IV., 166, 184.)

A SERVANT GIRL IN VIRGINIA.[1]

LOVEING DAUGHTER.—My kinde love remembred unto yo^{u} hopeinge of yor good health as I am att ye wrightinge hereof (blessed be god) yor Lre I recd dated ye 24th of March 1645 whereby I und^{r}stand of yor health; I have yor both Lrs and toakens wch I wonder you have not recd any And I am much grieved yor mayst^{r} hath dealt so dishonestly by yo^{u} in makeinge such a slave of yo^{u} (wch was contrary to his promise) yet daught^{r} bee of good comfort for I will do what lyes in my pow^{r} for yo^{u} As a fath^{r} ought for his child. And I would have yo^{u} to demand that ffive pounds of Mr Drew wh^{ch} if he doe not deliv^{r} yo^{u} ye money god willing I wil be wth yo^{u} next yeare wch if he doe not paye you (if there bee any Lawe in England or in Virginia) I will make ye Rogue smart for it: Alsoe I have sent yo^{u} a small toaken by the bearer hereof; Mr Dodsworth remembers himself unto yo^{u} and hee wil be a witness ag^{t} him And as for y^{r} Cloathes wch he tooke awaye I will make him restore them againe And I put this man in trust (?) about ye bussinesse. All ye rest of yor Neighbo^{rs} shall iustifye what money and cloathes he had wth yo^{u}: Soe I rest desireinge yo^{u} to please God whatev^{r} yo^{u} doe And whersoev^{r} yo^{u} match wth an honest man

Soe I rest

Yo^{r} Loveing ffather

JOHN CORBETT[2]

Recordat^{r} 12 die mense octob^{r} Ano 1649

℔ me Edm: Mathewe clic. Cur.

A LONDON MERCHANT TO HIS BROTHER IN VIRGINIA.[3]

London 16th of August 1644.

LOVEING BROTHER * *

* * I praye be carefull in sending yor lres to mee

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[1] From the records of Northampton county, Va.

[2] Sarah Corbett, "the aunt by the Mothers side and curatrix and lawful assignee of Letitia Luddington and Sarah Luddington the naturall & Lawfull children of Garttrude Luddington all of ye parish of St Andrews Holburne London," gave a power to John Nuthall of London merch^{t}. Ack. in London Aug. 17, 1658.—Northampton Co. Records.

[3] From the records of Northampton county, Va.

And inclose one in m^r^ Stones[1] pocket. And get m^r^ Nuthall[2] to doe the like in his to his father. m^r^ Hutchinson[3] I have not seen this Twelve moneth and more hee being gone only into ye Parlam^ts^ ser- The Three Kingdoms being now upp in armes. I pray God send an end of this unnaturall warr that we may inioye peace and a free trade as form^r^lye Remember my Kinde Respects to m^r^ Nuthall and tell him his fath^r^ moth^r^ & sist^r^ are in good health; soe wch my daily pray^rs^ for yor welfare wch yo^u^ must be carefull to look after by yor indeav^r^ I comitt y^u^ to y^e^ ℘teccon of the almighty and remain

Yo^r^ ev^r^ Loveing Brother

Joseph Phillips.

Direct yor Lres as form^r^ly att mr Wills his house in Marks Lain ov^r^ ag^t^ ye Lord Bareings Yo^u^ may send a pow^r^ gene^r^all to receav any goods or otherwise that yo^u^ shall send me Inclosed is m^r^ Nuthalls Lre from his fath^r^ Yo^u^ shall rec another Lre from mee.[3]

HORATIO WOODHOUSE.

Communicated by Edward W. James.

Will of Horatio Woodhouse.

"The 19th day of March 1676 I Horatio Woodhouse, Rector of Collingtree in co Northampton, Clerk

To the poor of the parish of St. Buttols Cambridge 40s. To my cousins John Cæsar esq, and Robert Cæsar £10 each. To Mr Edw Ailmer nere Ipswich in Suff £10. To Anne wife of William Hobie a bed, etc. To my God dau^r^ Atterburi e& Billenge 2 silver spoons. To my nephew Jo: Woodhouse of Linhaven in Virginia my silver tankard. To my niece Judith Lowe £50. To my nephew Henry Colt all my lands lying in Waxham als Waxton-sham commonly called Flatgates in Co. Norff. containing 350 acres; to him & his heirs for ever after the death of his mother Mrs Lucy Colt but if he die without heirs male, then I give the said 350 acres to Henry son of my nephew Henry Woodhouse of Linhaven in Virginia, and to his heirs for ever. If the Said Henry die without heirs male,

[1] Capt. William Stone, first of Virginia—subsequently deputy governor of Maryland.

[2] Mentioned in the Northampton records as a London merchant and justice of Accomac—subsequently a justice of St. Mary's county, in Maryland.

[3] January, 1649, recorded.

then my will is that John & Will[1] & Francis[2] Woodhouse younger sons of my brother M[r] Henry Woodhouse[3] of Virginia shall successively enjoy the said premises to them & their heirs for ever. All my ready money, etc. to be divided between Henry son of my nephew Hen Woodhouse of Virginia & my niece Lucy Colt whom I ordain sole executrix. Notwithstanding my will is the father shall have the interest of his sonns money untill he comes to age.

Witnesses Alice [A] Dunckly, Arthur Wright, Anne Hoby.

Proved at London 16 June 1679, by the oath of Lucy Colt. On the 24th July, 1688, there issued a commission to William Dutton Colt[4] Knight, husband & administrator of the goods of Lucy Colt deceased, while living executrix named in the Will of Horatio Woodhouse,[5] to administer the goods of the said Horatio left unadministered by the said Lucy."

At a Court held for Lower Norfolk County February 20th $\frac{1687}{8}$
Capt Wm Robinson L[t] Col Anth Lawson Capt Wm. Crafford mr W[m] Cornick mr Tho Butt.

"Whereas Henry Woodhouse is now Intended by the grace of god to goe for England & hath occasion to prove himself the Lawfull Sonne of mr Henry Woodhouse deed, and Mrs Ann bray his grandmother being a principall Evidence for that purpose who being very antient & Sickly Cannott Come to Court w[t]hout danger of her life It is ord upon his pet that m[r] Mala thruston m[r] W[m] Cornick and m[r] Ben[o]. Burough or any two of them bee Requested to Repayre to the house of the sd M[rs] Ann bray Soudanely after this Cout and take her dep[o]. Concerng the same."

Lower Norfolk { At a Court held 15th march $\frac{1687}{8}$
Cap[t] W[m] Robinson
Cap[t] Jn[o] Hatton m[r] Jn[o] nichols
m[r] Mal thruston m[r] Ben[o] burough Justices
L[t] Col Lawson m[r] Tho Butt

"Whereas Henry Woodhouse[7] Intends Soudainely to depart this Country" for England and hath occasion to prove himself the sonne of Henry woodhouse desd for w[ch] purpose one margrett[8] dauly wid[o] Is a principall Evidence butt being antient and Sickly Cannott w[t]hout great hazard of her health apeare att Court to give her Evidence In that Cause It is ordred that L[t] Coll Anth[o] Lawson mr mala thruston mr Benony burrough and mr W[m] Cornick or any two of them bee Requested to goe to the house of the sd dally on tuesday next & there take her depotion Concerng the Same."

Princess Ann { At a Court held y[e] 4th day of Aprill
Ann Dom $\frac{1715}{}$

Present { Col° Edw Moseley[9] / Capin Henry Chapman / Capin Horatio Woodhouse } Capⁿ John Moseley[10] / Mr Edw: Moseley[11] / Mr John Bolilttoe[12]

Sir Wᵐ Dutton Colts Deed to Henry Woodhouse Late of Princess Ann In Linhaven Deed Acknowledging yᵉ Receipt of twenty pounds for Recovery of a Legacy of 300 pds from yᵉ Executʳˢ or Administʳˢ of Roger Jones of the Kingdom of Ireland, witnessed by Zachʳʸ Taylor & J Pierce is this Day Presented in Court by Henry Woodhouse Eldest Sonn & heir of yᵉ sd Henry & in his motion is ordered to be Recorded.

"Memorandum that this Six and Twentieth Day of July 1688 I Sʳ Wᵐ Dutton Colt Knight Doe Acknowledge that mʳ Henry Woodhouse Sonn of Henry Woodhouse late of Linhaven in Virginia Decd hath left in my hands the Sume of Twenty pounds towards yᵉ Charges to be Expended in Recovering a Debt of Three hundred pounds or thereabouts of yᵉ Executors or Adminisʳˢ of mʳ Roger Jones in yᵉ Kingdome of Ireland Witness my hand the Day & year Above sd.

Subscribed in the pʳsence of Will Dutton Colt
Zachʳʸ Taylor
J Pierce

NOTES.

[1]Some of the descendants of William Woodhouse, bearing his name, still live in Princess Anne county. Among them are Major John T. Woodhouse, county treasurer, son of John, Jr., son of Capt. William. John J. Woodhouse, lately elected county judge, and vestryman of the Eastern Shore chapel (built in 1754), son of John, Jr., son of John, Senior, and Jonathan Woodhouse, vestryman of the Eastern Shore chapel, son of Jonathan, son of Captain Jonathan, son of Major Jonathan. Capt. Wm., John, Senior, and Major Jonathan were the sons of Capt. Wm., Senior, who was the son of Henry, who was the son of William, who was the nephew of Horatio and son of Henry the immigrant. [2]His name is not mentioned in his father's will. [3]For a sketch of Henry Woodhouse see *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. I., pp. 205 and 206. In the same article it is stated on the authority of *Blomfield's History of Norfolk* that Sir Henry Woodhouse was the son of Sir William Woodhouse by his second wife, but in the *Visitation of Norfolk*, edited by Walter Rye, and published by the Harleian Society, he is represented to have been by the first wife. [4]Sir Wm. Dutton Colt's second "wife was Lucy dʳ of Thomas Webb of . . . . Kent. She lyes buried at Heilbrone in Germany in the great church yʳ dyed." He was a "resident with yᵉ Elector of Saxony with the Elector of Hanover & elsewhere Knighted at Whitehall 26 November 1684." He was the son of "George Colt esqʳ of Colthall Suff. drowned at Sea 1658 in exile with King Charles 2ᵈ" and "Elizabeth", (his wife) " dʳ & coheir of John Dutton of Sherborne Glouc. esqʳ," who was the son of "Sʳ

Henry Colt of Colt Hall or Grey's Hall in Cavendish in Suffolk " and "Bridget" (his wife) "d^r of Sr Will Kingsmill of Sydmanton Hants K^t." From *Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights.* [5]For the abstract from the will of Horatio Woodhouse I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. C. P. Keith, of Philadelphia. [6]Son of the immigrant. His will was made January 29th, 1686, and his estate, according to the *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, by Philip Alexander Bruce, was appraised at 64,034 pounds of tobacco. [7]Son of the above-mentioned Henry, and grandson of the immigrant. He died intestate, and on the 5th of November, 1702, commission of administration on his estate was granted his relict Mrs. Amy Woodhouse. [8]Widow of Dennis Dally, cooper. The name finally became Dawley. The *Economic History* says he owned 600 acres of land in 1674. [9] and [10] sons of William, son of William the immigrant. [11]Son of Arthur, son of William the immigrant, who was a merchant from Rotterdam, Holland, who settled in Virginia in 1649. He was generally known as Edward Moseley, Jr., to distinguish him from his first cousin, Colonel Edward Moseley. He was a justice of Princess Anne county from February 8, 1710, to October 5, 1715. He left three sons, Edward, Jr., Palmer and Tully. It is highly probable that he was twice married. Tully was by his last wife, who was a Miss Emperor, daughter of Tully Emperor, son of Francis Emperor, the immigrant, who, it is probable, came from Norwich, England. [12]Justice of Princess Anne county from January 3, 1710 to July 1, 1724 and from July 6, 1726 to December 4, 1728, sheriff from July 1, 1724 to July 6, 1726, and vestryman of "Linhaven Parrish " from August 4, 1724 to June 15, 1728. He made oath November 2, 1713 that he and his wife Mary came to Virginia in 1693, and he had not proved their importation before. In 1728 he married Yates Smith, single woman. He was from Cornwall, was a tanner, and some depositions, now lost, showed that he was of the yeomanry.

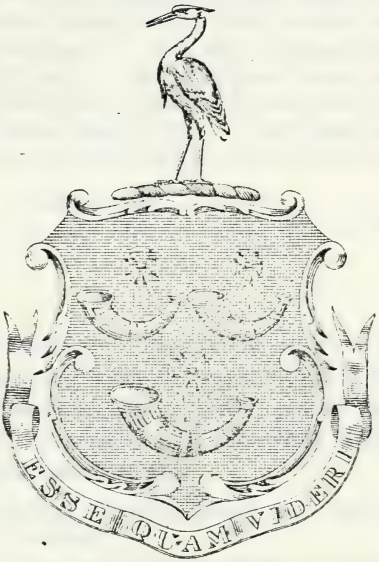
THE THRUSTON FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

(*Continued from pp.* 23, 116, 180, *of Vol. IV.*)

The entries already given from the curious old book in possession of Dr. John Thruston, of Louisville, are jotted down among other memoranda, chiefly prescriptions and recipes, written by Dr. Edward Thruston, of Ashton, who emigrated to Virginia. Among the friends of the family was Robert Rogers, Esq. (whose wife was one of the "gossips" at the baptizing of John Thruston, son of the John Thruston, chamberlain of Bristol). There is a curious entry entitled "The Epistle Dedicatory," addressed to this gentleman, which is worth reproducing:

THE EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

To the hon^ll Robert Rogers, Esq., one of the ordermen of the Cittie of Bristol & to his Virtuous wife Mrs Anne Rogers grace mercy and peace . . . his life & . . . Glory in the world to come &c.



ARMS OF THRUSTON FAMILY.

Right worshipfull yo' weare both p'sent att y' Delivery of y' sermon beinge a sermon preached at ye funerall of a beloved servant of yo^rs^ as was abundantly testified at that time and yo^u^ ware both then pleas^e^d to conceave gratiously & to speake frely of my suddeine meditations now if y ch[ild] Moses was beautifull in a cradle of bulrushes what will he bee in a mantell of crimson velvett & in ye arms of Pharoeoh's Daughter; yo that hon^rd^ ye wife & by yor audience to give Life to this infant may be pleased by yor favorable acceptance into yor hands to make it live both joyfully and Rightly. Nether shall yo' ffrustrat yor labour I perswaide myselfe, but as Joseph beinge taken into Potiphar's house was a blessing throughout; soe this child, the first that ever I sent into the world in this kind will serve ye wth all laudable and good service in his owne person and bee an occasion that others alsoe his fellow servants bee not found wantinge in ther ready obedience, . . . care, and conscionable observance towards yo^u^. Nay farther if I bee . . . yor worshipfull selves may not Despaire of being enabled soe to walke in yor service towards God as yo^u^ desier others shall walke in ther service towards you, . . . this homely servant into yor . . best likeing, ffaithfull hee wilbee & true unto yo as will bee the sender and pseruer(?) of him

Whilst hee is

ABELL LOUERING.

from my Study
this 25 Octob^r^
1628.

Whatever the meaning of this letter, which is expressed not as clearly as it might be, it would appear that it was written by a minister, Abell Louering, who probably passed the book to John Thruston, the chamberlain. The following entry was made by John Thruston, the chamberlain:

The first May 1660 King Charles ye second was voted in pliam^t^ to bee ye undoubted heire to ye crowne.

The 4° of s^d^ May ather was great rejouceing in Bristol for ye affore s^d^ vote.

The 8^t^ of s^d^ May ye King was proclaimed in London wth exceeding great joy.

And ye 10° of s^d^ May hee was proclaimed in Bristoll wth great joye & triumph, ye cunduitte runing wth wine.

The 23 Ap^l^ 1661 the king was crownd the 29 May was his bearth day in ye yeare 1629.

The following facts, obtained from various sources, will more fully explain the early history of the Thruston family:

REGISTER OF BAPTISMS IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR, BRISTOL.

1629.	March 18.	Robert Thruston sonn of John Thruston.
1632.	February 17.	Maryon or Tomson daughter of John Thruston.
1636.	January 3.	Ann daughter of John Thrustone.
1637.	January 28.	Mallachie sonn of Thrustone.
1638.	February 3.	Edward sonn of John Thrustone.

1642. August 14. Grace daughter of John Thrustone & tomson uxr.
1644. December 26. Malesius son of John Thruston & Thomson.
1647. November 18. Justinian daughter of John Thruston.

After the clergy were ejected from their churches by the parliamentary forces, the registers were very imperfectly kept. The following entries occur in the same handwriting closely following each other, having evidently been entered all at one time:

1651. June 11th. Grace the daughter of John Thruston was baptized in the Parish Church of St. Thomas.
1652. May 7th. Rachell the daught. of John Thruston was baptized in the same Church.
1653. Sept. 17th. Mary the daughtr. of John Thruston was baptized in the same Church.
1654. Janu. 28th. John and James sonnes of John Thruston were baptized in the same Church.
1656. June 6th. Sarah the daughtr. of John Thruston was baptized in the same church.

REGISTER OF BURIALS AT THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR, BRISTOL.

1630. February 2. John Thrustone son of John Thrustone.
1641. May 24. Robert son of John Thrustone.
1644. July 15. John son of John Thrustone.
1644. August 2. Grace daughter of John Thrustone.
1647. December 2. Thomson wife of John Thrustone.
1650. September 7. Martha daughter of John Thrustone.

John Thruston was not married at St. Thomas Church between 1620 and 1629, nor was he married there on January 12, 1648, nor about that time.

From Foster's "Oxford Matriculates":

Thruston, Edward, s. Edward of Buckland,[1] Somerset, pleb., Exeter Coll., matric. 13 Nov. 1640 aged 17.

Thruston, Edward, s. Edward of West Buckland, Somerset, gent., Exeter Coll. matric. 30 March 1666 aged 18.

Thruston, Malachius ("Malox" in Mat. Reg.), s. Edward of West Buckland, Somerset, gent., St. John's Coll. matric. 21 May, 1680, aged 16, B. A. 1684, M. A. 1686.

From the Registry of New Pocoson, York County, Va.:

Susanna Thruston, daught of Capt Moses & Anne Robertson born May 21st; baptized July 17, 1785. [Moses Robertson was nephew of Charles Minn Thruston.]

[1] In the old book of John Thruston, the chamberlain of Bristol, is this entry which was overlooked: "The later End of febr 1651 my mother was Burried in ye pish church of Buckland." I have little doubt that Malachias Thruston, father of the chamberlain, was of Buckland, and had another son Edward, who continued to reside there.

From the Register of Abingdon Parish, Gloucester Co., Va.:

Sarah dau of [Capt.] Robert & Sarah Mynns born Sept 15 baptized October 2d, 1716. [This must have been Sarah Thruston, mother of Col. Charles Mynn Thruston, as she died 12th May, 1786, aged 69. (See Vol. IV., No. 3, p. 181.)]

William Dalton and Sarah Mynne were married March ye 19th, 1730. [She married 2d, Herbert Haines; 3d, Col. John Thruston.]

Capt Wm Dalton was buried December ye 21st, 1733. Mr Hugh Allen dyed March ye 5th 1730-31.

Mrs Sarah Allen was buried Jan. 24, 1734-5. [This was the widow of Capt. Robert Mynn.]

Charles Mynns Thruston, the son of Mr. John and Sarah Thruston was born Novr ye 6th & baptized Nov. ye 19th, 1738.

Sarah, dau of Capt John Thruston & Sarah his wife borne April 27, 1743.

Mary daur of John & Sarah Thruston borne May, 1744.

. . . . of Majr John & Sarah Thruston died Sept 30th 1758.

From the Records of York County, Va.:

Edward Cary, of Abingdon pish, Gloucester co., deed to Matthew Moody for land in Bruton Parish, York Co., formerly belonging to Robert Mynn of Abingdon Parish, Gloucester co., who by his will dated 23 Dec., 1728, bequeathed to his wife Sarah Mynn and daughter Sarah, who by names of Sarah Allen and Sarah Dalton conveyed said land to Edward Cary Sept 14, 1734.

[Sarah Mynn probably married three times—Capt. Wm. Dalton, Herbert Haynes, and John Thruston.]

(*To be Continued.*)

MARYLAND NOTES.

FURNISHED BY HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH.[1]

1650.

March	Monday	25 Beginning of year 1650 Friday — 29							Saturday 30 Sunday 31
April	Monday	1 to 8		8 to 15		15 to 22		22 to 29	Tuesday 30
May	Wednesday	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" Thursday 30 Friday 31
June	Saturday	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" Sunday 30
July	Monday	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" Tuesday 30 Wednesday 31
August	Thursday	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" Friday 30 Saturday 31
September	Sunday	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" Monday 30
October	Tuesday	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" Wednesday 30 Thursday 31
November	Friday	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" Saturday 30
December	Sunday	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" Monday 30 Tuesday 31
January	Wednesday	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" Thursday 30 Friday 31
February	Saturday	"	"	"	"	"	"	22 to Friday 28	
March	Saturday	"	"	"	"	"	"	22 to Sunday 23 Monday 24	

Maryland—During the Commonwealth of England, under the control of the House of Commons, sitting & acting as a Parliament.

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[1] Of No. 217 Courtland Street, Baltimore, Md.

In the 2nd year of the Reign of King Charles the 2nd by Hereditary Succession.

In the 19th year of the Dominion of Cecilins Calvert 2nd Lord Baltimore & 1st Lord Proprietary of the Province of Maryland.

Proclamation issued by Governor William Stone on Thursday—the 24th day of January 16$\frac{4}{5}\frac{9}{0}$ ordering Nicholas Gwyther the Sherift of St Mary's County, to notify the freemen of the Several hundreds of Saint Mary's County to assemble & choose Burgesses to appear at a General assembly to be held at the town of Saint Marys in St Mary's County on Tuesday—the 2nd day of April 1650.

Similar Proclamation sent to Francis Lumbard Sheriff of Kent County.

Similar Proclamation sent to the freemen of that part of the Province now called "Providence."

Tuesday April 2nd 1650. The freemen of the Province assembled & there being no return of the writ issued to the Sheriff of Kent County—the Governor adjourned the Assembly to Friday April 5, 1650 & again adjourned the same to Saturday—the 6th day of April 1650.

This General Assembly divided into 2 Houses by Act of April 1649—the same was confirmed by Act of April 1650 chapter 1.

The Provincial Court—This court adjourned on Februay 26th 16$\frac{4}{5}\frac{9}{0}$ from that date to June 12th 1650—from June 12th 1650 it adjourned to June 25th 1650.

June 25th 1650—Court held at St Mary's.

Present—William Stone—Governor & Presiding Judge.
Thomas Green
Captain John Price
Thomas Hatton—

Absent—The other members of the Council or Upper House who were also members of this Court.

other Sessions of this Court during year 1650 were held
on Thursday—the 10th October 1650,
on Wednesday the 20th November,
on Wednesday the 8th January 16$\frac{5}{5}\frac{0}{1}$,
on Monday—the 10th February 16$\frac{5}{5}\frac{0}{1}$.

Wm Bretton of New-town hundred St Mary's Court,
Clerk of the Provincial Court.

County Courts—Appointed by the Governor & Council—their

jurisdiction extended to all civil causes to the value of 20£ sterling or 2.000 lbs of Tobacco—with right of appeal to all suitors therein to the Provincial Court in all sums above that amount giving security in treble damages—Also in all criminal matters not extending to life and member & all jurisdiction and authority usually exercised by Justices of the Peace in England—Appeals were also granted from the Provincial Court to the Court of Assembly.

Saint Mary's County Court—
William Stone—Commander & Presiding Judge.
Thomas Green
Thomas Hatton
John Pele

WILLIAM BRETTON, *Clerk*
NICHOLAS GWYTHER. *Sheriff*

Kent County Court—
Captain Robert Vaughan Commander & Presiding Judge.
Philip Connor
Nicholas Browne } Assistants
Henry Morgan

THOMAS MATTHEWS, *Clerk*
FRANCIS LUMBARD, *Sheriff*

Anne Arundel County Court—Commissioned July 30th 1650.
Hon. Edward Lloyd—Commander & Presiding Judge.
James Homewood
Thomas Meers } of the Quorum
Thomas Marsh

Associate Judges
George Puddington
Matthew Hawkings
James Merryman
Henry Catlyn

JOHN NORWOOD *Sheriff*

Judge of the Prerogative Court—for taking probate of Wills & granting letters of administration.
Thomas Hatton

Captain General of the Land forces
William Stone
John Price—Muster-Master General
Captain General or Admiral of the Sea forces
William Stone
Edward Gibbons, Vice-Admiral, appointed January 20th $16\frac{5}{1}^{0}$.

Treasurer or Receiver General
Thomas Green from June 10th 1647 to August 5th 1650 when he was dismissed,
John Metcalf from Aug. 5th 1650 to August 1st 1651.

Attorney General
Thomas Hatton

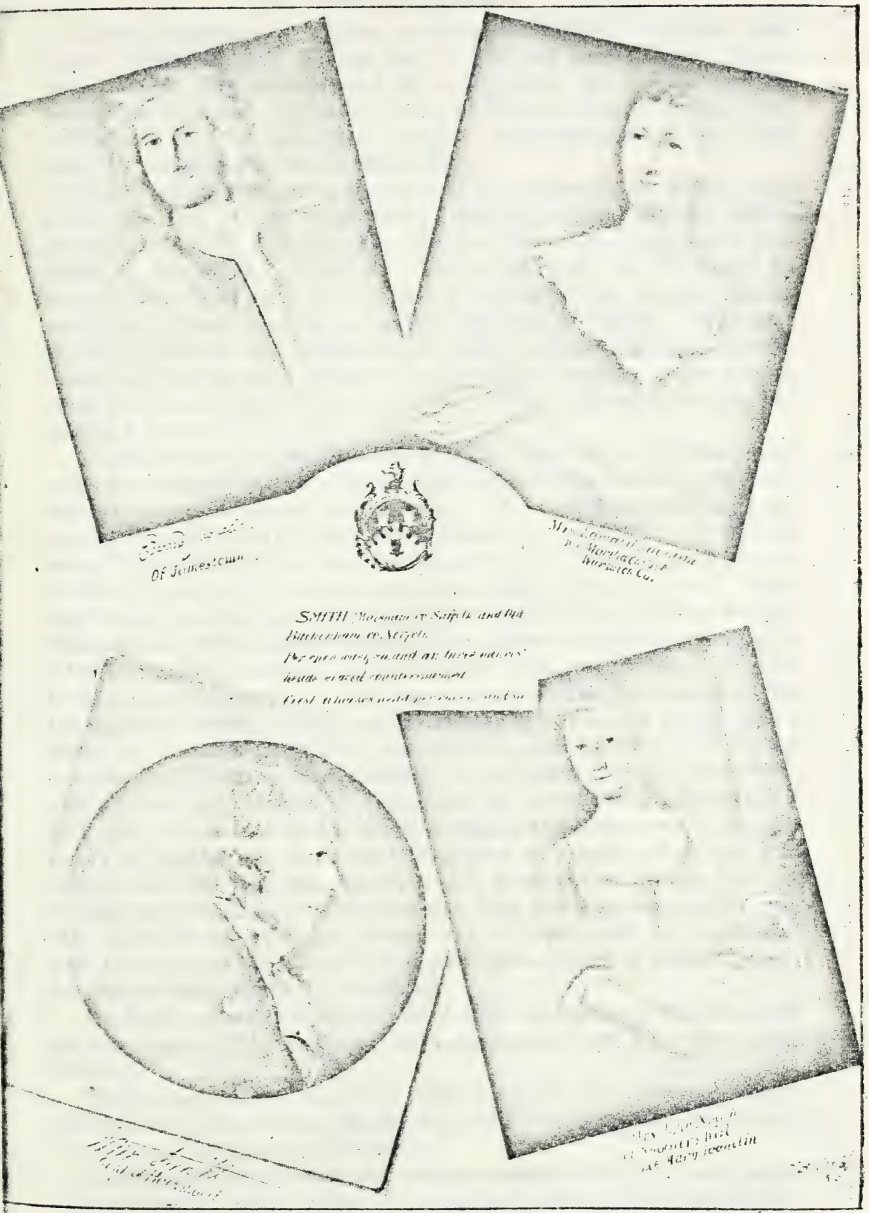
Land Office and its Management
His Lordship Cecilius Calvert, 2d Lord Baltimore or his Governor William Stone to grant patents for lands.
Governor Wm Stone—Commander of St Mary's County—authorized to grant warrants of land to adventurers or planters.
Robert Vaughan of Kent—Commander of said County of Kent—Do Do
Edward Lloyd—of Anne Arundel—Commander of A. Arundel Co. Do Do.
Robert Clarke of St Mary's County—Commissioned Surveyor General on 12th August 1648 & Surveyor General from that time up to December 16th 1662, when Thorne White became Surveyor General.

SMITHS OF VIRGINIA.

(*Continued from Pages* 46, 95, 183, of Vol. IV.)

I. FAMILY OF JOHN SMITH, OF PURTON—Jaquelin and Ambler connections.

It has been seen that John Smith married Mary Jaquelin, and that Richard Ambler married Elizabeth Jaquelin. I have had recently access to a copy of the manuscript on which Bishop Meade depends in his article VII., Vol. I, p. 103 of his work. It is the production of John Jaquelin Ambler, Esq. (son of John Ambler, who was son of Edward Ambler, who was son of Richard Ambler, of Yorktown). He derived his narrative from his father, who "traced it by the pen" from his aunt, Martha Jaquelin, daughter of the emigrant. It will be seen by a comparison of this narrative with that of Mrs. Carrington's, also cited by Bishop Meade, that the first has Martha dying in 1804, aged 93, and the latter has her dying in 1783, aged 81. And so the 1730 of the mourning-ring referred to in Meade (p. 105) must be 1739, as that is the date in the *Virginia Gazette* of Jaquelin's death. The following excerpt from the narrative of John Jaquelin Ambler is not given by Meade:



SMITH FAMILY—GROUP.

EDWARD JAQUELIN.

Edward Jaquelin, son of John Jaquelin and Elizabeth Craddock, came over to Virginia in 1697. He was born in 1668, and died in 1730. He was twice married. His first wife was a widow Sherwood. She left no issue, and married for his second wife, in the year 1706, Martha, dau. of William Cary, of Warwick Co., Va., gentleman. William Cary was a son of Col. Miles Cary, who emigrated to this country in 1645.

By a mourning ring now in possession of Mary Marshall, the wife of Chief Justice Marshall, of the United States, I find that Edward Jaquelin died in the year 1730 (1739). He died as he had lived, one of the most worthy gentleman in the colony. Whilst on a visit to England with his family, he caused to be painted every member of it by an artist of the greatest merit he could find. These portraits he brought with him to Virginia. They were elegantly executed, and represented the family as being remarkable for the beauty of their persons. Particularly that of Mrs. Jaquelin, whose maiden name was Martha Cary. It is one of the prettiest pictures of the prettiest females I ever saw.

As the two sons of Mr. Edward Jaquelin, Matthew and Edward, died early, these portraits became the property of Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, who had married Richard Ambler, Esq. . . . . [These pictures] ornamented the walls of my father's drawing-room on the night of my wedding party. Shortly after which they were removed to my estate in the county of Amherst, about ten miles from Lynchburg, called "Glen Ambler," where they are now hanging upon the walls of the room in which I am now writing. There are six of them, representing, 1, Mr. Edward Jaquelin, the father, in a full wig, holding a glove in his right hand, which has a white , with books in the background; 2, Mrs. Jaquelin, the mother, is represented with her right arm leaning upon a red velvet cushion, whilst she is draped in a green silk brocade; 3, Matthew, the oldest son, has his arms akimbo, with a scarlet cloak thrown over his shoulder, and is dressed in a light purple coat, with a lace collar to his shirt; 4, Elizabeth, the second child, is dressed in a pink robe with a blue shawl, and is holding a full-blown rose in her left hand; 5, Martha, the third child, is dressed in a light yellow robe with a changeable-coloured silk mantle, and is holding fruit before her; 6, Edward, the fifth child, is represented as a little boy about six or seven years old. He is dressed in scarlet clothes, with a purple cloak, and is pointing with the finger of his left hand to a green parrot, which is perched upon a tree, and at which a little dog is barking.

The family coat-of-arms is represented upon the frames of the pictures at the top; dates of their birth and death are marked upon the frames at the bottom.

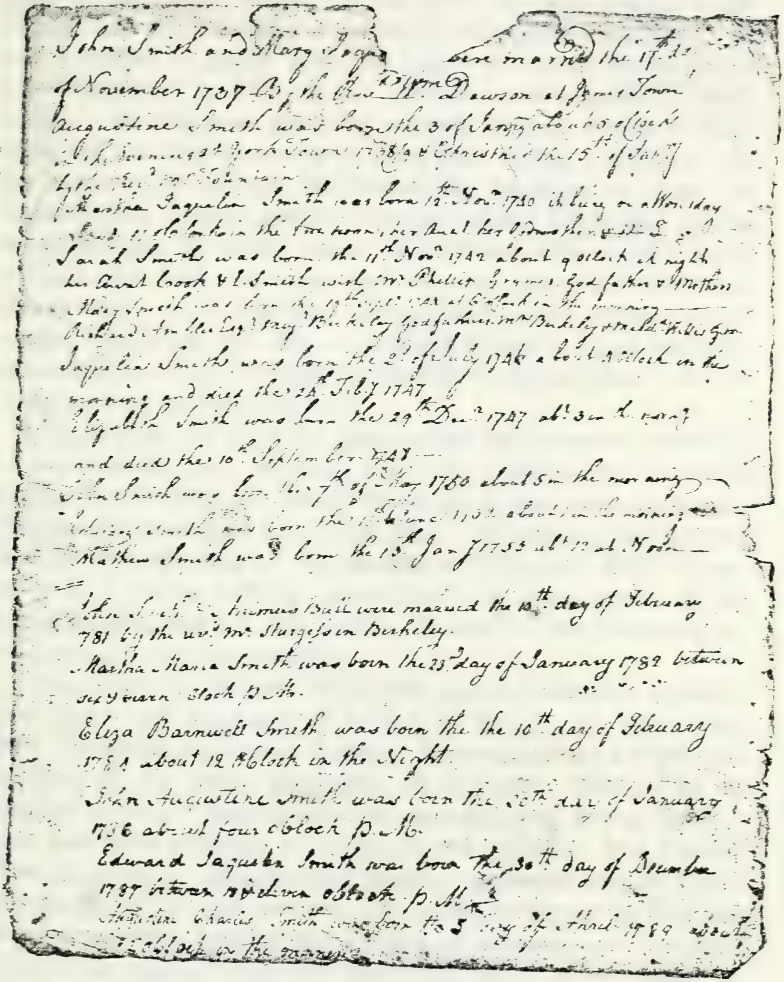
The portrait of Mary, the fourth child, was given many years ago by my father to his cousin, Edward Smith, Esq., of Winchester, Frederick county, Va, it being the portrait of his mother.

Amongst the number there was another portrait of a young man named Matthew Whaley. [Here follows the narrative concerning Matthew Whaley, given on page 7, Vol. IV., of *Quarterly.*] The picture of Matthew Whaley was given to me with those of the Jaquelin family, and is now my property."

Of the sprightly old lady, Martha Jaquelin, the narrative says:

"Martha Cary, the second daughter [of Edward Jaquelin], survived every member of the family, and lived a maiden lady to the advanced age of eighty-one (ninety-three); after her father's death she removed from Jamestown to Richmond. She was very sprightly, well educated and sensible, and very much devoted to literature. And her portrait, which was taken when she was about the age of twenty [but perhaps fifteen, as she was five years younger than her brother Matthew, who died at twenty, and as the portraits were taken together], shows that she must have been very handsome. She gave away three large fortunes—one to her nephew, Edward Smith, one to her nephew, Thomas Rootes, Esq., of 'White Marsh,' in the county of Gloucester, and the third at her death to her nephew, Jaquelin Ambler. She died in Richmond, and was buried in the yard of the old Episcopal church upon Richmond Hill [old St. Johns]. She was a very fine, exemplary woman, and upon her testimony, traced by the pen of her not less excellent nephew, rest all the facts which are mentioned in the early part of this history."

As stated in the narrative, Edward Jaquelin's first wife was a "Mrs. Sherwood." William Sherwood, of the parish of White Chappell, London, came to Virginia before Bacon's Rebellion; was sub-sheriff of Surry county in 1674; practiced law, became attorney-general in 1677, and was a burgess and clerk of Assembly in 1684. In 1675 he married the widow of Richard James, who had patented a part of the western portion of Jamestown Island.—(*Land Register.*) In the Northern Neck land books there is a grant, dated September 14, 1696, to William Sherwood, for Doeg's Island in Stafford county, and 670 acres adjoining, originally granted to Col. John Mottrom, and by his son, John, sold to Richard James, Sen., of James City, by deed recorded in Stafford county, June 27, 1666, who died intestate, leaving one son, Richard, who died under twenty-one. In the Stafford county records there is a bond bearing date November 8, 1704, signed by Edward Jaquelin, of James City, "who married the widow of William Sherwood," to save harmless George Mason, who had purchased Doeg's Island from said Sherwood in 1696. From an entry in the *Calendar of State Papers* (Vol. I., p. 56), Sherwood's widow was named Rachel, and she was perhaps a second wife. In 1690 William Sherwood received a grant from Sir Edmund Andros for 308 acres of land lying at the west end of Jamestown Island, between "Pitch and Tar Swamp" and the Back River, confirming various purchases of small tracts made by him, and including 150 acres patented by Richard James in 1657, "and lately escheated." From a deed in Middlesex county, dated October 24, 1698, it appears that William Sherwood made his will August 11, 1697,


John Smith and Mary Jaque[illegible] were married the 17th 2[illegible]
of November 1737 by the Revd Wm Dawson at James Town
Augustine Smith was born the 3 of Janry about 5 o'clock
in the morning at York Town 1738/9 & Christned the 15th of Janry
by the Revd Mr Fountain
Martha Jaquelin Smith was born 12th Novr 1740 it being on a Monday
about 11 o'clock in the fore noon, her Aunt her Godmother [illegible]
Sarah Smith was born the 11th Novr 1742 about 9 o'clock at night
her Aunt Cook & I. Smith with Mr Phillip Grymes God father & Mothers
Mary Smith was born the 19th Sept 1744 at 6 o'clock in the morning
Richard Ambler Esq & Mary Berkeley God fathers Mrs Berkeley & Mrs [illegible] Willis God[mothers]
Jaquelin Smith was born the 2d of July 1746 about 3 o'clock in the
morning and died the 24th Feby 1747
Elizabeth Smith was born the 29th Decr 1747 abt 3 in the morng
and died the 10th September 1748 —
John Smith was born the 7th of May 1750 about 5 in the morning
[illegible] Smith was born the [illegible] June 1752 about [illegible] in the morning
Mathew Smith was born the 13th Jany 1755 abt 12 at Noon —

John Smith & [illegible] Bull were married the 10th day of February
[1]781 by the Revd Mr Sturgess in Berkeley.
Martha Maria Smith was born the 23d day of January 1782 between
six & seven O'clock P. M.
Eliza Barnwell Smith was born the the 10th day of February
1784 about 12 O'Clock in the Night.
John Augustine Smith was born the 20th day of January
1786 about four o'Clock P. M.
Edward Jaquelin Smith was born the 30th day of December
1787 between 10 & eleven o'Clock p. M.
Augustine Charles Smith was born the 5 day of April 1789 about
[illegible] o'Clock in the morning

A LEAF FROM THE "SHOOTER'S HILL" BIBLE.

and left his lands and other property, after the death of his wife, Rachel Sherwood, to Jeffrey Jeffreys, of London, Eng. Edward Jaquelin succeeded to the land on the island, first by marrying the widow, and next by purchase. There is a volume of the *Universal History*, presented recently by the clerk of Surry county to the College Library, lettered, "*Ex dono* William Sherwood, 1691." It was doubtless originally given by him to the court for its laudatory resolutions in 1674 on his conduct as sub-sheriff of Surry county. He had been guilty as a youth of some offence in England, but his after life seems to have been highly honorable. In his letters to Sir Joseph Williamson, the Secretary of State, he expresses the deepest gratitude for the latter's indulgence of his transgressions, by which alone he had been able to wipe away the sad blot from his name and win an honorable reputation among men. (See *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. I., pp. 168, 456; *Sainsbury Papers.*) Upon his tombstone at Jamestown he confesses himself "a great sinner," but "in hopes of a joyous resurrection."

In respect to the Jaquelin arms, which the narrative describes as represented upon the frames of the pictures, the narrative further states that the shield bears sa. three nags' heads gu. The crest is described as a nag's head. It becomes quite certain that the crest claimed for the Smiths of "Shooter's Hill" (*Quarterly*, IV.), being nothing more than "a nag's head," is the Jaquelin crest, and not the Smith. It came to the Smiths by intermarriage with the Jaquelins.

The parents of Richard Ambler, who married Elizabeth Jaquelin, were John and Elizabeth Bickadike, of the city of York, England. (Jaquelin Narrative, Meade.) Richard Ambler followed the fortunes of his uncle, Bickadike, in America. (Ibid.) As an addition to this, I may mention the depositions of Arthur Bickardike and John Gibbons, of Yorktown, who testified that Michael Dewick, dying at John Gibbons' house, "requested that the burial service should be read over him, his particular friends invited, but to be served with nothing but a sprig of rosemary, and to attend him to his grave," requiring that "the ring on his finger be given to Arthur Bickardike, to be conveyed to his wife, then in the city of York." In 1720 Richard Ambler qualified as administrator of Arthur Bickadike. (York county records.)

THROCKMORTON CHART, NO. 1.

[Official Pedigree. See QUARTERLY, VOL. IV., p. 202.]

ARMS, Gules on a chevron argent, three Bars gemelles sable, in the dexter point a crescent charged on a crescent, for difference.
CREST, A Falcon rising argent, beaked and belled or, charged with a crescent or a crescent for difference.

LEIGHTON STORR HUNDRED ST. IVES, *July 18, 1684.*

Gabriel Throckmorton, son and heir of Robert, ætat 27 an. et amplius 1613. = Alice da. and heir of William Beadle, of Bedfordshire.

Robert Throckmorton, of Ellington in Co. Hunt, obijt., Ao. 1652. = ... dau. of . . . . . Chars.

1. Albion, of Stow in Co. Hunt, obt. Ao. 1680, Cælebs.
2. Robert, of Stow Pred. obt. Ao. 1681, unmarryed.
3. John Throckmorton, of Ellington, obijt., ætat circa 45 Ao. 1678. = Mary first marryed to Richard Powel, of Bugden in Co. Hunt. = Henry Keme, of Bugden prœd. second husband.

1. Robert Throckmorton, of Ellington Co. Hunt., ætat fere 22, now living, Ao, 1684, unmarryed.
2. Gabriel Throckmorton, ætat circa 19, now living in Virginia.
3. Albion, ætat circa 12, Ann., 1684.

Anne, ætat circa 9, Ann., now living.

Cadwallader Powell, obt., S. P.

Mary Powel, wife to John Arrobus of London.

1. Henry Keene, obt., ætat 14, An.

1. Jane.
2. Anne.
3. Susannah.
4. Elizabeth.

(Signed) ROBT. THROCKMORTON.

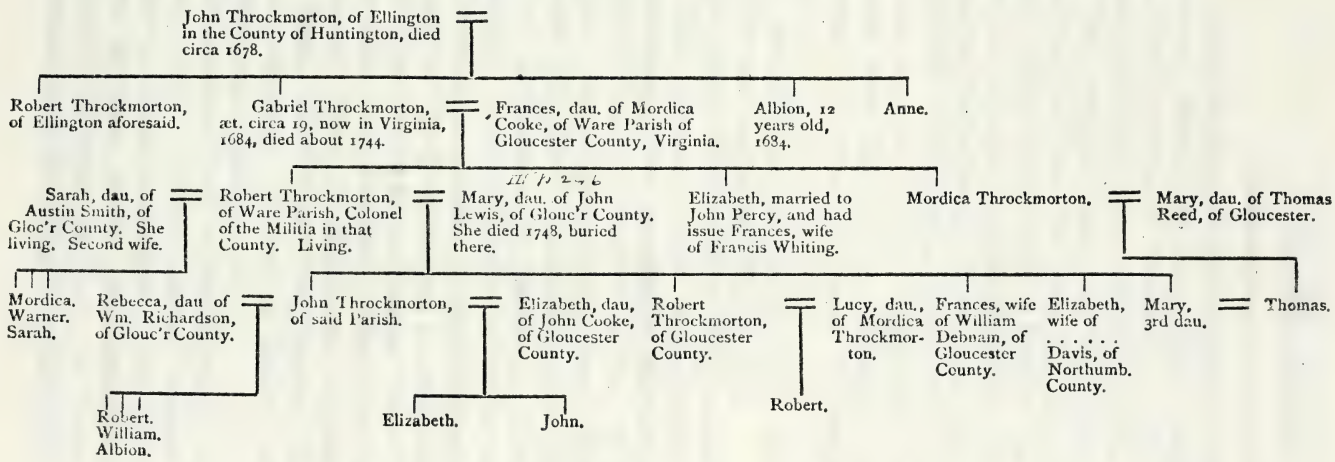
Extracted from the Visitation of the County of Huntington, made Anno 1684, and examined therewith this 1st day of May, 1896, by me.

CHARLES H. ATHILL,
RICHMOND HERALD.

Heralds College, London.

THROCKMORTON CHART, NO. 2.

[Unofficial Pedigree deposited by Gabriel's Grandson, John Throckmorton, of Ware, in Virginia in 1769. See QUARTERLY, VOL. IV., p. 202.]



Extracted from the M. S. Collections of the late Ralph Bigland, sometime Somerset Herald, marked R. B. G., Vol. 7, fo. 341, and examined therewith this 13th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES H. ATHILL,
RICHMOND HERALD.

Herald's College, London.

STARKE FAMILY.

(*Continued from page* 197, Vol. IV.)

Among the sons of Richard Stark, of York county, was, as we have seen, James Stark; but as I find a James Stark mentioned in the *Gazette* as living in Petersburg in 1751, in the vicinity of William Stark, whom I have assumed to be the son of Richard Stark, of York county, he cannot well be the same as 1, James *Starke*, who was living about the same time in Stafford county. The tradition is that James Starke, of Stafford, was born in Scotland, and that his wife was Elizabeth Thornton. The parish and county record of Stafford county show that he had issue: 2, William; 3, *Jeremiah;* 4, Sarah, born Aug. 23, 1731; 5, Jane b. Feb. 1, 1733; 6, Ann, born Feb. 9, 1736; 7, Benjamin, born Aug. 27, 1738; 8, Donald, born May 30, 1744; 9, Isabella, born Jan. 25, 1746; 10, Thomas; 11, *John;* 12, James; 13, Susannah; 14, Isabel; 15, Lydia.

1. James Starke died April 12, 1754. His will was dated Sept. 2, 1753, and was proved June 11, 1754.

3. JEREMIAH[2] STARKE (died in 1805) married Tabitha Lowry Jan. 16, 1747. She was a widow, whose maiden name is said to have been Carter. Issue (according to Stafford county wills and Parish Register), 16, *John Carter*, born Nov. 16, 1748; 17, Mary, born May 19, 1753; 18, Robert; 19, Henry. The family state that he married 2dly Mary Elizabeth Green and had: 20, Richard; 21, James; 22, Thomas; 23, Daniel; 24, Elizabeth; 25, Lydia; 26, Catharine. Jeremiah Starke outlived his second wife, it is said, and most of his children, and died at an advanced age in Stafford county, Va. He gave five sons, it is said, to the Revolution.

15. JOHN CARTER STARKE married (Jan 4, 1769) Sarah Inglish, born about 1749, daughter of Capt. John Inglish and Prudence Thornton. Issue: 27, Mehethlen; 28, Prudence; 29, Charlotte; 30, Tomat; 31, Elizabeth; 32, Thornton; 33, Jeremiah; 34, *Alexander;* 35, *John.* All born in Stafford, and their ages are recorded in an old Bible.

33. ALEXANDER, born in Stafford county, 1780, died in Sumner county, Tenn., in 1862, married Margaret Waters, dau. John Waters and Frances Coleman. Issue: 36, Coleman Starke; 37, John; 38, Henry Carter; 39, Alexander; 40, Mehethlen; 41, Elizabeth; 42, Sarah; 43, Sarah; 44, Francis; 45, Margaret m'd Lawrence Richardson, Esq., of Louisville, Ky.

34. JOHN STARKE, JR., born in Stafford county, Va., in 1788; died in Sumner county, Tenn., in 1862, married Margaret Prim, dau. Capt. John Prim and niece of Col. James Primm. Capt. Prim was, it is said, a soldier at Yorktown in 1781. He had issue: 46, Elizabeth; 47, Lydia; 48, Joseph Carter; 49, Sarah Ann; 50, Mary; 51, Malvina; 52, John Prim; 53, Catherine.

15. JAMES STARKE (James) married Catherine—Issue: 54, James, born Dec. 21, 1747; 55, Lydia, born June 30, 1748; 56, Jeremiah, son of James and Catherine, was b. Nov. 25, 1749.

11. JOHN Starke married 1st Howson Porter Jan. 1st 1746. She died April 11, 1775. Issue: Anne, b. Oct. 26, 1746; Sarah, b. Jan. 29, 1752; William, b. Dec. 14, 1754. He married 2dly Hannah Eaves May 29, 1756. Issue: John, born Feb. 1757.

(To be continued.)

ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY RECORDS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

December 10th 1698 Lycense granted Wm Sheldon and Hannah Armistead.

xber 10th 98 Lycense granted Richard Hurtly & Mary Naylor wido.

xber 19th 98 Lycense granted Jno ffrances & Mary Savoy.

Janr 5th 98–'9 Lycense granted Jno Colwell & Elizth Tucker.

June 5th 99 Lycense granted Jno ffryby & Mary Tucker.

Oct 10th 99 Lycense granted Jno Poole & Elizth Sheppard wido.

Lycense granted Tho Gray & Bathya Crooke.

Lycense granted Phillip Johnson & Jane Trawell wido Octob yr 15th, returned 1699.

December 25th 1699 Lycense granted Francis Ballard & Mary Servant acct given yr Sher.

April 18th 1700 Lycense granted ffrancis Baleman and Sarah Wood.

June 14th Lycense granted to Nich Curle & Elizth Gutherick.

June 29th Lycense granted to Samll Neale & Eliza Exeter, returned Oct 15 1700.

ffebr 20th 1701 Lycense granted to Rob Taylor & Eliza Hudson.

March 9th Lycense granted to Hen Turner & Sydwell Minson, returned October 5th 1701.

xber 5 Lycense granted Edward Myhill & Ann Johnson.

31st Jan^{r} Lycense granted to Geo Luke Esq and Eliz^{a} Baskins.
2 March 1702 Lycense granted to Joshua Curle & Sarah Curle.
Lycense granted to Wm Bossell & Elynor Brough.
13 April 1702 Lycense granted to James Pruitt & Mary Ross.
Lycense granted to Col Miles Cary & Mary Roscow.
May 3rd 1702 Lycense granted to Bryan Penny & Bathya Gray.
20 July, 1702, Lycense granted to Cha: Jennings Jun & Eliza Westwood, returned October 15th 1702.

THE THORNTON FAMILY.

By W. G. STANARD.

(Continued from page 154 of Vol. IV.)

38. FRANCIS[4] THORNTON (*Anthony,*[3] *Francis,*[2] *Wm.*[1]), of "Society Hill," King George county, was J. P. and Colonel of militia in that county. He married in 1747, Sarah Fitzhugh (*Parish Register*), and died in 1784, in which year his will was recorded in King George. From about 1752 Col. Thornton was prominent on the turf in Virginia and Maryland. The American *Turf Register*, vol. VI., p. 57, in a note, says: "Col. Francis Thornton, of Society Hill, in King George county, a gentleman of great respectability and proverbial for his great knowledge of pedigrees."

Issue 74, Winifred[5], married Col. Daniel McCarty, of Pope's Creek, Westmoreland county; 75, Elizabeth,[5] married her cousin Presley Thornton; 76, Lucy,[5] married John Brooke, of Essex county; 77, Alice,[5] died November 12, 1811, aged 52; married in 1759 her first cousin Capt. Presley Thornton; 78, John,[5] of King George county, *d. s. p.* in 1800; 79, *William.*[5]

39, PETER[4] THORNTON (*Anthony,*[3] *Francis,*[2] *Wm,*[1]) of "Rose Hill," Caroline county, married Ellen Bankhead. Issue, 80, *James Bankhead*[5]; 81, *Peter*[5]; 82, Winifred,[5] married Sterling Thornton; 83, Elizabeth,[5] married Joseph Pollard.

40, ANTHONY[4] THORTON (*Anthony,*[3] *Francis,*[2] *Wm.*[1]), of "Ormesby," Caroline county. This estate was acquired by Anthony Thornton, the elder, who it is stated, about 1715 built the oldest portion of the present house, and gave the estate to his son Anthony. He was sheriff of Caroline in 1767, and was alive in 1778. He married, first, Sarah Taliafero, and, secondly, in 1764 (*Parish Register*), Susannah Fitzhugh.

Issue (1st m), 84, *Anthony*[5]; 85, Peter[5]; 86, *Charles*[5]; 87,

George[5]*;* 88, *Reuben*[5]*;* 89, *Presley*[5]*;* 90, Judith Presley,[5] married Aylett Buckner, and had issue, Col. Thornton Buckner, Richard Buckner, M. C., from Ky., James Buckner, Elizabeth, who married Mr. Taylor, of Ky., and Louisa, married Tho. Buckner; (2d m.) 91, *Henry*[5]*;* 92, *Thomas Griffin*[5]*;* 93, *John.*[5]

54, PETER[5] PRESLEY THORNTON (*Wm,*[4] *Francis,*[3] *Wm,*[2] *Wm*[1]), born November 12, 1765, in Brunswick county, died August 6, 1856; married March 9, 1792, Elizabeth McCulloch (born February 25, 1771, in Amherst county, died September 19, 1851.)

Issue 94, Elizabeth Horsley,[6] born March 7, 1793, died June 24, 1842; 95, Wm. Sterling,[6] born November 9, 1794, died February, 1805; 96, Roderick McCulloch,[6] born August 28, 1796; died June 24, 1842; 97, Jane Clark,[6] born August 24, 1798, died June 1, 1863; 98, Isabella McCulloch,[6] born November 9, 1800, died February, 1849; 99, Mary Jones,[6] born October 27, 1802, died unmarried September 11, 1823; 100, Peter Presley,[6] born February 28, 1805, died July 3, 1836; 101, James Francis, born October 24, 1807, died about 1880; 102, *Robert Horsley*[6]*;* 103, Belinda Ann,[6] born November 23, 1811, married Francis E. Quarles, of King and Queen county, and died July 20, 1835.

55, FRANCIS[5] THORNTON (*Francis,*[4] *Francis,*[3] *Francis,*[2] *W*[m1]) of "Fall Hill," Spotsylvania county, married in 1759 Ann, daughter of Rev. John Thompson, by his wife Butler Brayne, widow of Governor Spotswood. The will of Francis Thornton was dated Feb. 13, 1794, and proved in Spotsylvania April 8, 1795; gives his wife Ann all of his negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, household furniture, &c., and 200 acres of land for her life; to son Francis the remainder of his land where he lived, and the reversion of estate left his wife to daughters Elizabeth Gregory Thornton, Mary Thornton and Dorothea Thornton £500 each in specie; to daughter Frances Buckner a mourning ring; daughter Mildred Washington Maury £100 in specie.

Issue: 104, *Francis*[6]; 105, Elizabeth Gregory[6], married Robert Dunbar, a Scotch merchant, of Falmouth, Va.; 106, Mary,[6] married Dr. Voss, of Madison county; 107, Frances[6], married Dr. Horace Buckner, of Culpeper county (she probably married 2d. Strother Jones); 108, Mildred Washington[6] married Col. Abraham Maury, of Madison county; 109, Dorothea married Samuel Washington, of Culpeper county.

56, GEORGE THORNTON[5], (*Francis*[4], *Francis,*[3] *Francis,*[2] *William*[1]) was left an estate in Orange county. He was a member of the

Convention of 1776 from Spotsylvania, and of the House of Delegates in 1777, and perhaps other years. He is said to have been a Major in the Continental Line (though I can find no record of it) and to have died in service April 30, 1781. He married Mary, daughter of John Alexander. Information in regard to this Geo. Thornton is conflicting, and there may possibly be error in this account.

Issue: 110, Lucy F.[6], married Captain John Posey (and was doubtless mother of Col. Thornton A. Posey, of the U. S. Army); 111, *Reuben*[6]; 112, *George Washington*[6].

57, Col. William[5] Thornton (*Francis*,[4] *Francis*[3], *Francis*[2], *William*[1]) of "Montpelier," in that portion of Orange which is now Rappahannock; married Mary or Martha, daughter of John Stuart.

Issue: 113, John[6], who is stated to have married Mrs. Susan Gordon, granddaughter of Charles Lee; but Dr. Edmund J. Lee's "Lee Family" shows no such person; 114, Frances married Dr. Aylett Hawes; 115, *William*[6]; 116, *George*[6]; 117, *Philip*[6]; 118, Stuart[6], married Adelaide Stuart, of Fairfax county, and had many children, one of whom married Dr. Horace Ashton, of King George county; 119, Howard[6], married Charlotte Norris, of Charlestown, Jefferson county (West Virginia), and had Frances[7], who married Isaac Tyson, of Baltimore, and Jane[7]; 120, Martha[6] married Thos. Fitzhugh, of Fauquier county; 121, Maria[6] married Charles Stuart; 122, Lucy[6] married Philip Rootes Thompson.

[*To be continued*]

SELDEN FAMILY.

The founder of this family in Virginia was 1, SAMUEL SELDEN, a lawyer, who, according to a deposition in the Elizabeth City[1] records, came to Virginia in 1699, and boarded in 1700 at Mr. Bertram Servant's He married Rebecca ——, "cousin and heir at law" of Rebecca Yeo,[a] wife of John Lear, Esq., member of the Colonial Council. Samuel Selden's will was dated May 29, 1720, and was proved at the July court following. He gave his wife, Rebecca, "Buck-roe" for life, and then to his heir at law; to son Joseph, the plantation on Potomac creek, in Stafford county; to son John, two plantations on Back river and "Old Fields," late in the tenure of Thomas Batts; to daughter Elizabeth, £60 sterling, and to son Bartholomew and daughter Mary Milner, other devises.

[a] Widow of Col. Leonard Yeo and Col. Charles Morryson (see *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. II, p. 385).

Rebecca Selden's will is dated April 23, 1736, and mentions daughter Elizabeth, grandson Samuel Milner, Cary Selden, Samuel, Miles, Richard and Joseph Selden; granddaugher Eliza Selden; cousin George Yeo, and son John executors.

The will of George Yeo was dated March 15, 1742, and proved April 20, 1743. He gives to his cousin George Arnold, merchant in London, certain tenements in the Burrow of Hatherly, commonly called by the name of Wadlands and Finch Parks, gives him also the plate I brought from England: to cousin John Selden, 20£, all my Law books, the whole duty of Man, Sherlock on Providence, and St. Augustine's Meditations; to cousin Elizabeth Selden, a book entitled Augustine's Meditations; to Joseph, son of Cousin John Selden, my Dictionary and Grammar; to Elizabeth dau of sd. Cousin Wm. Selden, one silver ribbon and a book entitled The Master's Blessing: to Robert Brough, son of William Brough, dec'd, "Owen's Epigrames, Nowell's Catechism, Thomas Akempis in Latin and one in English, Sherlock on Judgm' and the five bishops and the doctors:" various legacies of clothing, furniture and books to my wife's daus. Mary, and Grace Selden, and to her granddaus., Agnes and Anne Howard and Mary Douglas; Cousin George Arnold in Great Britain and Cousin John Selden, of Virginia, Executors. Witnesses, Charles Jennings, John Webb, and George Cooper.

On March 2, 1702, license was granted William Bosell to marry Elinor Brough (widow of Coleman Brough), and June 22, 1727, George Yeo and Elinor, his wife, qualified as administrators of Capt. Wm. Bosell, dec'd. In a deed from Coleman Wroe to David Meredith, in 1741, John Selden is mentioned as marrying "one of the co-heirs of Capt. Wm. Bosell."

Issue of Samuel Selden, Justice of the Peace of Elizabeth City county, attorney at law, &c.: 2, Samuel, mentioned in suit in 1714, but not mentioned in wills; probably died without issue. 3, Bartholomew, who died in 1727 without issue. His widow Sarah married William Edwards before 1740. 4, *John*. 5, *Joseph*, who got by his father's will land in Stafford county. 6, Elizabeth, who in 1716 sold her interest in "Buck-roe" to her father. 7, Mary, married —— Milner, and had Samuel.

4. JOHN SELDEN, justice in 1725, etc., Deputy King's Attorney for Elizabeth City county, in 1732, married, 1st. ——, and had, 8, *Richard Selden*, who married, in 1741, Mary Ball, daughter of Major James Ball, of "Bewdley" (Hayden's *Va. Genealogies*, p. 62);

married, 2d, Sarah Ball,[1] daughter of Capt. Richard Ball, and first cousin of his son's wife. As far as known, no issue. Married, 3d, Grace, daughter of Capt. William Bosell, and had the children mentioned in his will in 1754. 9, *Capt. Joseph.* 10, *John.* 11, *Rev. William.*

(*To be continued.*)

BERNARD FAMILY.

This ancient and respectable family came from Buckinghamshire, England, to Virginia. In Chester's *London Marriage Licenses* 1 "RICHARD BERNARD, of Petsoe, Bucks, Gent, widower, aged 26 years," obtained a license, Nov. 24, 1634, to marry "Anna Corderoy, aged 22, daughter of —— Corderoy, Esq., at St. Andrews in the Wardrobe."

There is a pedigree of Bernard in Lipscomb's History of Bucks, (I., pp. 519, 521), and of Corderoy in the Visitation of Wiltshire, 1623.

On July 2, 1652, Mrs. Anna Bernard obtained a grant of 1,000 acres in Gloucester county, at the head of Jones' creek, southerly upon land of Col. Lee. The headrights were: "Mr Richard Barnett (Bernard), Mrs Anna Barnett, Ellinor Corderoy, Eliz^a Barnett, Corderoy Barnett, Richard Barnett, Wm Corderoy, Edwd Corderoy, Wm Ironmonger, ffra. Ironmonger, Eliz^a Ironmonger, Eliz^a Parry, Isabell Ashton, John Smith, Thomas ffield, Joseph Bacon, Ann Whitlock, John ffuller, Lev: Sett, Henry fforbell."

Richard Bernard, by a deed recorded at Yorktown and dated Jan. 3, 1647, rented from Capt. Thomas Harwood, of Virginia, and Capt. Thomas Harrison, mariner, of Ratcliffe, Middlesex county,

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[1] At the "Burnt Chimneys," about a mile in the woods from Lancaster Courthouse, is the tombstone of Sarah Selden, which reads:

Here lies the Body of
Sarah the wife of John Selden
Gent. and eldest daughter of
Capt. Richard Ball Gent who
Departed this life the 10th day of
October 17—, Aet * *

Near by is the tomb of Capt. Richard Ball, her father (see inscription in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. III., p. 333), and of her sister, Hannah Ball, who married William Montague, Jr.

England, the executors of William Pryor, dec'd, the plantation in York county, called "Pryor's Plantation," for a term of three years, promising to put up a new house 40 feet long by 18 or 20 feet in breadth, and to "maintain the old dwelling house and quartering houses and Tobacco houses in repair, as well as the pales about the yard and gardens and other necessary fances." And the same day he purchased of the executors 34 kine and a boat for the sum of 81£ of "lawful English money," to be paid for the use of children of the said Pryor (Margaret and Mary Pryor) on May 13, 1749, and in case of default, the bill bound him to pay "16,000 pds of good and merchantable tobacco without ground leaves with cask," on November 1, 1649. To the deed is attached a rough drawing by the clerk of a shield bearing a bear rampant, which is the coat-of arms common to the Bernards of Buckinghamshire. He was dead before 1652, since in a deed recorded in York in 1662 stating herself as "now of Purton, in Petsoe Parish, in the county of Gloster in Virginia, widow," Anna Bernard says she purchased Pryor's plantation in 1652, of Thomas Edwards, of the Inner Temple, London, and Margaret his wife, one of the two daughters of William Pryor, dec'd. This last deed is witnessed by Francis Bernard and John Smith. In 1653, Mrs. Anna Bernard wrote[1] to Walter Brodhurst, of Westmoreland county, then including Stafford, about some land patented by her, and in her letter mentions her daughter, Anna Smith. This was the wife of Major John Smith, speaker of the House of Burgess, formerly of Warwick, and then in 1663 mentioned in Henning's Statutes as of Purton, in Gloucester county.[2] In 1665, as "Major John Smith" he patented 500 acres of land joining to that he now lived on. About the same time "Major John Smith" patented land at the head of Tanks Poropotank Creek. Mrs. Anna Bernard and Major John Smith are mentioned, in the General Court records, about 1670, as guardians of John Mathews, Esq., grandson of Gov. Samuel Mathews. Mrs. Anna Bernard died about this time.

Among the headrights of Mrs. Bernard, besides her husband, Richard, was another Richard Bernard. In 1677, Richard Bernard was vestryman of Petsworth Parish, and in 1689, Richard Bernard authorized William Buckner, of Stafford, to take charge of 400 acres patented by Mrs. Anna Bernard and assigned to him.

[1] For her letter see *Quarterly*. Vol. IV., p. 77.

[2] See "Smiths of Purton," Ibid, p. 46.

There is a case in Barradall's reports which shows that the 1,000 acres patented by Mrs. Bernard in 1652, in Gloucester county, and increased by 500 acres in 1654, descended to her son 3 RICHARD, who died in 1691. He devised the land to his two sons, 4, Philip, and 5, JOHN. John had the whole by survivorship, and died in 1709, devising the land to his son 6, RICHARD. Decree in the suit was entered in 1738, and Richard was 25 when the suit was brought, some years before.

In a very old family Bible, in the possession (1885) of A. H. H. Bernard, of Fredericksburg, occur the following entries:

"WILLIAM BERNARD the son of Richard Bernard and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Hart, was born 6 of Sept 1730, and on the 25 of Nov. was married to Winifred Thornton, the only daughter of Anthony & Wini[1] Thornton[1] of the County of Stafford. The children of the marriage was as follows:

Richard born 10 April 1753 Tuesday; died 22 Jany 1785
Elizabeth born Sept 1755 Thursday; died 20 Oct 1756
William born 21 Feb 1753 Tuesday; died 1759
John born 20 Oct 1761 Tuesday; died 1782
William Thornton born 24 Feby 1764 Friday; died 1769
Francis Peter born 22 Sept Sunday; died October 1768

Winifred the wife of William Bernard was born the 23d day of Sept 1729 and departed this life on the 29th day of Sept 1765."

The RICHARD BERNARD here recorded as born the 10th of April, 1753, and as having died Janury 22, 1785, was the only one of six children who survived infancy.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BANKES.—Answer to correspondents. Dr. William Bankes was a neighbor of William Fitzhugh of Stafford, who characterized him as "an ingenuous gentleman, and a boon, facetious companion."—*Letters, January* 8, 1682-'83, *Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.* Gerard Bankes, of Stafford, was son of Adam Banks, and in 1709

[1] Winifred Presley, daughter and heiress of Col. Peter Presley, of "Northumberland Home." (See *Thornton Pedigree*, Vol. IV., page 93.)

sold land to John Bowler, purchased by his father in 1674.—*Stafford County Records.* Judith Bankes is mentioned as sister in the will of Charles Carter, of "Cleve" (*King George County Records*), and in 1754 she deeded to John Wormeley 78 acres in York county at the head of Black Swamp.—*York County Records.* She was evidently the daughter of that name of Joseph Walker, Esq., whose daughter Mary married Charles Carter, of "Cleve." She died in Caroline county before 1778, and left her houses and four lots for the advantage of Walker Randolph Carter and Charles Landon Carter, sons of Charles Carter, of "Ludlow" (who was son of Charles Carter, of "Cleve").—*Hening's Stat.*, IX., 573. William Bankes, of King and Queen county (will dated November 10, 1709), had issue, Ralph Banks, who died about 1735, leaving issue, William Banks.—*Hening*, V., p. 214. The last-mentioned William Banks died in 1748, leaving issue, Tunstall Banks, his eldest son and heir, living in 1759.—*Hening*, VII., p. 294. Miles Banks and John Banks were members of the Virginia Company.

Alexander Banks, Henry Banks, and William Banks are mentioned, by Hening, after the Revolution.

DID CHARLES CARTER, OF "CLEVE," marry Mary Walke or Mary Walker? The will of Charles Carter was proved in King George county, June 7, 1764. He had nine daughters and three sons: Judith, Anne, Maria, Lucy, Jane Bird, Sarah, Carolanna, Betty Churchill, wife of William Churchill; Mary, wife of Charles Carter, of Corotoman; Charles, to whom he gave a handsome gold watch, with his coat of arms on the outer case, a gold-headed cane, and a ring of five guineas price; John and Landon. Mentions his son Charles Carter, daughters Betty Churchill, Mary Carter, and Judith Carter as "Born of wife Mary, daughter of Joseph Walker, Esq."; sister Judith Banks; and father, the Hon. Mann Page, Esq.; brother, Landon Carter, Esq., of Richmond county; sons-in-law, Charles Carter, Esq., of Lancaster county, and Mr. John Champe, Jr., of King George county; son Charles' wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Chiswell, and his daughter, Elizabeth. To each of his daughters 1,000£ sterling. Various provisions for sons, &c.

The will of Joseph Walker, Esq., dated November 9, 1723, was recorded in York county, November 16, 1723. He gives to each of his daughters, Mary Walker and Judith Walker, £500 sterling; to his wife Sarah his chariot, furniture, and horses; to Judith "the land called the French Ordinary and Basses and the land I purchased of Sebrell and Stockner in case my son die without issue"

[the French Ordinary was at the head of Black Swamp, and was doubtless part of that sold by Judith Banks in 1754]; to son Matthew Walker, residue of his estate; Sarah Walker, Mann Page, and John Wormeley, Esq., executors. How is it explained that Charles Carter calls Mann Page his father?

SCHOOLING—*Provisions in the Will of Charles Carter, of "Cleve."* "Whereas my sons John and Landon are now in England for the Benefitt of their education, and it being necessary to prevent all doubts that may arise relating to them, It is my will and meaning that they shall continue at School to learn the Languages, Mathematicks, Philosophy, Dancing and Fencing till they are well accomplish'd and of proper age to be Bound to some Reputable, Sober, Discreet, practising Attorney, till they arrive at the age of twenty years and nine months, and that a suitable present be made to the Gentlemen to whom they are bound, to improve them in the Business and Practice of Attorneys, and that they be entered at the same time at the Temple, and be by their masters permitted to attend commons so as not to interfere with their studies, and the Practice and Business of an Attorney, and it is my will and desire that as my said sons arrive at the age of Twenty Years and nine months that they immediately embark and return to Virginia, and I do earnestly desire their guardians, as much as in their Power lies, to prevent extravagance by limiting their pocket expenses, after they arrive at the age of eighteen, to a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling money ℔ annum, as their fortunes depend entirely on the seasons of a most variable climate.

"And whereas the extravagance of the present age and the flattering hopes of great Fortunes may be a temptation to run into unnecessary expenses in Living It is my positive will & desire that my Daughters may be maintained with great frugality *and taught to dance.*"

MOSSOM BIBLE.—I have been favored by Mrs. Calvin Perkins, of Memphis, Tenn., with a view of the Bible used by Rev. David Mossom, who married George Washington at St. Peter's Church, New Kent. On the inside front cover is: "Ri: Criche 1660. David Mossom his book given by Ric: Criche Esqr 1699." On the inside back cover is written: "My Dear father died September 12th 1701, I then being eleven years old & a half." As Rev. David Mossom was born March 25, 1690, this probably refers to the death of his father. On a fly leaf are these entries:

"David the son of David and Eliz[a] Mossom was born Sunday Aug[t] 21 about half an hour past seven in the evening & baptized Sunday Sep[r] the 4th 1715."

"Robert the 3[d] son of David and Eliz[a] Mossom was born Saturday Decemb[r] 1st about eleven of the clock and baptized Sunday the 16: 1716. He died Thursday Sep[r] 26, 1717 about 6 clock in the morning, and was buried Sep[r] 27 in S[t] Margarets Churchyard."

"Thomas y[e] 4th son of David & Eliz[a] Mossom was born Wensday May y[e] 14th at a quarter past one in y[e] morning Baptized on Whit-Sunday June y[e] 1st 1718."

"Susanna Daugh[r] of Da: & Eliza Mossom was born Friday July 22[d] & ab[t] 3 quart[s] past four in y[e] morning & Baptized Sunday July y[e] 31 1720."

"Elizabeth Daut[r] of D[a] & Eliz[a] Mossom was born Friday Sep[t] 21 near ten in the morning & Baptized Sunday Sep[t] 30 1722."

As shown elsewhere, Rev. David Mossom married three times: 1, Elizabeth, above named, who died January 28, 1737.—*St. Peter's Parish Register.* 2, Mary ——— (mentioned in his epitaph, *Meade*, II., 460). 3, Elizabeth Soane, widow of Benskin Marston, and daughter of Henry Soane, who was son of Henry Soane, speaker of the House of Burgesses. She died April 2, 1759, aged fifty-five years. (*Charles City Records* and Elizabeth (Soane) Mossom's tombstone.) Rev. David Mossom was born March 25, 1690, and died January 4, 1767. The youngest child above of the first marriage, Elizabeth Mossom, born in 1722, married Captain William Reynolds, owner of a vessel plying in the tobacco trade. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Richard Chapman, Jr., and the births of their children are entered in an old prayer book which I have been permitted to see: "*Jane Chapman* was born 29 Feb. 1776. [Mrs. Price, of Hanover, d. s. p.] *Reynolds Chapman* was born 22 July 1778 [died February, 1844. Succeeded George C. Taylor as clerk of Orange in 1802. He married Rebecca Conway Madison, daughter of General William Madison and his wife Frances Throckmorton. One of their children was Judge John Madison Chapman, who married August 3, 1841, Susannah Digges Cole.] *Johnson Chapman* was born 26 Dec. 1780. [Signed] Sunday Mar. 1781, Rich. Chapman."

DIGGES CURTAIN.—I have seen a curtain with silver thread which has been handed down in the Cole family (and is now owned by

Mrs. Calvin Perkins, of Memphis, Tenn.), traditionally said to have been used by Edward Digges, Esqr., when governor.

COLONIAL REBELS.—In the Orange County Records, Virginia, it appears that at October county court, 1737, the King's attorney, Zachary Lewis, called attention of the court to the fact that at the house of Lewis Shelby (in Augusta District), certain persons, John Smith, John Potts, Edward Rodgers, James Delaney, Benjamin Borden, and others, did keep unlawful and tumultuous mootings and meetings tending to rebellion, and ask the court to take order thereon, whereupon the court ordered that the sheriff take such person into custody, till they give security for appearing at next term of court and show cause why they have unlawfully assembled.

On November court day Benjamin Borden and his friends above named, having been taken into custody by the sheriff under order of last court, appeared, and having been examined why they did thus moot and gather in a rebellious way, acknowledged their error and prayed forgiveness.—*Dr. A. G. Grinnan.*

BENJAMIN BORDEN, Sr., was a magistrate and the patentee of the immense Borden tract of 500,000 acres. He was from New Jersey. He died in 1742, and left issue, a son named Benjamin and other children. The descendants of Benjamin Borden, Sr., had an immense amount of litigation, the records of which filled two large volumes in Augusta clerk's office. Benjamin Borden, Jr., married the widow of John M°Dowell, and died in 1753, from smallpox. He left issue.

Years after the Borden incident, an accused person in Orange armed himself, and resisting arrest, the County Court proclaimed him a "Rebbell," and ordered the sheriff to procure a posse and bring him to court dead or alive. His rebellion was promptly subdued.—*Dr. A. G. Grinnan.*

The WILL OF JOHN GERRARD, of Cople Parish, Westmoreland county, probated April 25, 1711, mentions "brother-in-law William Newton and Barbara, his wife"—"wife Jane Gerrard," "brother-in-law William Davis and Eliza his wife"—"Mother Elizabeth Johnson," "brother James Johnson," and "sisters Frances and Anne Johnson." He wills to William Newton one hundred acres of land; fifty acres he had agreed with William Newton "for to convey to him" (this land "adjoining that of Col. Allerton") and "fifty acres more."

The will of William Newton, of Westmoreland county, probated

May 30, 1722, mentions "wife *Elizabeth*," sons "John," "William," "Benjamin," daughters "Frances," "Sarah," "Elizabeth," and wills land in Westmoreland and King George county, and in Great Britain. Is this William Newton, the same as one referred to in John Gerrard's will in 1711? If so, how is it explained? Did this William Newton marry first Barbara Gerrard (or Johnson, for John Gerrard calls his mother, brother and sisters all "Johnson," probably half brothers and sisters), and did he marry later "Elizabeth" (mentioned in his will). If so, who was she, and which was mother of his children, who were all under sixteen at date of will March 1, 1720–'21? This William Newton leaves "all my estate of lands and money in the Kingdom of England or Great Britain" to his son John Newton, who is believed to have died unmarried and intestate, as we find that his brother, "Major" William Newton, in his will of 1789, leaves the English property to his eldest son, John Newton, of Stafford county.

"Major" William Newton married Margaret, daughter of Col. James or Joseph Monroe, of Pope's Creek, Virginia. Information is desired of their descendants, who intermarried with Bronaughs, Berrys, and Foxes.

MRS. JOHN FREDERICK MAYNARD.
352 Geneva street, Utica, N. Y.

[Dr. Thomas Gerrard's second wife was Rose, widow of John Tucker. A son by first wife, Susannah Snow, was John Gerrard, who died in 1678, leaving John of the text. Rose Tucker Gerrard married, thirdly, John Newton, of Maryland, who had John, Joseph, Benjamin, Gerrard, Elizabeth, and Thomas Newton. John Gerrard married Elizabeth ——, who married, secondly, James Johnson. The Johnson children were, therefore, half-brethren of John Gerrard, Jr. See *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. I., 269; *Quarterly*, Vol. IV., p. 37.—EDITOR.]

PETITION OF SARAH COLES TO HOUSE OF LORDS.—On the 13th of July, 1678, Sarah, the widow of Basset Coles, represented that her husband, by a nuncupative will, left her his property, but one Robert Mordant, under a pretended written will made two years before her marriage, and upon the evidence of William Bucknam and "Nathaniel Bacon, who headed the rebellion" in Virginia, obtained a verdict against the petitioner for the estate. She charged Bucknam with forgery, and Mordant with bribing witnesses, and prayed to be heard at the bar, having no relief elsewhere.

PERRIN.—Was Margaret Perrin, who married Charles Smyth, of Newtown, whose will was recorded in 1747, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Perrin, of Sarah's Creek?

Any information concerning the Perrins will be most acceptable.—MISS E. A. SMITH, 178 W. State street, Trenton, N. J.

SMITH.—"Did Captain John Smith leave descendants?" He did not. See his will in Arber's *Works of John Smith.*

GOOCH.—"Did Gov. William Gooch leave descendants?" I think the article in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for October, 1895, makes it clear that he did not. I think it certain that the Virginia Gooches are descended from Rev. John Gough (Gouge, Gooch), minister, of Jamestown.

BRICKS.—There is of record at Accomac Courthouse a letter dated December 17, 1677 (order book 1676–78, p. 98), from "John Cole to Gentlemen of Accomac County," in reference to new site for a court-house; offers to build new court-house on site to be decided upon by majority of people, &c., *and as to burning* 30,000 *bricks.*—G. C. CALLAHAN.

BOTETOURT MEDALS.—These medals (which, in last issue, are, by a curious mistake, said to have been awarded for proficiency in *mathematics*) were awarded, one for excellence in philosophy, and the other for excellence in classics. The medal awarded to John White has been traced to his descendants. Miss Mary W. Stevenson, of Covington, Kentucky, great-granddaughter of John White, has the medal. It is of gold, five and a half inches in circumference, and, by letter scales, weighs one and a half ounces. Two medals were awarded each year for four years, and the inscription on each is the same.

JERDONE.—(See article PROVIDENCE FORGE.) John Jerdone was treasurer of Jedburgh, when his son Francis, the Virginia immigrant, was born. John Jerdone was born July 7, 1680, and was son of Adam Jerdone.—MRS. I. J. FARRAR, St. Louis, Mo. (quoting the records of Jedburg).

EBEN PUTNAM, Editor of *Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine*, Salem, Mass., writes: "I look forward with great anticipation to the QUARTERLY. That and our *Register* [*New Eng. Hist. and Geneal. Register*] are the two most interesting of all my exchanges."

NOTES ON BOOKS.

Mr. Powhatan Bouldin, of Danville, Va., has issued a new edition of his "The Old Trunk," which gives the public some charming glimpses into the backwoods of Charlotte county during colonial days. The old papers contained in this depository, which gives his pamphlet a name, affords us an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the pioneers of the West, the Reads, the Carringtons, and Bouldins. Dear old "Aunt Joanna Bouldin," fresh from the court at Williamsburg, is a prominent figure in those early days. Her obituary, in the Richmond *Enquirer* for February 13, 1845, would have added new interest to the sketch, had it been available in time for Mr. Bouldin's publication. She was taught music by Brammer and painting by Gilbert Stuart. It is stated that she played well on the spinnet, the fashionable instrument of that day, and delighted mostly in Scotch music and songs. A sister of Gov. John Tyler, she was mother of Hon. Thomas T. Bouldin, a judge of the General Court of Virginia, and who, as a member of Congress, fell dead on the floor in the midst of a speech, of James W. Bouldin, also a member of Congress, and of Lewis C. Bouldin, a member for many years of the Senate of Virginia, and she was grandmother of Hon. Wood Bouldin, a judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia. Major Wood Bouldin, her husband, was an officer in the Virginia Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Born the year the style was changed (1752), she closed her life of ninety-two years on the 15th of January, 1845.

Mr. William Wallace Tooker, of Sag Harbor, Long Island, well known for his interpretation of Indian names and places still lingering in tradition, sends a neat little story of Cockinoe, first Indian teacher of Rev. John Eliot, than whom no one in New England was better known for his labors in behalf of the spiritual welfare of the Indians of eastern Massachusetts, and for his works in their language, including that monumental work which went through two editions, *Eliot's Indian Bible*. The recital of Cockinoe's career proves him worthy of a distinctive chapter in the aboriginal as well as in the colonial history of Long Island.

The fourth Reinicker lecture of 1895–'96, entitled "The Book of Life," in the *Protestant Episcopal Review*, by O. S. Barten, D. D., of Norfolk, shows the important part that the memory, as an immortal element, performs in the future life. The book from which the dead are judged is the *Book of Memory*, where stands recorded the history of our being and our life in its minutest details. Dr. Barten has no sympathy with the "heartless criticism" with which modern psychologists doom this "wonder of wonders" to a material character.

The most valuable work which the present year has given to historians is the *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, by Mr. Philip A. Bruce, secretary of the Virginia Historical Society. This work has received most favorable criticism at home and abroad, and manifests a minuteness of study and comprehensiveness of scholarship that do the highest honor to its author. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bruce will feel encouraged to carry the work down through the eighteenth century, and thus present the fullest possible view of Virginian colonial economy.

Mr. George Wilson's work on *Finance* is an interesting advocacy of bimetalism, and promises to be in great demand, as the result of the action of political parties in the coming presidential election.

The lecture of Wm. Bayard Hale, M. A., of Middleboro, Mass., delivered in the examination schools at Oxford in 1895, entitled the "Making of the American Constitution," is interesting for its unique application of modern natural science to government. Mr. Hale, as an exponent of the theory of evolution, makes the United States Constitution "an organism which has proceeded from progressive history." The Constitution, in his opinion, grew from the very start; it is growing still. For the formal document called by that name, and which office-holders are sworn to support, Mr. Hale can scarcely conceal contempt. No wonder that he makes haste to say in his preface that the original inspiration of his lecture was not his own, but another's. He got the inspiration from Elisha Mulford, LL. D., "a prophet of God," a man who "seemed consciously absolved from the limitations of formal logic," who "never argued," but "spoke, illuminated." And the "lecture" is indeed an illumination! Employing in many places the very words of this constitutional prophet, Mr. Hale, his disciple, proceeds to penetrate the dark places of history with a light surpassing in its wonderful results the astonishing powers of the X rays. In the light of the old-fashioned logic, repudiated in the preface of the book, people might think that the Constitution of the United States was formed in 1787 on the model of the Virginia Constitution of 1776, and was amended at various times afterwards. But, according to Mr. Hale, this idea is all wrong. The Constitution, in his opinion, was never formed by human hand, it was "divine." It is an organism of "progressive growth," and never did come into existence "at a given time," as Mr. Gladstone, the great ex-Premier of England, suggests. I am aware that I am at a vast disadvantage in trying to criticise one who avows himself the disciple of "a prophet," one who does not *argue*, and who abrogates the necessary laws of thought which the logics tell us about, but it is sometimes amusing to chase even such a thing as a jack-o'-lantern in the gloaming; and fire-flies shine very prettily in the dark when caught under a glass. Now if any shape can be assigned to a notion, that shape has none "distinguishable in member, joint, or limb," Mr. Hale's *Constitution* is not the Constitution of the United States at all, but a political tendency, familiar to everyone under the name of "nationalism," which in our history has been a euphemism for a mere sectional majority rule. The growth of this idea is everything with Mr. Hale. Hence it is that he underrates the written Constitution of the land

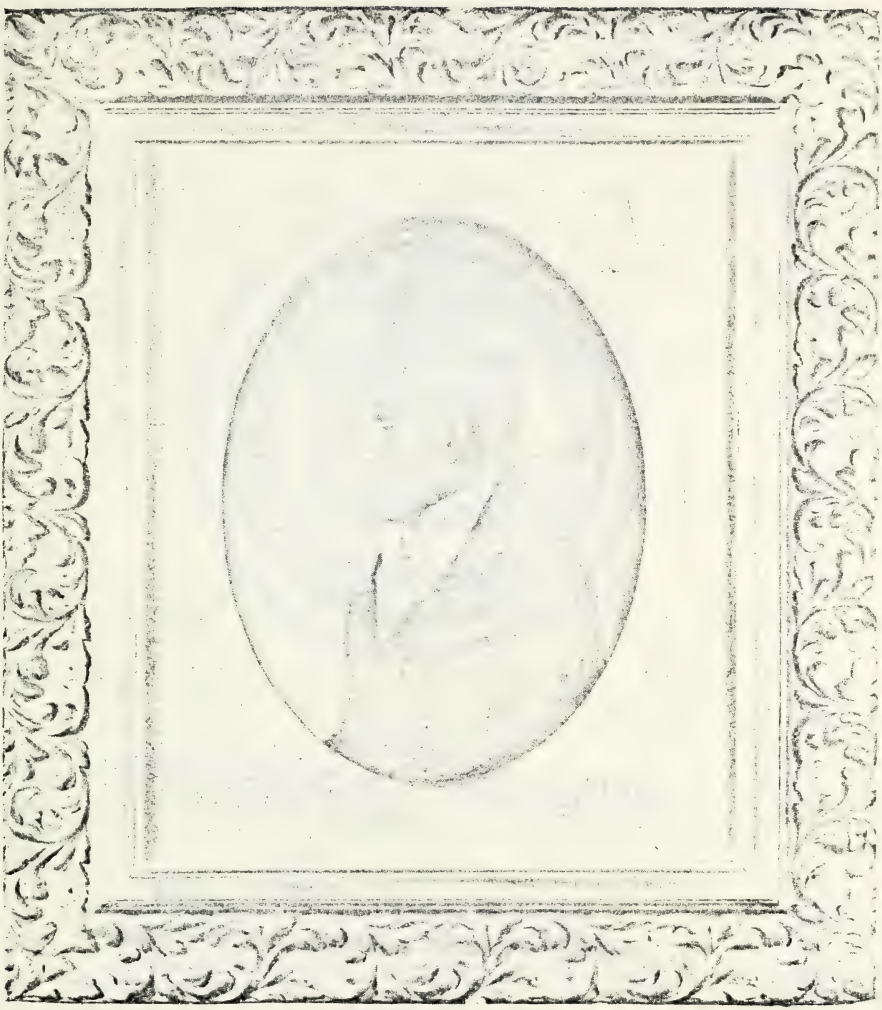
warps the teachings of history, and justifies not only actual war with the Southern States in 1861, but possible war with Rhode Island in 1789, if it had not accepted the Constitution. And the funny part of it all is, that at the very moment he was applauding the national principle in the United States, he was lecturing to an English audience, who, if their eyes had not been dazzled by such a novel illumination, were compelled to see that the very beginnings of the American nationality, so much commended, were identical with a rupture of the British nationality, having equal pretensions to the "divinity" of which Mr. Hale so zealously preaches. Mr. Hale hates the very idea of "States-rights," but it was in the assertion of local self-government that the Union had its rise. Nationalism in the colonies was a secondary idea to the main question of local taxation and representation. Massachusetts stood forward as the avowed enemy for years of the real existing nationality, that of Great Britain, and the aim of her historians ever since has been to present her as the valiant, fearless, heroic champion of self-government, and the "Old Dominion" took her by the hand for that reason. I do not wish to be impolite, but it is all *stuff* that national unity is the *only* good. This would justify the worst forms of tyranny and Cæsarism. On the other hand, local self-government, without a central tie, results in anarchy. But I do not understand that the word "Confederacy" means anything of this kind. The most perfect right to withdraw from the Union is consistent with the most vigorous national government

In Mr. Hale's paper the impotency of the old articles of confederation is taken as illustrative of all confederations. The strength of the new instrument of 1787 vindicates the superiority of nationalism! Now the fact is, a confederacy is not determined by power in the federal head, but by the fundamental fact of separate State life, which is perfectly consistent with the most powerful kind of general government. The union of the Confederate States, modeled on the Constitution of the United States, ratified as that had been by *the people*, had a powerful central government, which operated directly upon the citizens in all the States. But it was a league, and the sovereignty of the States was recognized in the fundamental charter. The sanction of its authority was found just where Great Britain has learned to place it, on the most magnificent scale, *in the affections and interests of its people*. Great Britain herself and her colonies represent to-day a confederacy in which the principle of States-rights is recognized to a degree never contemplated by Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, or John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. For a century Virginia has bitterly but hopelessly complained of taxation imposed by a Northern majority, but no English government would presume to interfere with Canada or Australia. And it is a fact that both Canada and Australia might have independence for the mere asking. But they don't wish it. They glory in the great British union, as long as it recognizes the sovereignty of local self-government. Union is always preferable to separation, but separation is preferable to tyranny. This was the view of Washington, and this is the view of Canada, I dare say. There is no bugbear about the word *confederacy*. With the same occasion for hostility, war would have arisen between the North and the South in 1861, no matter how much the Constitution had

"grown," or Dr. Mulford and Mr. Hale had "prophesied." The very fact that secession was deemed and believed *from the first* to be a constitutional right perhaps deferred the contest; certainly the idea of national unity did not prevent the Revolution in 1775, for a radical difference no greater. The worst and most disgraceful epoch in the history of the United States was the period of "reconstruction," when nationalism flaunted "the bloody shirt," and kicked States-rights to its devilish heart's content. Cordial and friendly feelings are now prevailing between North and South, and it is all because the Supreme Court and the politicians have swung around again in a measure to the old view of States-rights. After all, I suspect that the utterances of Mr. Hale have a paternity older than what he supposes. His views are those commonly held by most Northern constitutional writers. The "one people" idea, the "higher law," and the "organic growth" are eggs, I fear, hatched in the same nest of nationalism or tyrannical sectional rule. Mr. Hale deserves the credit, at any rate, for his boldness in avowing that his conclusions are too breezy for the ordinary laws of the human understanding.

Eben Putnam, the learned editor of *Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine*, Salem, Massachusetts, has on hand the Balch and Blood Family Genealogies, the first by Dr. G. B. Balch. Write to him for information. I learn that he is also engaged on the *Higginson Genealogy* and seeks information regarding all branches.

The twenty-third volume of *Southern Historical Society Papers*, edited by R. A. Brock, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, presents to the public many interesting papers illustrative of Southern suffering and Southern valor. The reader shudders at the experience of Southern soldiers in Northern prisons, like Fort Delaware and Point Lookout. The tale is a sad one, on both sides, but the Federal Government, in the midst of plenty, had absolutely no excuse for starving and maltreating the unfortunate persons who fell into their hands. Verily war is a barbarous trade! It would almost sometimes seem as if submission to injustice was preferable to the inevitable horrors of bloody strife.



JUDGE BUCKNER THRUSTON,

(SON OF COL. CHARLES MYRON THRUSTON.)

FEDERAL JUDGE FOR ORLEANS TERRITORY, 1805. U. S. SENATOR 1806-1809.
JUDGE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1809-1845.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

QUARTERLY

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

EDITOR: LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D.,

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LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D., EDITOR.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

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OLD TOMBSTONES IN NEW KENT COUNTY.

COLLECTED BY THE EDITOR.

I.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.[1]

Here Lyeth the Body of
Ann Clopton
the wife of William Clopton[2] of the
County of New Kent. She departed
this Life ye 4: day of March Anno Domini 1716
In the 70th year of her Age.
She left three Sons & two Daughters
By Her said Husband, viz:
Robert, William, Walter, Ann & Elizabeth.
[*Arms.*]

Here
Lie Interred the Bodies of
Thomas & Robert Sons of the
Revd Mr David Mossom[2] Rector
of this Parish: Thomas Departed
this Life March the 29th 1739
Aged 20 yeares. Robert Departed
this Life December the 17th 1744
Aged 7 months.

Here Lyeth the
Body of Mr Daniel Farrell[3]
Of this Parish who departed
this Life 8th of May 1736
Aged 42 yeares.

Reverendus David Mossom [4] prope Jacet,
Collegii St. Joannis Cantabrigiae obiti, Alumnus,
Hujus Parochiæ Rector Annos Quadraginta,
Omnibus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyteriis
Inter Americanos Ordine Presbyteratus Primus;
Literatura Paucis secundus,
Qui tandem senis et Moerore confectus
Ex variis Rebus arduis quas in hac vita perpessus est
Mortisq: in dies memor, ideo virens et valens
Sibi hunc sepulturæ locum posuit et elegit
Uxoribus Elizabetha et Maria quidem juxta sepultis
Ubi requiescat, donec resuscitatus ad vitam Eternam
Per Jesum Christum salvatorem nostrum
Qualis erat, indicant illi quibus benenotus
Superstiles Non hoc sepulchrale saxum
Londini Natus 25 Martii 1690
Obiit 4° Jan[ii] 1767.

II.

CUMBERLAND.

[*Skull and cross bones.*]
Here Lyeth Inter'd the Body of
Frances the Daughter of
M[r] Will[m] [4] and M[rs] Eliza[th] Chamberlayne
who Departed this Life the 17th day
of November 1722 Aged 30 days
Also the Body of Ann Chamberlayne
who departed this Life the 8th day of
October 1725 Aged one year
6 months and 25 days.

Here lieth the
Body of Sarah y[e] wife
of Richard Littlepage [5]
who Departed this life
the 21st of January
173$\frac{4}{5}$ Aged
23 Years.

Here Lies the Body
of John Watkins Esq.
late of New Kent county now deceased
who departed this Life the 10th day
of March 1785. Aged 53 years.
He married Betty Claiborne
the Eldest Daughter of Philip
Whitehead Claiborne Esq.
of the county of King William
By whom he had 3 children
One Son and two Daughters
John Dandridge Watkins
Elizabeth ? Watkins
and Ann Dandridge Watkins.

Here Lyeth Interred
the Body of
Mrs Frances Littlepage
Widow of Capt Richard Littlepage
She Departed this Life
The 21st day of February
Anno Domini 1732
In the 55th Year of Her Age.

---

* * * dy of
* * lepage who
* * ober 1732.
* * * years.

Here Lyeth the Body of
Judith Littlepage
Who was born the 2d of August
1715 and departed this Life
the 17th of June 1723.

---

* * page
169–.

Notes by the Editor.

[1]New Kent county was formed out of York county in 1654. St. Peter's parish originally occupied the territory now known as New Kent. From this tract Blissland parish was formed about 1684. There is an old vestry-book

and register of St. Peter's, beginning about 1683. The present St. Peter's Church is of brick, and was built in 1703, at a cost of 146,000 weight of tobacco. The steeple was built twelve years later. (See Meade.)

[2] The Clopton family first settled in Hampton parish, York county. The register of the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury shows that a license was issued June 4, 1668, to Isaac Clopton, of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, citizen and haberdasher, bachelor, about 24 [years], to marry Miss Martha Hill, of the same, spinster, about 21 [years]; consent of her guardian, Thomas Hill, of Cambridge University, gent (her parents being dead), to be married at Brantford, Middlesex. Was this Isaac Clopton the one sworn "according to Rt. hon'ble the Governor's order," justice of York county, Va., January 24, 1675–'76? He married in Virginia, Mary ———, who married, first, Thomas Bassett, who died before 1660, leaving a son William (probably by an earlier marriage) under 18 years. This son moved to New Kent. She married, secondly, William Fellgate, skinner of London, brother of Capt. Robert Fellgate, of York county, Va. William Fellgate died on Fellgate's Creek, York county, in 1660, and his widow married, thirdly, Capt. John Underhill, formerly of Worcester, England. His will was proved October 24, 1672, and he had, by his wife Mary, John, Nathaniel, Jane, and Mary. His widow then married Dr. Isaac Clopton, by whom no issue; they were both dead by January 25, 167$\frac{8}{9}$, when her will was proved.

"Mr. William Clopton" was constable of York-Hampton parish in 1682. January 23, 168$\frac{2}{3}$, he executed a deed of gift to his daughters Anne and Elizabeth. The following from the records of York shows that he was born in 1655:

The deposition of William Clopton aged about thirty Yeares sayth

That coming to the ffrench Ordinary in the Nynth of March last he happened to meet wth Mr Thos: Watkinson who asked yor Depon^{t} to give him a morning's draught. I told him if he had no money I would. In drinking of which hee asked yor Depon^{t} why he was so unkinde to attach his wife's silver Cup I answered I had done nothing but what I did by the court's order; then he s^{d} the court had done more then they could answer and that he would Justifie and further yor Depon^{t} sayth not WM CLOPTON

Aprill ye 24th 1685

Sworne to in York Court and is Recorded

Test WM MALTYWARD c ℔ ord. cur.

Mr. Clopton turns up next in New Kent, where he was one of the justices. There is an original deed dated July 22, 1710, from "John Bacon of St. Peter's Parish and New Kent Co yeoman to Wm. Clopton jun of same parish and co. yeoman," with arms of Clopton on a wax seal opposite the name of John Bacon. These arms are the same as on the tomb of Anne Clopton and agree in Burke with arms of Clopton, of co. Suffolk, 1586: Sa. a bend erm. betw. two cotises dancettée or. Crest—A wolf's head per pale or and az. On the tomb the bend has a mullet for difference, indicating a third son. More will be said of the Cloptons in next issue.

[3] Capt. Hubert Farrell married Dorothy, daughter of Col. Thomas Drew, of Charles City. (QUARTERLY, Vol. IV., p. 5.) He was wounded in the defence of Jamestown in 1676, and was killed in the fight at King's Creek shortly

after. Daniel Farrell, who was born in 1694, and died May 8, 1736 (*Parish Register*), aged 42, was probably connected. Issue of the last by Elizabeth his wife: Joseph, born October 8, 1725; Richard, born November 28, 1727.

[4] David Mossom (see QUARTERLY, IV., p. 66) became minister of St. Peter's Church in 1727. There is proof that he was married three times. Bishop Meade says he was married four times. He was the person who officiated at the nuptials of George Washington, and continued in the ministry 40 years. According to his epitaph he was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was the first native American admitted to the office of presbyter in the Church of England. In his autobiography the Rev. Devereux Jarratt attributes a poor character to morals and religion in New Kent. But it is so much easier to overdraw than to give an exact representation. Jarratt says that Mossom was a poor preacher, very near-sighted, and, reading his sermons closely, kept his eyes fixed on the paper, and his remarks "seemed rather addressed to the cushion than to the congregation." As illustrative of the lifeless condition of religion, he mentions a quarrel between Mr. Mossom and his clerk, in which the former assailed the latter from the pulpit in his sermon, and the latter, to avenge himself, gave out from the desk the psalm in which were these lines:

"With restless and ungoverned rage,
Why do the heathen storm?
Why in such rash attempts engage
As they can ne'er perform?"

His daughter Elizabeth married Capt. William Reynolds.

[4] St. Peter's Parish Register has the following:

Ann dau to m^r Wm Chamberlayne b. March 14, 172$\frac{3}{4}$, died Oct 8, 1725.

Edward Pey, sone of W^m & Eliz^th Chamberlaine born Jan^r 20th 172$\frac{5}{6}$.

Ann Kidley, dau. of Eliza Chamberlayne, widow, born April 10, 1737.

Wm Chamberlayne died Aug 2, 1736.

Edward Pye son of Richard and Mary Chamberlayne born Jan. 1768.

Wm. Chamberlayne made his will Oct. 1, 1735, and had by Elizabeth, his wife, Edward Pye, Richard, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth, Frances, Anne, and Anne Kidley. The widow married William Gray, of New Kent. (Hening, V., p. 117.) Of these, Richard had by Mary, his wife, Edward Pye, born January, 1768. Thomas married Wilhelmina, daughter of William Byrd and Lucy Parke. (Hening, VI., p. 319.)

[5] For an account of the Littlepage family, see Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies.*

DANDRIDGES OF VIRGINIA.

(*See page* 30.)

The following entries are from an old Bible in the possession of Mrs. Mildred Spotswood Mathes, of Memphis, Tenn. This Bible was printed by "Thomas Baskett, printer to the king's most excellent majesty, 1751."

"Nathaniel West Dandridge, married to Dorothea Spotswood, June 18, 1747.

"Martha Dandridge, born September 20, 1748.

"William Dandridge, born April 6, 1750.

"Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, born August 1, 1753.

"John Dandridge, born April 15, 1756.

"Dorothea Dandridge, born September 25, 1757.

"Robert Dandridge, born June 21, 1760.

"N. W. Dandridge born October 26, 1762.

"Eliza Dandridge, born September 12, 1764.

"Anna K. Dandridge, born July 27, 1767.

"Mary C. Dandridge, born January 14, 1772.

"N. W. Dandridge was married to Jane Pollard, August 3, 1779.

"Mrs. Dorothea Dandridge departed this life 25th of September, 1773.

"On January 16, 1786, fifteen minutes after 2 o'clock in the moning, departed this life Nathaniel West Dandridge, Sr., born the 7th of September, 1729, in King and Queen county.

"Mrs. Martha Payne departed this life on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1791.

"N. W. Dandridge was married to Martha Fountaine on July 13, 1797.

"[1]N. W. Dandridge, born January 14, 1771.

"Martha Fountaine, born July 4, 1781.

"Their children—William Fountaine Dandridge, Eliza Anne Dandridge, Charles Fountaine Dandridge, Harry Bolling Dandridge, Martha Lightfoot Dandridge, N. W. Dandridge, Jr.; Rosalie Spotswood Dandridge.

"Martha Dandridge died September 12th, at 8 o'clock a. m., 1845; buried at Ridgeway, Pontotoc, country seat of P. H. Fountaine, her brother.

"N. W. Dandridge departed this lite at 3 o'clock p. m., July 26, 1847, in Pontotoc, and was buried at the side of his wife at Ridgeway, the seat of P. H. Fountaine.

"Mrs. Martha Lightfoot Bolton departed this life on the 3d of June, 1850."

THE INDIANS OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

LETTER FROM SIR WM BERKELEY.

Gent

Haveinge bine frequently informed by the testimony of div[rs] of

[1]That date must be an error, as the former record says N. W. Dandridge, Jr., was born October 26, 1762. Or were there two of the same name?

undoubted creditt that the Indyans comonly called by ye name of the Langhinge Kinges Indyans have beene ev^r^ most faithfull to the English And pticulerly that neither they nor their kinge in the last bloody massacre could bee induced to engage wth ou^r^ Enemyes ag^t^ us And soe by Consequence kept the remote Indyans at least Newtrall in a tyme when a gen^r^all combination ag^t^ us had beene if not ruinous att least of unsupportable p^r^udice to us in that Connection And Consideringe That we cannot reasonably hope for ye like effect of their friendships in case we should agayne need it (wch god knows how soone it may be) unlesse we correspond wth them in Acts of Charitye & Amytie Especially unlesse wee abstain from Acts of Rapine & violence which they say we begine to doe by taking away their land from them by p^r^tence of ye sale of a pte.

My desire therefore to yo^u^ is And I make it in the Name of the Peace & Safety of the Country That yo^u^ suffer noe Land to bee taken from them But what shall bee allowed both in Justice and convenience by the fall Court And in case the commission^rs^ disagree in their opinions that yo^u^ Refer the whole matter to be considered by a full Cou^ll^ att James City.

You^r^ humble servant

WILLIAM BERKELEY.

To my worthy ffrends the
Commission^rs^ of Northampton.

Recordatus nonie die Mensis Maii Ano 1650.
℔ me Edm. Mathewe clic cur.

JOURNAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

(*Continued.*)

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May 4th 1768.

At a meeting of the President & Masters of W^m^ & Mary College, Present,

The Revd Mr Horrocks President.

Mr Camm, E. Jones, and Mr Johnson.

Agreeable to the Direction of the Visitors & Governors of W^m^ & Mary College on the 28th April last, the President & Masters of the said College this Day presented to the Visitation the following Memorial for the better Government of the College:[1]

---

[1] The American Revolution began to cast its shadows in Virginia as far back as the administration of Sir Francis Nicholson, when the British first

We the President & Masters of W^m & Mary College in most chearful Compliance with the Directions of the Visitors for this Purpose do with the Greatest Deference & Respect propose to their considerations the following Articles as Principles for forming a new statute, which shall explain & settle in the most clear & explicit Manner the just & proper Authority of the Visitors, as well as the Rights, Privileges & Powers of the said President & Masters as deduced from the sense & spirit of the Charter. And when this most essential Point, the Limits or Sphere of Action of each shall be properly & unquestionably ascertain'd, all future Jealousy, Un-

---

began to clash with the French on the continent. English and Virginia interest, united against the French, separated farther and farther as the century advanced. The clergy in the colony represented the English side, and the first angry collision occurred in 1748, when the Legislature passed an act to take from the crown the patronage of all the livings in the colony, and gave them to the vestries. The salary of a minister was by law, approved by the king, 16,000 pounds of tobacco, but in 1753 the Legislature required the two ministers of Frederick and Augusta parishes to accept pay in money at the annual rate of 100 pounds Virginia currency. By act passed in 1755, the justices of the two counties of Princess Anne and Norfolk were required to settle all public dues in tobacco at 10s. per hundred. This was followed by the more general act, passed in the same year, enabling the inhabitants of the colony to discharge their dues at the rate of 16s. 8d. per hundred pounds of tobacco. This act was re-enacted in October, 1756. Governor Dinwiddie was in such accord with the Legislature that he is reported to have said that "just or unjust, contrary or not contrary to his instructions, were points not to be considered, but the sole point to be considered by him was what would please the people." The clergy appointed John Camm, professor of divinity in the college, as their agent to take an appeal to the king, and upon the case the Bishop of London declared that the act of the Legislature suspending the operations of the royal act and fixing the salaries of the ministers in tobacco was "an act of treason." But in spite of the assiduous efforts of Camm, the Privy Council of England declined to provide any effective remedy for the complaints of the clergy. (See Perry's *Virginia Historical Collections.*) In the government of the college the warring parties were represented by the Board of Visitors, composed, for the most part, of native Virginians, and the Faculty composed of the leading clergy. In 1758 the Revs. William Preston and Thomas Robinson incurred the censure of the Board by engaging in marriage. In 1765 the Visitors passed an act asserting the right to remove any of the professors at pleasure. The Masters regarded this act as an attempt to repeal the royal charter of the college itself. About the same time the visitors assumed the right to nominate to the scholarships. There was also a strong disposition among them to depart from the ancient system of collegiate instruction and to permit an election of classes. The memorial above was intended to combat these pretensions, which became verities with the Revolution. (See Perry's *Virginia Historical Collections.*)

easiness & Contention will, it is hoped, be effectually prevented, & the President

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and Masters will be enabled to discharge their Duty with that Fortitude & Spirit which alone can give Life and Vigor to any Undertaking, & afford a well grounded Prospect of Success.

In the first Instance we make a strong Objection to the very Definition of the Power of the President & Masters as it is stil'd by the Visitors a *Delegated Power;* If it implies (as we fear it does) any thing more than the following—

We humbly conceive that this Power of the President & Masters flows from the Charter, & the very Nature of their several Appointments. The Visitors create or elect the President & Masters, who upon that Creation or Election become immediately invested with the Proper Powers and Authorities appointed by Charter as necessary for their several Departments, which neither the Visitors can or ought to take to themselves, or deprive the President & Masters of, except when forfeited by a Conduct, the Punishment of which is determin'd by Statute, & consequently, if this be the Case, the Term of *Delegated Power* which seems to imply a Capacity in the Visitors of assuming that to themselves at any Time they think proper, and of leaving to the Professors none at all, must appear improper & unapt. We are humbly of Opinion that however

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honourable the Comparison may appear to be in representing us in the same Situation with his Majesty's Ministers, who are dismissible at Pleasure, the two Cases are widely different. Those Gentlemen are the Servants of the king, & for obvious reasons are dismissible at his Will & Pleasure: We presume to think that we are not the servants of the Visitors; we have a Charter to incorporate us into a regular Society, which we never heard the former ever had, or that it was proper for them to have such.

2ndly We are firmly of Opinion that as the Visitors have the sole power of making Statutes, these alone are to be the Rules & Directions for the Conduct of the President & Masters; that the ordinary Government of the College is to be carried on agreeably to these statutes, & to be totally in the Hands of the President & Masters without further Control from the Visitors, who are to interfere in no Respect whatever, but upon the Grievance of a Violation, or Breach of some statutes made for that Purpose; That when any such

Case shall occur, & the Visitors shall think proper to sit as a Court of Justice upon the Conduct of the President & Masters, they shall not proceed to censure or animadvert upon any Instance of the same, but

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as an Offence committed against these certain, known and written statutes, by which alone the President & Masters are to be tried, & if prov'd guilty of any misdemenour, subject to the Penalty annex'd to the statute, & that alone, & in all such Trials whatever they shall be allowed at all Times they may think proper to appear with their Counsel before the Visitation; for that all this is a fundamental Position of every good Government, particularly of the Laws of England, & seems to be perfectly agreeable to the sense of the Charter, particularly the concluding Sentence of the 9th Sect[n] which provides that the said Rules, Laws, Statutes, Orders, & Injunctions be no Way contrary to our Prerogative Royal, nor to the Laws & Statutes of our Kingdom of England, &c.

3[dly]. That Reward & Punishment, shall be solely and absolutely in the Hands of the President & Masters, who, in the Disposal of the same, shall be free from all Uneasiness & Apprehension of being call'd to any Account, the Expectation of which must ever deter them from a full Discharge of their Duty in this Fundamental of all Discipline & good Order; Hence it must appear that the Disposal of Scholarships (the only Rewards at this Time bestowed in College) was with the greatest Propriety originally placed in the President

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and Masters, and we can see no one good reason why that Privilege should be withheld from them now, whereby then there is this standing Contradiction in the present Statutes, that one directs the President & Masters to prefer the Boys to these Scholarships, according to their Merit &c., and another that the *Election of this Sort of Scholars be in the Visitors.* Hence it generally happens that Boys are chosen to these Foundations even before they arrive here, when no Consideration whatever can be had of their Learning, good Behaviour &c, contrary to the express Words, & Sense of the Statute for that Purpose.

That the Appointment of all the Officers in the College shall be as well in the first instance as ultimately & without control in the President & Masters, for nothing appears to us more reasonable than that the Nomination & Removal of our own Servants should be solely made by ourselves, & if ever the Power of the Visitors

should go so far as to order the President & Masters to appoint or remove any of their Servants by their authority, we can see nothing to prevent their advancing still farther & commanding the President & Masters to elect or reject a Representative as they think proper, than which no Event could prove more destructive of the very Being of this Society as a free Corporation.

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4thly That for the greater encouragement of men of learning to come over to accept Offices in this College, whatever Preferments are, in the Opinion of the President & Masters, compatible with the several Departments in the College, it shall be lawful for the same to be held by the Professor, as it ought not to be suppos'd that the Society of President & Masters would consent to such a step if it interfered with the Duty of the College, but would restrain such a Professor from the undertaking too much upon himself, or apply to the Visitors for that Purpose. We are of Opinion that if the President & Masters are not to be look'd upon as competent Judges of these Matters, they are undeserving of any Trust whatever.

5thly That the Revenues of the College shall be in the President & Masters, who at the same time declare that they have not a Wish to withdraw their Accounts of the Management of the same from the Inspection of the Governors & Visitors of the College. That the Visitors & Governors would be pleas'd to use their Interest with the General Assembly to have the Donation of a Penny a Gallon on Rum given to the President and Masters in the same Manner as the other Revenues of the College have been given to them by the Bounty of the Crown & that of the General Assembly. By which Means not only all the Revenues would be upon one uniform Footing, but what arises from the Penny a Gallon might be better look'd after by the

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President & Masters, under the Inspection of the Visitors & Governors.

That the Visitors & Governors would be pleas'd to permit us to affix a full Rate for Board, Lodging & Rooms at the College for such as are not prefer'd to a Scholarship, or enjoy any other Reward of their Studies in the College. That the Saving hereby accruing to the College be laid out in handsome Appointments for such Students as shall distinguish themselves by their Application & Success in Study, to be distributed among the several Claimants, according to Merit, by the President & Masters. A general & un-

distinguishing Cheapness of Education, we presume to think, is a Matter of inferior Moment when put in Competition with the Fruits of Education themselves. The flourishing State of a College is not to be estimated by the Number of wild & uncultivated Minds which may be brought together by a Cheapness of living, but purely by the Number of competent Scholars & well-behaved Gentlemen which are sent by any Seminary of Learning into the larger Society where they vie to display improv'd Talents for their own Benefit & the publick Emolument. Were we entrusted with a sufficient Fund for Rewards, by promoting or displacing according to Merit or Demerit, we should be enabled to introduce Habits of study & Sedulity into the College; we might reasonably expect a constant Rotation

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of such Students as would not only make a Figure themselves, but by their Example induce such young Men of Fortune as are above pecuniary Recompence to tread in the Paths which lead them to the most illustrious Enjoyment of their own Estates.

That the Visitors would make no Statutes upon Rumors, Hearsays, or nameless informations, which Circumstance express'd in any Statute will always make it bear the marks of Hastiness, Passion, or Prejudice, or of its being built, most probably, on false Suggestions: That they would forbear general & aggravated Harangues on the Irregularities of Youth & the Disorders of the College, which destroy its Reputation without answering any good Purpose whatsoever. Instead of this, as we humbly conceive, ill-judged Method of proceeding, we wish that any of the Visitors who observe any Disorder or Offence to be committed by the academical Students, or Children in the Grammar-School under our Jurisdiction, would lodge any Information both of the Offence & the Delinquent with the President & Masters, that such Offenders may be punish'd according to the Laws of the Society to which they are answerable for their conduct.

For we, any more than other Persons in the like Situation, cannot undertake to punish all Offences committed by Persons under our Government, but only such Offences as either fall

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within our own Observation, or such as are made known to us by Testimony that can be depended upon.

As we think it encumbent upon us, & have lately endeavor'd (and, we hope, with some Prospect of Success), to improve the Revenues of the College as much as possible, we earnestly request

that the Visitors & Governors would be pleas'd to join with us in recommending it to our Right Rev^d & worthy Chancellor to endeavour to obtain for us some Aid from the Crown towards suppressing the infamous Practice of smuggling Tobacco, by which the College is continually robbed of the best Part of its support. Could this pernicious Fraud be removed, the fair Trader would be much advantaged, the Colony be a Gainer of some Thousands annually, & that sum, whatever be the Amount, would be expended in the best Purpose for the public Good, namely, in the Education of the Youth of the Colony.

Thus have we at last freely laid hold on the long-wished-for Encouragement given us to open our Minds to our respectable Legislature & Rulers: of all which we hope for a candid Interpretation from the present favourable Disposition of the Visitors & Governors. If, in our Zeal for the Prosperity of the College & the Good of the Youth of the Colony, we have offer'd any thing that should be

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disapprov'd, we hope to be acquitted from all Design of giving Offence, & to be pardon'd for any Thought or Language that may happen to be disagreeable without our Intention. If, upon Recollection, we shall find that we have been defective in our Representation of what we think conducive to such good Effects as ought to flow from a well-regulated College, we hope to be permitted to amend our Representation at a subsequent Meeting of the Visitors & Governors, that the present good Work may be brought to as much Perfection as human Affairs & Imbecillities will suffer to arrise. For all Errors in our Representation we humbly plead the Shortness of the Time allotted us, & the accidental Unseasonableness of it, for a Reason to which the Visitors & Governors are no Strangers. We most respectfully conclude with our grateful acknowledgements to the Visitors for their Condescension, & with our sincere and hearty Prayers for the true & real Prosperity of the College as a Seminary of Education & Learning, let who will be the greatest sharers of the Credit, a Consequence due to those who are the successful Instruments of carrying so noble & public a Design into execution.

Signed
JAMES HORROCKS, P.

JAMES HORROCKS,
JOHN CAMM,
EMMANUEL JONES,
JOSIAH JOHNSON.

JAMESON FAMILY.

(*Continued from page* 199, *of Vol. III.*)

In 1727 1. JAMES JAMESON sold land in Essex county, and Margaret Jameson relinquished her right to dower. A James Jameson was justice of Essex in 1714, and one of the name died January 17, 1720. (*Middlesex Parish Register.*) The will of 1. James Jameson (dated April 19, 1736, recorded November 17, 1736) is as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen: I, James Jameson, being sick and weak, but of sound and perfect memory, do make, constitute and ordain this my last will and Testament in manner following:

Imp. I give and bequeath to my son James the land I bought of Richard Coleman, lying in King & Queen county:

Item. I leave ten pounds current money to my son David and one Gold ring with a stone to Mrs. Eleanor Roy; and will that all the remainder of my Estate of what kind soever be Equally divided amongst my beloved sons Thomas, James and David, appointing the Rev[d] Robert Rose,[1] Mr. Dan[l] Gaines, Munyo Roy & my said son James Exr[s] of this my last will and Testament.

JAS. JAMESON (SEAL.)

"Nov[r] 17, 1736, D. Gaines, Thomas Short and Charles Sharp were appointed Commissioners to meet at the house where James Jameson deceased did live, and appraise all the Estate." Among articles mentioned were:

	£	s	d
"1 Writing desk	1	0	0
2 Gold rings	1	5	4
1 seal sett in gold	1	0	0
1 feather bed & furniture	6	0	0
1 Do " "	3	0	0
2 Do " "	7	0	0"

This inventory and appraisement was admitted to record 17th day of May, 1737, and John Vawter appointed Adm[r], during the minority of James Jameson.

On the 18th December, 1739, Thomas Jameson, with Robert Rose,[1] as security, qualified in two bonds of £1,000 each as guardian of David Jameson and James Jameson respectively.

2. JAMES Jameson, born about 1720, died Saturday, December 6th, aged 46 years. He m. Mary Gaines, who departed this life

[1] Rev. Robert Rose (died June 20, 1751, in the 47th year of his age) married Anne, daughter of Henry Fitzhugh.

at ¾ past 6 o'clock on Friday evening, July 18, 1806, aged about 84 years.

From a book, *The New Whole Duty of Man*, etc., etc., 17th edition, London, 1761, in which, on title page, is found, "York, Dec[r] 6, 1764, Thomas Jameson, Jr" (now in the possession of his descendant, Mrs. Q. D. Vaughan, of Louisville, Ky.) will be found the following, written in a splendid hand:

10—i., "Martha[3] Daughter of Jas[2] & Mary Jameson, Born on monday the 13th June, 1743."

Mary Jameson was the daughter of Daniel Gaines, as shown by the following will, viz.:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Daniel Gaines of Essex County, being sick and weak, but of perfect mind, memory and understanding, do by these Presents make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:

"Imprimis. I Lend to my beloved wife Eliza. Gaines all of my whole Estate, bothe real and personal, during her natural life or Widowhood, out of which she is to pay all my Just debts and Legacies, and support my Family, and my Will is as soon as she Conveniently can Raise money to Purchase Two small negro Girl slaves she do it, the one for Martha Jameson, the other for Mary Harvie, my Two Grand daughters, to them and their Lawful heirs for Euer, my Will is that in Case of my Wife Marrying, Embezzling or Squandering any Part of my Estate, that is so left to her, that it shall be directly taken out of her hands to be taken Care of for the use of my six Children, viz., Bernard Gaines, George Gaines, William Gaines, Sarah Gaines, Elenor Boulware and Judith Gaines to be equally divided among them, my Will is that my Wife dispose of any part of my Estate to raise Money to discharge my Just debts and Legacies and I do hereby Constitute, ordain and appoint my beloved wife Eliza. Gaines and Capt. James Garnett my whole and sole Executors of this my last will and Testament. In witness thereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 21st day of April 1757.

"(Signed) D. GAINES."

Signed and sealed
In Presence of
John Molear
John ✕ Welch.
Mark
Proved July 19, 1757.

Governor Gilmer in his *Georgians*, and Miss Minor in her *Meriwether Family* both err in stating that Frank Meriwether, second son of Thomas Meriwether, married Martha Jameson, sister of Lieutenant-Colonel John Jameson, of the Continental army. It was the above Martha, his first cousin.

11—ii., "Thomas[3] son of Jas[2] & Mary Jameson Born on Thursday the 17th July 1745." (This is the person to whom the book belonged.)

12—iii., "Peggy[3] Daughter of Jas[2] & Mary Jameson Born on Monday 18 April 1748 & died the 2[d] Feby following."

13—iv., "James[3] son of Jas[2] & Mary Jameson Born on Thursday 21st March 1754 and died the 19th March 1765."

14—v., "David,[3] son of Jas[2] & Mary Jameson Born on the 15 October 1757."

15—vi., "Mary,[3] Daughter of Jas[2] & Mary Jameson Born on Sunday 2[d] March 1760."

16—vii., "Eliza.[3] Daughter of Jas[2] & Mary Jameson Born on Tuesday 14th Sept. 1762."

The youngest child was named for her mother's mother.

3. David Jameson[3] married Mildred Smith, daughter of Edmund and Agnes Smith. Meade, in *Old Churches and Old Families of Virginia*, says her tombstone was lying down on the Temple Farm. THE WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY, Vol. II., p. 12, gives the inscription thereon as follows:

"Underneath this Marble lies the Body of
Mildred Jameson
wife of David Jameson
and Daughter of
Edmund and Agnes Smith
She departed this life
the 11th Day December 1778
In the Forty Sixth Year of her Age."

The tomb has the Jameson arms impaling Smith, with a ship as crest.

Jameson—Az. a saltier or cantoned with 4 ships under sail ar.

Smith—Az. a chevron between three acorns slipped and leaved or.

Of course, the tinctures on the tomb are not given, but are taken from Burke's *General Armory*.

The descendants of Thomas and James, brothers of David, have silver displaying a ship, the crest.

Edmund Smith, father of Mildred Jameson, was descended from the Martians and Reades of Yorktown (see QUARTERLY, Vol. II. p. 12), and through them was a kinsman of Gen. George Washington. David Jameson was made in 1777 one of the privy council. In 1781 he was Lieutenant-Governor under Governor Thomas Nelson, and in 1783 a member of the State Senate, &c. He was also a prominent merchant of Yorktown. His will is thus set out in the records of the Hustings Court of that place:

"In the name of God, Amen. I David Jameson of York Town being of sound mind, but at present of indifferent health, do make, constitute & appoint this my last will & Testament.

I give and bequeath unto my nephew John Jameson one moiety of my estate both real and personal of which I may die possessed of to him the said John and his Heirs forever.

I give the other moiety of my Estate that I may die possessed of both real and personal to be equally divided between my nephews, David Jameson of Culpeper & David Jameson of Caroline county, to them & their Heirs forever.

Witness my hand and seal this 14th of October, 1792.
Signed [signed] David Jameson
sealed, published
and declared to be the last
Will of David Jameson & we
subscribed our names as
Witnesses thereto by his desire.
WM REYNOLDS
WM CAREY
MARY MINNIS

Mem^{o}. On the 21st of May 1793 Mr. David Jameson of York desired me to add, by way of Codicile to his Will, that Cupid & Frank, two of his slaves, should at his decease be Emancipated, the last mentioned to be bound out to some trade by the administrators of his Will, and that Grace a Girl at present about the House should be given to Mrs. Mary Mennis.

WM REYNOLDS."

"At a Court of Hustings held for the Corporation of York Town the 22d day of July, 1793.

This Will . . . . was proved by the oaths of William Reynolds and William Carey Witnesses thereto and ordered Recorded and

on motion of John Jameson, David Jameson and David Jameson Junr the Legatees mentioned in the Will, administration with the Will annexed is granted them, and certificate for obtaining a probate thereof in due form they having made oath thereto and given bond in the sum of Thirty thousand pounds with William Goosley, William Reynolds their securities according to Law, and a memorandum in the handwriting of William Reynolds Esquire being produced to the Court containing some requests of Devisees of the said Decedent by which a Negro Man named Cupid is to be set free, a Negro Girl named Grace is given to Mrs Mary Minnis & a Mulatto Boy named Frank to be set free and directed to be bound by his administrators to some Trade, which Memorandum was proved by the oath of the said William Reynolds and the said administrators being well satisfied that the said Bequests were the desire of the Testator desire to comply therewith agree and request that the said Memorandum may be annexed and recorded as a Codicile to the Will.

Teste, THOMAS NEWMAN C. C.

a copy—Teste

C. Wade, Clerk of York Co Va. By W. C. Wade Deputy."

April 12, 1892.

In my former article I made a mistake in stating that Enoch Smith Jameson had sold his great-grandfather Jameson's residence. He still owns it.

David Jameson was a member of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Discoveries at Williamsburg, and there is a letter by his friend, Governor John Page, President of the Society, giving the result of some experiments made by him and David Jameson with an instrument of their own invention on the fall of dew and rain—these experiments being the first that ever were made of their kind in America. Indeed, as Page said, "the first, with such an instrument, in the world."

(*To be continued.*)

THE COUNTY COMMITTEES OF 1774-'75 IN VIRGINIA.

BY CHARLES WASHINGTON COLEMAN.

In a meeting of the inhabitants of Boston, November 2, 1772, committees of correspondence were established, on motion of Samuel Adams, between the towns of Massachusetts. On the 6th of January following, the Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly

transmitted to Richard Henry Lee a report of the Boston meeting, and on the 12th of March, 1773, the latter offered resolutions in the Virginia Assembly for the appointment of a Committee of Correspondence to invite the co-operation of the other colonies. Thus, to quote Bancroft, "Massachusetts organized a province; Virginia promoted a confederacy."

Upon the adoption of Lee's resolutions, the Virginia Assembly appointed the following members to act as a Committee of Correspondence:

Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq.,	Patrick Henry,
Robert Carter Nicholas,	Dudley Digges,
Richard Bland,	Dabney Carr,
Richard Henry Lee,	Archibald Cary,
Benjamin Harrison,	Thomas Jefferson.
Edmond Pendleton,	

Other colonies followed the suggestion of Virginia, and similar committees were appointed. [For a history of the Virginia Committee, see Mr. James M. Garnett's valuable paper in the *Virginia Historical Collections*, Vol. XI. (new series), pp. 3–23.]

On Tuesday, May 24, 1774, the Virginia House of Burgesses, as set forth in their Journal and the *Virginia Gazette*, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"This House, being deeply impressed with Apprehension of the great Dangers to be derived to *British America* from the hostile invasion of the City of *Boston*, in our Sister Colony of *Massachusetts Bay*, whose Commerce and Harbour are, on the first Day of *June* next, to be stopped by an armed Force, deem it highly necessary that the said first Day of *June* be set apart, by the Members of this House, as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, devoutly to implore the Divine Interposition, for averting the heavy Calamity which threatens Destruction to our civil Rights, and the Evils of Civil War, to give us one Heart and one Mind, firmly to oppose, by all just and proper Means, every Injury to *American* Rights; and that the Minds of his Majesty, and his Parliament, may be inspired from above with Wisdom, Moderation, and Justice, to remove from the loyal People of *America* all Cause of Danger, from a continued Pursuit of Measures, pregnant with their Ruin.

"*Ordered*, therefore, that the Members of this House do attend in their Places, at the Hour of ten in the Forenoon, on the said first Day of *June* next, in Order to proceed, with the Speaker, and the

Mace, to the Church in this City, for the purposes aforesaid; and that the Reverend Mr. *Price* be appointed to read Prayers, and the Reverend Mr. *Gwatkin* to preach a Sermon, suitable to the Occasion.

"*Ordered*, that this Order be forthwith printed and published.

"*Ordered*, that the Reverend Mr. *Gwatkin* be desired to preach before this House, at the Church, in this City, upon *Wednesday*, the first Day of *June* next; and that Mr. *Richard Henry Lee* do acquaint him therewith."

On the following day Mr. Lee reported to the House that Mr. Gwatkin, while "very sensible of the Honour the House had done him," begged to be excused from the service on account of "a Disorder in his Breast"; and the Rev. Mr. Price was requested to preach the sermon in his stead.

On Thursday, the 26th, the House, proceeding in its routine of business, heard and acted upon the petition of Peter Pelham, keeper of the public goal, concerning the scanty allowance for the maintenance of prisoners; petitions concerning mill-dams, public ferries, vestries, &c., &c. It had just ordered to its engrossment a bill to allow the minister of Shelburne in the county of Loudoun the same salary as the other ministers are entitled to receive, when "a message from the Governor by Mr. Blair" was announced.

"Mr. Speaker, the Governor commands this House to attend his Excellency, immediately, in the Council Chamber."

"Accordingly Mr. Speaker [Peyton Randolph], with the House, went up to attend his Excellency in the Council Chamber, where his Excellency was pleased to say to them:

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, I have in my Hand a Paper, published by order of your House, conceived in such Terms as reflect highly upon his Majesty and the Parliament of *Great Britain*, which makes it necessary for me to dissolve you; and you are dissolved accordingly."

Here, with Lord Dunmore's proclamation of prorogation, with its "God save the king!" ends the Journal of the Virginia House of Burgesses as printed in Williamsburg by the widow Clementina Rind, public printer.

But on the next day, Friday, the 27th day of May, 1774, eighty-nine members of the late House of Burgesses, styling themselves "his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the late representatives of the good people of this country," assembled in the Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern, and there entered into an

"Association," the only mode left to them for giving the advice they had wished to convey to their countrymen in their legislative capacity, and pointing out the measures in their opinion best fitted to secure their "dearest rights and liberty from destruction, by the heavy hand of power now lifted against North America." Of this "Association," printed on a broadside and now rare, the following is a copy:

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the late representatives of the good people of this country, having been deprived by the sudden interposition of the executive part of this government from giving our countrymen the advice we wished to convey to them in a legislative capacity, find ourselves under the hard necessity of adopting this, the only method we have left, of pointing out to our countrymen such measures as in our opinion are best fitted to secure our dearest rights and liberty from destruction, by the heavy hand of power now lifted against North America. With much grief we find that our dutiful applications to Great Britain for security of our just, antient, and constitutional rights have been not only disregarded, but that a determined system is formed and pressed for reducing the inhabitants of British America to slavery, by subjecting them to the payment of taxes, imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives; and that in pursuit of this system, we find an act of the British Parliament, lately passed, for stopping the harbour and commerce of the town of Boston, in our sister colony of Massachusetts Bay, until the people there submit to the payment of such unconstitutional taxes, and which act most violently and arbitrarily deprives them of their property, in wharves erected by private persons, at their own great and proper expense, which act is, in our opinion, a most dangerous attempt to destroy the constitutional liberty and rights of all North America. It is further our opinion, that as TEA, on its importation into America, is charged with a duty, imposed by Parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue, without the consent of the people, it ought not to be used by any person who wishes well to the constitutional rights and liberty of British America. And whereas the India Company have ungenerously attempted the ruin of America, by sending many ships loaded with tea into the colonies, thereby intending to fix a precedent in favour of arbitrary taxation, we deem it highly proper and do accordingly recommend it strongly to our countrymen, not to purchase or use any kind of East India commodity whatsoever, except saltpetre

and spices, until the grievances of America are redressed. We are further clearly of opinion, that an attack, made on one of our sister colonies, to compel submission to arbitrary taxes, is an attack made on all British America, and threatens ruin to the rights of all, unless the united wisdom of the whole be applied. And for this purpose it is recommended to the Committee of Correspondence, that they communicate, with their several corresponding committees, on the expediency of appointing deputies from the several colonies of British America, to meet in general congress, at such place annually as shall be thought most convenient; there to deliberate on those general measures which the united interests of America may from time to time require.

"A tender regard for the interest of our fellow subjects, the merchants, and manufacturers of Great Britain, prevents us from going further at this time; most earnestly hoping, that the unconstitutional principle of taxing the colonies without their consent will not be persisted in, thereby to compel us, against our will, to avoid all commercial intercourse with Britain. Wishing them and our people free and happy, we are their affectionate friends, the late representatives of Virginia."

"The 27th day of May, 1774." [89 signatures.]

"We the subscribers, clergymen and other inhabitants of the colony and dominion of Virginia, having maturely considered the contents of the above association, do most cordially approve and accede thereto.

"William Harrison, William Hubard, Benjamin Blagrove, William Bland, H. J. Burges, Samuel Smith M'Croskey, Joseph Davenport, Thomas Price, David Griffith, William Leigh, Robert Andrews, Samuel Klug, Icabod Camp,[1] William Clayton, Richard Cary, Thomas Adams, Hinde Russell, William Holt, Arthur Dickenson, Thomas Stuart, James Innes."

Though the Committees of Correspondence in New York and Philadelphia had suggested a continental congress a few days before, the "late representatives" of Virginia were not informed of the fact until several days after their action had been taken. On the receipt of the information, such members of the House of Burgesses as were still in the vicinity, twenty-five in number, assembled May 30th, and, with Peyton Randolph as moderator, concurred in the suggestions of the sister colonies, reaffirming their independent action along the same line, and issuing a call to "the late representatives to meet at Williamsburg on the 1st day [of]

[1] The first thirteen "subscribers" were clergymen.

August next, to conclude finally on these important questions." This was the Virginia Convention of August, 1774.

The first Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia, and there the delegates of twelve colonies, on the 20th day of October, 1774, still styling themselves "his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects," entered into another "association," the preamble and articles of which were published on a broadside, now become rare, and not included in the journals of Congress. These articles of agreement were, in substance:

1st. Not to import into British America, after the first day of December, 1774, from Great Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, nor from other quarters products of those countries; nor East India tea from any part of the world; nor molasses, etc., from British plantations; nor wines from Madeira or Western Islands; nor indigo.

2d. Not to import or purchase slaves imported after December 1st, 1774, "after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave-trade"; nor to hire vessels, nor sell commodities or manufactures, to others concerned in it.

3d. After October 20th, 1774, not to purchase or use any tea imported on account of the East India Company, or on which a duty has been, or shall be, paid; and after March 1st, 1775, to purchase or use *no* East India tea.

4th. After September 10th, 1775, if the objectionable acts of Parliament are not repealed, not to export, directly or indirectly, any merchandise or commodity to Great Britain, Ireland, or the West Indies, except rice to Europe.

5th. Merchants directed to inform their agents, etc., in Great Britain and Ireland not to ship goods to them under any pretence. Any British merchant offending to be published, and all connection with him to be severed.

6th. Owners of vessels directed to order captains and masters not to receive prohibited goods, on pain of immediate dismission.

7th. To increase the number and improve the breed of sheep, killing sparingly, exporting none, and those overstocked selling on moderate terms to their neighbors, "especially to the poorer sort."

8th. To encourage frugality, economy, and industry; to promote the agriculture, arts, and manufactures of the country; to discountenance all extravagance and dissipation, especially horse-racing, gaming, plays, etc. On the death of relations or friends, none to wear further mourning than a "black crape or riband on the

arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black riband and necklace for ladies."

9th. Vendors of goods and merchandise not to take advantage of a scarcity of goods occasioned by this Association, but to sell at the rates of the year last past. Any vendor not so doing not to be dealt with thereafter.

10th. Any goods imported after December 1st, 1774, and before February 1st, 1775, at the election of the owner, to be reshipped, or delivered over to the committee of the county or town to be stored until the non-importation agreement shall cease, or to be sold under the direction of the committee; out of the sales the owners to be reimbursed the first cost and charges; any possible profit to be applied towards "relieving and employing such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston as are immediate sufferers by the Boston port bill." . . . . . Account of all proceedings to be inserted in the public papers. Any goods imported after February 1st, 1775, should be returned unopened.

11th. [*Full text.*] "That a Committee be chosen in every County, City, and Town, by those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the Conduct of all Persons touching this Association; and when it shall be made to appear, to the Satisfaction of a Majority of any such Committee, that any Person within the Limits of their Appointment has violated this Association, that such Majority do forthwith cause the Truth of the Case to be published in the *Gazette*, to the End that all such Foes to the Rights of British America may be publickly known, and universally contemned as the Enemies of American Liberty; and thenceforth we, respectively, will break off all dealings with him or her."

12th. The Committees of Correspondence in the respective colonies to inspect the entries of custom-houses, and to report to each other all material circumstances relative to the Association.

13th. All manufactures of this country to be sold at reasonable prices, and no undue advantage to be taken of a future scarcity.

14th. To have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourse whatsoever with any colony or province of North America not acceding to, or hereafter violating, this Association.

This Association to be binding until the repeal of the acts of Parliament and portions of such acts declared inimical to the rights and liberty of North America.

Signed by the members of Congress.

Under the eleventh article of this Association, the qualified voters of each county in Virginia elected a committee for the county. The results of these elections were published from time to time in the *Gazettes*, from which the following lists have been taken. For many counties no lists appear, having been printed in papers to which I did not have access, or not printed at all. The papers from which I have gleaned are files of Dixon & Hunter's and Purdie's *Gazettes* for 1775, almost complete, a few numbers for 1774, and a few numbers of Rind's *Gazette*. The arrangement is alphabetical, according to counties, the date of the paper being given with each list.

The proceedings of the Cumberland county committee have been preserved. Of the other counties, so far as I know, only such reports of proceedings remain as were printed in the various *Gazettes*. A selection from these, giving an idea of the far-reaching powers of the committees, will follow the lists of members.

Committee of Safety for the Colony, Appointed by the Convention of 1775.

Edmund Pendleton,
Hon. John Page,
Thomas Ludwell Lee,
Dudley Digges,
Carter Braxton,
John Tabb,
George Mason,
Richard Bland,
Paul Carrington,
William Cabell,
James Mercer.

[Dixon & Hunter, 26 Aug., 1775.]

Committee for Albemarle County, 1 *June*, 1775.

Isaac Davis,
John Coles,
Nicholas Lewis,
James Quarles,
John Henderson, Jun.,
Charles Lewis,
William Sims,
David Rodes,
George Gilmer,
John Marks.

[Purdie, 7th July, 1775.]

Committee for Amelia County, 3 *May*, 1775.

William Archer, Esq., chairman,
Everard Meade,
Samuel Sherwin,
Gabriel Fowlkes,
James Scott,
John Tabb,
Thomas G. Peachy,
Thomas Williams,
John Pride,

[Purdie, 19 May, 1775.]

Committee for Caroline County, Chosen 8 *December*, 1774.

Edmund Pendleton, chairman,
James Upshaw,

William Nelson,
William Woodford,
George Baylor,
Richard Johnston,
George Taylor,
Thomas Lowry,
John Jones,
Benjamin Hubbard,
Edmund Pendleton, Jun.,
Anthony Thornton,
Thomas Lomax,
John Tennant,
John Minor,
John Armistead,
George Guy,
Samuel Haws,
Walker Taliaferro,
Samuel Haws, Jun., clerk.
[Purdie & Dixon, 22 Dec., 1774.]

Committee for Charles City County, January, 1775. (*Partial list.*)

W. Green Munford,
Peter Royster,
James Eppes,
William Gregory,
Thomas Holt.
[Dixon & Hunter, 21 Jan., 1775.]

Committee for Charlotte County, Chosen 13 *January*, 1775.

Paul Carrington, chairman,
Isaac Read,
John Brent,
Joel Watkins,
William Hubbard,
Sion Spencer,
Thomas Bedford,
William Morton,
Thomas Read,
James Speed,
Thomas Spencer,
M'Ness Good,
John White,
Thomas Carter,
Joseph Morton,
[Dixon & Hunter, 11 March, 1775.]

Committee for Chesterfield County, Chosen 25 *November*, 1774.

Archibald Cary, chairman,
Bernard Markham,
Francis Goode,
James Donnan,
George Robinson,
Abraham Sally,
Benjamin Branch,
Neil Buchanan,
Field Trent,
John Bott,
Benjamin Watkins,
Robert Goode,
Robert Donald,
Robert Kennon,
John Archer,
Joseph Bass,
Thomas Bolling,
Thomas Worsham,
Alexander Trent.
[Purdie & Dixon, 15 Dec., 1774.]

Committee for Cumberland County, 1775.

George Carrington, chairman,
John Mayo,
William Fleming,
Littleberry Mosby,

Joseph Carrington,
Carter H. Harrison,
John Netherland,
Maurice Langhorne,
Joseph Calland,
Edward Carrington,
Rev. John H. Saunders,
Richard James,
George Carrington, Jun.,
Robert Smith,
Benjamin Wilson,
Frederick Hatcher,
John Woodson,
Charles Woodson, Jun.

[Dixon & Hunter, 25 March, 1775.]

Committee for Hampton and Elizabeth City County, Chosen 21 *November*, 1774.

William Roscoe Wilson Curle, Chairman.

Henry King,
Worlich Westwood,
William Armistead,
James Wallace,
Jacob Wray,
John Cary,
John Tabb,
Roe Cowper,
Joseph Selden,
Cary Selden,
George Wray,
Miles King.

Robert Bright, Clerk.

[Dixon & Hunter, 28 January, 1775.]

Committee for Fincastle County, 7 *October*, 1775.

Stephen Trigg, Chairman.

Thomas Madison,
William Campbell,
Walter Crocket,
William Edmondston,
Daniel Smith,
William Preston,
Arthur Campbell,
William Russell,
James McGavock,
Evan Shelby.

[Purdie, 10 November, 1775.]

Committee for Hanover County, 9 *May*, 1775.

John Syme,
William Craghead,
Richard Morris,
John Pendleton,
Nelson Berkeley,
Samuel Overton,
Meriwether Skelton,
Benjamin Anderson,
John Robinson,
George Dabney, jun.

Bartlett Anderson, Clerk.

[Dixon & Hunter, 13 May, 1775.]

Committee for Hanover County, Appointed 8 *November*, 1775.

Benjamin Anderson,
William Macon,
William Craghead,
Thomas Garland,

Garland Anderson,
John Syme,
Samuel Meredith,
Samuel Overton,
John Starke, sen.,
William Anderson, son of Nelson,
Nelson Anderson, jun.,
William Johnson,
Thomas Trevillian,
John Pendleton,
George Dabney,
William Anderson, of Dundee,
Bartelott Anderson,
Charles Crenshaw,
John Starke, jun.,
Barret White,

Paul Thilman.

[Purdie, 17 November, 1775.]

Committee for Henrico County, Chosen 17 *November*, 1774.

Richard Adams,
Richard Randolph,
Turner Southall,
Peter Winston,
James Buchanan,
Daniel Price,
Martin Burton,
Samuel Price.
Samuel DuVal,
Nathaniel Wilkinson,
Joseph Lewis,
Joshua Storrs,
Isaac Younghusband,
John Hales,
Rev. Miles Selden, Chairm.
John Beckley, Clerk.

[Dixon & Hunter, 11 February, 1775.]

Committee for Henrico, Chosen 6 *November*, 1775.

Peter Winston,
Turner Southall,
Nathaniel Wilkinson,
Martin Burton,
Samuel Price,
Joshua Storrs,
Daniel Price,
Thomas Pleasants,
Daniel Lawrence Hylton,
Thomas Prosser,
David Bowles,
Richard Randolph,
Isaac Younghusband,
Richard Adams,
Joseph Lewis,
John Hales,
Rev. Miles Selden, Chairman,
Samuel DuVal,
Abraham Cowley,
Julius Allen,
Dr. John Powell,
John Beckley, Clerk.

[Purdie, 24 November, 1775.]

Committee for James City County, Chosen 25 *November*, 1774.

Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq., Chairman.

Col. Philip Johnson,
William Spratley,
John Cooper,
William Norvell,
Maj. Dudley Richardson,
Col. Richard Taliaferro,

Lewis Burwell, jun.,
Joseph Eggleston,
John Stringer,
Capt. Richardson Henley,
Capt. John Walker,
Cary Wilkinson,
William Barret,
Sylvanus Prince,
William Hankin,
Thomas Doncastle,
Col. Nathaniel Burwell,
Champion Travis,
Maj. Thruston James,
Capt. Charles Barham,
Thomas Cowles,
Hudson Allen,
Edward Harris,
John Warburton,
Robert Higginson,
Capt. John Lightfoot.

John Nicholas, jun., Clerk.

[Purdie & Dixon, 1 December, 1774.]

Committee for King and Queen County, Chosen 12 *December*, 1774.

Thomas Coleman,
George Lyne,
Gregory Baylor,
Richard Tunstall, jun.,
Robert Hill,
Gregory Smith,
Tunstall Banks,
Anderson Scott,
William Richards,
William Todd,
Henry Todd,
John Bagby;
George Brooke, alt. chairman.
Henry Lumpkin,
Richard Tunstall, chairman.
Benjamin Pendleton,
John Collier,
Thomas Row,
Stephen Field,
William Lyne,
Joseph Temple,
John Lyne,
Richard Anderson,
Matthew Anderson.

John Tunstall, jun., Clerk.

[Dixon & Hunter, 4 March, 1775.]

Committee for King George County, 1774.

Joseph Jones, Chairman,
John Taliaferro, jun.,
Francis Conway,
Francis Thornton,
John Pollard, jun.,
James Kenyon,
John Skinker,
Horatio Dade,
Lawrence Ashton,
William Fitzhugh,
Alexander Woodrow,
John Taliaferro.

F. S. Tyler, Clerk.

[Dixon & Hunter, 28 January, 1775.]

Committee for King George County, 6 *May*, 1775. (Partial list.)

Thomas Turner,
William Robinson,
John Washington,
Thomas Jett,

Andrew Woodrow, Clerk.

Committee for Louisa County, 8 *May*, 1775.

Thomas Walker,	William White,
James Dabney,	Charles Barret,
Samuel Ragland,	William Pettus,
Waddy Thomson	Garrett Minor,
Thomas Johnson, jun.,	Thomas Johnson, sen.,
Nathaniel Anderson,	John Crutchfield,
Robert Anderson,	Charles Smith.

[Purdie, 19 May, 1775.]

Committee for Louisa County, 4 *December*, 1775.

Rev. Thomas Hall, Chairman,	Rev. John Todd,
Thomas Johnston (Major),	Charles Smith,
Robert Armistead,	Thomas Johnston (Sheriff),
Col. Richard Anderson,	James Dabney,
Charles Barret,	Col. William White,
Nathaniel Anderson,	Waddy Thomson,
Thomas Johnston (Minor),	George Meriwether,
Charles Yancey,	John Bullock,
William Pettus,	Garrett Minor,
John Nelson,	William Lipscomb,
William Hughes,	Henry Garrett, Clerk.

[Dixon & Hunter, 23 December, 1775.]

[*To be continued*.]

HUBARD FAMILY.

(QUARTERLY, IV. pp. 135, 203.)

It would probably be well to give brief abstracts of the authorities on which the facts already stated rest.

Chancery proceedings in York county: "In the suit in chancery between Matthew Hubard of Yorktown, James Hubard of the county of Gloucester, Dudley Digges and Mary his wife and Wm Hubard complts. and Elizabeth Hubard, Exor. of James Hubard deced, Catharine Hubard spinster and George Holden and Elizabeth his wife defendants—ordered 1st, that the Molatto Moll and her increase by the said Ex^{x} in her answer are part of the said Decedents estate; 2dly, that the personal estate of the s^{d} decedent exclusive of negroes likewise claimed by her be equally divided amongst the said complainants and her self as it now is,

and not according to the appraised value; 3rdly, that the division and allottment by the said Ex'trix to the Defendants Catharine and George in right of his wife be good and binding."—Nov. 19, 1744.

Will of Matthew Hubard, of Yorktown, clerk of York county, proved Nov. 18, 1745: mentions wife Jane, three sons: James, Matthew and William, and dau. Elizabeth. "Item, it is my desire that my said sons be kept to school and educated in the best manner their Estates will afford until they respectively arrive at the age of 16 years and then to be bound out to some lawful calling, &c." His appraisement amounted to £293, 13. 5½, and among the items were 62 books of different sort, 3 pictures in gilt frames and 5 others do, 1 silver hilted sword and belt worth £3, a clock worth £6, 12 high back leather chairs.

Will of "Elizabeth Hubard, of Bruton Parish, in the county of York, widow": gives 30 s. to son James Hubard for a ring; 25 s. to granddau Elizabeth Taliaferro for same; 30 shillings to grandson James Hubard, of the City of Williamsburg, for same purpose; mentions also son William Hubard, sen., grandson Matthew Hubard, granddaus. Elizabeth, Mary and Susannah Digges. Will dated Sept. 1, 1763—prd. 16 Jan., 1764.

In the original Bursar's Book of the College, William and John Hubard are entered in 1761, and there is a note "wrote to Mr. James Hubard, their father."

It was perhaps 13, James Hubard, sen., of Gloucester, who qualified to practice law in 1759, and not 18, James Hubard (son of Matthew Hubard, clerk of York county), who was a merchant. In 1769 the latter was clerk to the Board of Trade and a partner in merchandizing with Jerman Baker. (*Va. Gazette.*)

In 1769, 23, James Hubard advertised to practice in the County Courts, Court of Admiralty, &c. (*Va. Gazette.*)

In the account of the children of James Hubard, of Gloucester, 24, William Hubard was a colonel in the American Revolution, 26, Anne married Gen. James Taylor, of Kentucky, and 28, Mary was mother of Bishop Kavanaugh. (Letter of James L. Hubard, of Amherst, great-great-grandson of James Hubard, of Gloucester.)

18, James Hubard, of Williamsburg, married Frances Morton, eldest child of Joseph Morton, of King George and James City counties. The latter and his brother George were justices of King George in 1744. George Morton's will was proved in King George in 1765, and mentions a wife Lucy (Baylor?) and children John, George,

Robert Baylor, Joseph, Elizabeth and Frances Hedgman. John Morton Jordan, of Annapolis, Maryland, who had extensive estates in Maryland, Virginia, England and the Island of Antigua, was George and Joseph Morton's half-brother. In his will, dated June 6, 1771, and proved in King George county, he mentions his young son John Nesbit Jordan, half-brothers Joseph and George Morton, half-sisters Mrs. Mary Sydenham, widow of Jonathan Sydenham, and Frances Meriwether, and wife Dorothy. Joseph Morton removed to James City county, where he died in 1759, but his will is set out in a suit in King George (Order Book, 1751 to 1765) and leaves to his dau Frances land "which formerly belonged to his first wife's mother, Mrs. Bellfield"; mentions son William Jordan, and one not yet christened, and daus. Molly Beckwith Morton, Betty McCarty Morton, Lucy Butler Morton, and Margaret Sydenham Morton; exors. Col. Presley Thornton, Capt. Wm. Brockenbrough, Jonathan Beckwith, Esq., Lawrence Butler, and Mr. Samuel Apperson. According to *The Beckwiths* by Paul Beckwith, Joseph Morton's second wife was Elizabeth Beckwith, dau. of Sir Marmaduke Beckwith, and sister of Jonathan Beckwith. His first wife, Frances Colston, was daughter of William Colston and Mary Meriwether. (Hening's Stats., VII., 637; VIII., 169.) Mrs. Colston married 2dly Thomas Wright Bellfield, and had issue, Major John Bellfield.

Issue of 18, James Hubard and Frances Morton: 29, Morton, a member of the Williamsburg Lodge of Masons 1778–1781, 30, James, born Feb. 12, 1765 (Bruton Reg.), 31, Matthew, born Dec. 25, 1766 (Ibid), 32, Meriwether, born Oct. 16, 176–. (Ibid), 33, Frances, 34 Elizabeth, 35, Charlotte.—(*Family Statement.*)

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart writes (1882) that when he began practising law some 50 years before, Col. John Bowyer and his wife 34, Elizabeth Hubard "lived in elegant style at 'Thornhill,' near Lexington," "Her elder sister married Mr Robert B. St. Clair, who, while a student at *William and Mary College*, fell in love with her, married her and brought her to Staunton. Another sister (Charlotte?) married Mr. Griggs, of Jefferson county, Va., a lawyer of high standing." To this Mr. Otis Bowyer adds: "I have in my possession a letter written by the brother of Lord Dunmore to Mrs. Hubard, wife of James Hubard, of Williamsburg, and my great grandmother. This man, Murray, was discarded by Frances Hubard, afterwards Mrs. St. Clair, for St. Clair, who I believe was a son of Gen. St. Clair of the Revolution. The mar-

riage certificate of Michael Bowyer and Frances Carpenter (parents of Col. John Bowyer), dated 1766, is witnessed by Alexander St. Clair (perhaps a relative) and John Jones, rector. The brother of Michael Bowyer was Gen. John Bowyer, born about 1720."

(*To be Continued.*)

COL. WILLIAM CLAIBORNE, JR.

Certificate of Loyalty.[1]

By the Gov^nr and Capt^t Gen^ll of Virginia

Alth° the Indian war and the late rebellion in Virginia hath been a great affliction, yet it hath given the country excellent experience of vall*ian* loyalty and fidelity of sundry Gent who hath eminently appeared in the countrys service amongst whom Coll William Claiborne Junr hath given testimony to all the world of his singular courage, prudence, and most remarkable loyalty by his sacred Maj^tie and me the Gov^nr of Virginia as well as his services ag^t the Indians as ag^t the late rebells not regarding ye hazard of his person or estate so that he might promote his majesties and country's service which for ye encouragement of others to do justice to his merit and good deservings I have given this certificate und^r my hand at Green Spring this 29th of March 1677

William Berkeley.

Witness of the truth—Henry Chicheley

We are sensible and do testify that what is above written is truth—Nathaniel Bacon, Philip Ludwell, dep. sec., Wm Cole, Ralph Wormley, Richard Lee.

BRICK-MAKING IN GOOCHLAND.

George Dudley labourer a Sarvant to Isham Randolph of the County of Goochland for four years ending the 4 of February 173$\frac{4}{5}$ In Sattisfaction for the time of Servitude due from sd Dudley he doth agree to make for the sd Randolph One Hundred Thousand Bricks and to set and burn them as they ought to be for use, to enclose a garden with a double ditch of 300 feet square, to pave with pebble stones a coach-house, hen house, mill-house, and well-house, and to make for Richard Randolph 14,000 Bricks,

[1] Extracted by the editor from the records of King William county.

and to set and burn them as they ought for use, and then to be set free, reserving to himself his freedom dues, to wch agreement we, the subscribers, desire the courts approbation, and pray that it may be recorded.

ISHAM RANDOLPH,
GEORGE × DUDLEY.
His mark.

June 30, 1736.

SHOEMAKING IN GOOCHLAND.

John Newland, cordwainer and indented servant to Isham Randolph, of the county of Goochland, for four years ending the 8th day of April 1737, in satisfaction for the time of servitude due from said Newland he did agree to make for said Randolph two hundred and fifty pair of men's, women's, children, and negro shoes, and mend shoes, horse harness for a chariot and cart as occasion should require, till the shoes above mentioned should be made, and then the sd Newland to be set free, reserving to himself his freedom dues, to wch agreem^t^ we, the subscribers, desire the courts approbation, and pray that it may be recorded.

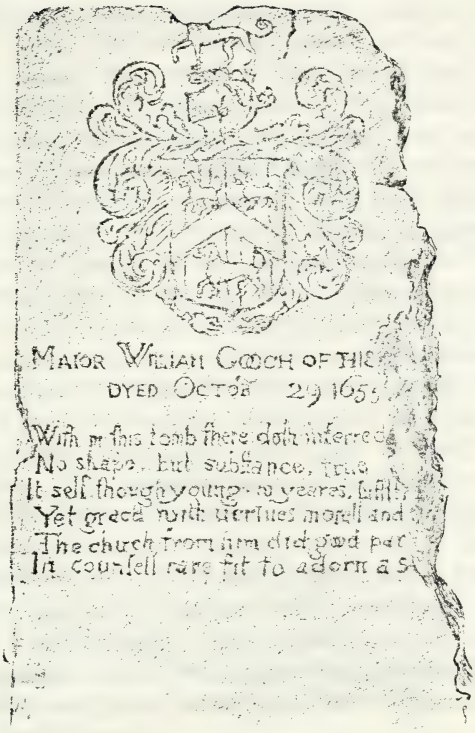
ISHAM RANDOLPH,
JOHN × NEWLAND.
His mark.

At a court held for Goochland county, November 16, 1736, this agreement was acknowledged by the subscribers, Isham Randolph and John Newland, and being approved by the court was ordered to be recorded.

GOOCH FAMILY.

The name Gooch appears under the form of Gooch, Gouge, Gough, and Goffe.

William Gooch lived near the present site of Yorktown. In November, 1654, Capt. William Gooch represented York county in the House of Burgesses, and March 31, 1655, he was one of the councillors appointed by the General Assembly. He died the following October, aged 29. Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, edition of 1896, gives a William Gooch, uncle of the Governor of Virginia of that name, as having died in 1655. He may have been this William Gooch, who became a major after his appointment as councillor. William Gooch, of York county, left a daughter Anne, who married Capt. Thomas Beale. He probably left a son William,



TOMBSTONE OF COL. WILLIAM GOOCH AT TEMPLE FARM.

as Hening (Vol. II., p. 158) tells of a difference between Martin Palmer and John Prosser, who "married the relict of William Goffe," about 1,000 acres in New Kent, granted by patent to "Capt. Palmer, and by a later patent to William Goffe, son of William Goffe, deceased."

In the York county books Henry Gooch, called "brother" of Major James Goodwin, was supervisor of the estate of Major William Gooch. On the death of Robert Kinsey, he married, about 1661, Millicent Kinsey, the widow. Henry Gooch was justice of York county, and became lieutenant-colonel. He took sides with Bacon, and Mrs. Ann Cotton tells of a severe retort made by the commander upon him. When Bacon met the men of Gloucester county at the court-house, he got out of patience with their lukewarmness, and offered to go away. "Col. Gouge" tried to compromise things by calling out to Bacon "he had only spoke to the Horss (meaning the troopers) and not to the foote." Bacon testily replied, "he had spoke to the Men and not to the Horss, having left that servis for him to do, because one beast best would understand the meaning of another." When the revolt died out, the last meeting of Lawrence and the rest was held at Col Gooch's house in New Kent (probably in that part now King William). In 1676–'77 he was fined 6,000 pounds of tobacco and pardoned, on his bended knees, by Sir William Berkeley. This is all that is known of him. (See Force's *Tracts* and Hening's *Statutes*.) Rev. John Gough was minister at Jamestown during this time, and he died January 15, 168$\frac{3}{4}$. He married at least twice, and had by first marriage William Gough (Gooch). He married, secondly, Jane, sister of Rev. Rowland Jones of the neighboring parish of Bruton, and her issue mentioned in the latter's will were "Henry, Rowland, Jane, and Elizabeth Gooch."

There is a patent to William Gough for 1,225 acres in King and Queen on Papettico Swamp, formerly the land of "Mr. John Gough," and since granted October 26, 1694, to William Gough, as "son and heir" to his father. In the same neighborhood there is a grant to "Mrs. Jane Gouge." Her will is on record in King William under the name of "Joane Gough," and bears date February, 170$\frac{1}{2}$. It mentions sons Henry and Rowland Gough, daughter Joane Peake, and son-in-law William Gough. On July 17 following, Henry and Rowland Gough qualified as executors. William Gough (Gooch, Gouge), the "son-in-law" (the term then meant *stepson*), married Ursula Claiborne, daughter of William

Claiborne (grandson of Secretary Claiborne), and had issue Claiborne Gooch, eldest son. (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. II., p. 318.)

Claiborne Gooch was living in 1748 in King William county, opposite to Sweet Hall. (Hening, VI., p. 17.) He was probably father of Rowland Gooch, whose will was proved in Louisa county December 8, 1794. Rowland's wife was Unity ———. He had issue: 1, William; 2, Claiborne; 3, John; 4, Rowland; 5, Lanea; 6, Elizabeth. In the same records is a deed of gift from Luvinah, wife of William Gooch (will proved 1780), son of Rowland, to her daughters Mary, Jeminah, and Sally Gooch.

Sir William Gooch, governor of Virginia from 1727 to 1749, was born October 12, 1681. He married Rebecca, daughter of William Stanton, Esq. He had one son, William, who married Eleanor, daughter of James Bowles, of Maryland, but as Sir William Gooch was succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, there are no descendants of the Governor in Virginia. Governor Gooch died, according to one account, in 1751, and, according to another, August 14, 1759. (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. III., p. 113.)

A QUAINT CONSIDERATION.

The following is the abstract of a deed on record in Goochland county:

"William Randolph[1] for and in consideration of Henry Wetherburn's[2] biggest bowl of Arrack punch to him delivered at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof the said William Randolph doth hereby acknowledge hath granted &c., unto the said Peter Jefferson[3] and to his heirs & assigns one certain tract or parcell of land 200 acres on the north side of the Northanna in the parish of St James in Goochland, 18 May 1736."

FREE SCHOOLS IN ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY.

I. *King's Free School.*

"I give one hundred Acres of land lieing & beinge next Adjacent

[1] William Randolph, of Tuckahoe.

[2] Henry Wetherburn kept a popular inn in Williamsburg. He married Ann, widow of James Shields, who kept the inn before him.

[3] Father of Thomas Jefferson. He married in 1739 Jane Randolph, first cousin of Wm. Randolph, of Tuckahoe, above mentioned.

to m^r^ England and being exchanged for land of myne now in the possession of m^r^ England to this parrish where I now live towards the maintenance of a ffree school." Will dated March 2, 1668; proved May 3, 1669.

II. *Moon's Free School.*

"Also I give and bequeath four ffemale cattle to remain for a Stock forever for poor fatherless children that hath nothing left them to bring them up, and for Old People past their labour or Lame People that are destitute in this lower parish of the Isle of Wight County; the ffemale from time to time to be disposed to those that do keep, such persons to have the milk provided that those that have them be careful of those they receive and of their Increase; my will is that all ye ffemale Increase From time to time to remaine for a Stock for this use; and the male cattle & old cows to be disposed of for clothing and schooling and the like necessaries for such persons in condition as is before expressed, and the overseers of the poor with consent of my children from time to time are to see this my will in this particular performed as it is in my will expressed and not otherwise." Will of Captain John Moon, recorded 12 August, 1655.

III. *Smith's Free School.*

Elizabeth Smith, through Joseph Bridger her trustee, did by deed order said Bridger to invest a sum of money in the purchase of a lot in Smithfield and erection of a house to be used as a house for a free school, and appointed Miles Cary, Jr., Richard Kello and Richard Baker trustees to employ a teacher and conduct a school. The lot was purchased by Baker and the house erected for that purpose directed. It is lot No. 26 in the old plat of Smithfield, and is the same now occupied as a Mason's hall. (Letter of N. P. Young, clerk of Isle of Wight.) According to a letter of A. S. Edwards, Esq., clerk of Surry county court, Elizabeth Smith was Miss Bray, sister of Thomas and James Bray. She married 1st, Arthur Allen, of Surry, who died without will in 1728, then Arthur Smith, Jr., of Isle of Wight, and lastly —— Stith. A daughter of Mrs. Stith by Allen married Benjamin Cocke, first of Goochland and then of Surry. Mrs. Stith's death is thus recorded in the *Gazette* for February 24, 1774: "Died Mrs. Elizabeth Stith at her home in Surry Co. This lady has bequeathed several charities to the parish in which she lived." Mrs. Stith's will on record in Surry is so interesting that it deserves publication in full.

WILL OF MRS. ELIZABETH STITH.

In the name of God amen, I Elizabeth Stith of Surry County. Whereas it has pleased almighty God to grant me a long continuation in this my Pilgrimage and altho at this Time weak of Body yet in perfect and Sound Mind and Memory do praise and Glorifie his Name for ever; but being Mindfull of the Debt which all must pay, and None but God can tell how soon, think fit to make and Ordain this to be my last Will and Testament in manner and form following: Imprs. I give my soul to him that made it trusting in a Happy Resurrection through the Merrits and intercession of my dear Redeemer Jesus Christ and my Body (without any Pomp) to be decently intered by my Executors hereafter Named.

Item. I give and Devise unto my Grand-son Allen[1] Cocke my Gold Watch, Chain, and Seals, (Provided he will give unto Thomas Smith the old Family Seal'd Ring which his Father bought at the Sale of Mr. Smith's Estate) but in case he should fail to do so then I give unto the said Thomas Smith my Gold Seal which hangs now to my Watch, the said Watch &c. above mentioned I give to my said Grandson Allen Cocke and his Heirs for ever and hope he will never part with it.

I also give to my said Grandson Allen Cocke my Three Silver Castors four Silver Salts four Silver Salt spoons and one silver Can to him and his Heirs for ever.

Item. I give unto my Grandaughter Katherine Allen Bradby my large silver Tankard and to her and her Heirs for ever.

Item. I give unto my Grandaughter Rebekah Cocke and her Heirs for ever one and an Half Dozen Table spoons Thirteen Tea spoons Two pair Tea tongs and one strainer all of silver together with one silver Poringer.

Item. I give and Devise unto my beloved Grandson Allen Cocke and his Heirs for ever my Plain Gold Ring marked in the inside with A. E. and one mourning stone Ring with T. Bray on it and my Will and Desire is that he shall have my Father's Picture, and his Grandfather Allen's Aunt's Picture. And Whereas there is a Deed of Gift Recorded in the Court of James City County wherein I give to my Daughter Katherine Cocke and her Heirs for ever my Plantation and Land called Rockohock, I do now give and confirm the said Gift unto my Grandson Allen Cocke as his Mother's Representative.

Item. I give unto James Rodwell Bradby and his Heirs for ever one plain Gold Ring marked E. S., and one pair Cypher Stone Buttons set in Gold.

Item. My Will and Desire is that my Grandaughters Katherine Allen Bradby and Rebekah Cocke and the Heirs of their Bodys for ever shall have the use of my House and Lotts adjoining the Lott which Doctor Hay purchased of Col. Philip Johnson[2] and Facing the Lott where the Doctor formerly lived

[1] His will, dated November 20, 1780, is recorded in Surry county, and mentions sons, Benjamin, Allen, and Richard; daughters, Ann Hunt and Catharine, sister Eaton; friend and relative, Richard Cocke, Sr.

[2] Col. Philip Johnson married Elizabeth, heiress of James Bray, and had issue: James Bray Johnson and others. James Bray Johnson married Rebecca, dau. Col. Littlebury and Rebecca Cocke, and had Eliza, sole heiress, who married Chancellor Samuel Tyler, of Williamsburg. (*Hening's Statutes and Charles City Records.*)

and if either of them should be inclined to sell their parts to the other they may do it without any penalty but by no means sell it to any other Person under the penalty of Fifty pounds Current Money to be paid to my Grandson Allen Cocke unless either of my said Grandaughters should sell their parts to my said Grandson which they may do without any Penalty.

Item. I give unto Col. Joseph Bridger my small silver Tankard marked A. S. M.

Item. I give unto Col. Philip Johnson and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson Ten pounds Current money to buy them two neat Rings.

Item. I give to my Three God children, Henry Baker, Charlotte Mackie, & Elizabeth Browne five pounds Current money each to buy them a silver cup with the two first letters of their Names on them. Also I give unto my God Daughter Martha Taylor Daughter of James and Rebecca Taylor Five pounds Current Money to give her four years schooling.

Item. I give and devise unto James Allen Bridger and his Heirs for ever my single Corner Lott lying near the Colledge & facing the Lott where Mr. Camell formerly lived I also give him five pounds to buy him a silver cup.

Item. I give unto Mrs. Sarah Bridger (wife of Capt. James Bridger) my silver Soop spoon.

Item. I give unto the Parish of Southwark Fifty pounds Current Money to purchase an Alter piece for the lower Church in the said County and I hope my Executors as well as the Church Wardens will see that this my Will is complyed with. I would have Moses and Aaron drawn at full length holding up between them the Ten commandments and if money enough I would have the Lord's prayer in a small Fraim to hang on the right hand over the great Pew and the Creed in another small Fraim to Hang on the Left Hand over the other great Pew.

Item. I give unto my Free School at Smithfield One Hundred and Twenty pounds Current Money the interest whereof I desire may be paid yearly for the schooling of any six poor children and that the one hundred and twenty pounds Remain untouched in the Hands of my Trustees hereafter Mentioned, to-wit: Richard Kello, Arthur Smith, Thomas Pierce and William Hudsden, these three may be seen in the Deed of Gift Recorded in the Court of Isle of Wight County and how far their Power extends, and whereas Col. Bridger hinted to me one day that he did not care to be a Trustee any longer I desire in case he should Resign that Mr. Miles Cary may succeed him and demand of Col. Bridger twelve pounds One shilling which I put into his hands for the use aforesaid. I desire after my decease that my Exors may pay to the said Trustees One hundred and seven pounds Nineteen Shillings which Added to the money in Col. Bridger's Hands will make up the above-mentioned Sum of one hundred and twenty pounds; and if after paying my Just Debts, Legacys, and funeral Expenses there should be a ballance in favor of my Estate, then I desire it may go to the better Maintenance of that School and Compleating those Pictures in the Church.

Item. My Will and Desire is that after my Legacys are taken out, all the Rest of my Estate shall be appraised and sold to discharge my Debts and Legacys, and that there may be no dispute about the Slaves I desire that the four Negroes which I bought since the death of Mr. Smith my be sold viz.:

Hannibal, George, Joe, & Lucy, and the money arising thereby to be added to the money arising from the sale of my other Estate and applyed to the same uses and all the other Slaves of which I am possessed belong to Mr. Smith's Estate, notwithstanding there are three among them which belonged to Mr. Arthur Allen's Estate, which are Dick, Jenny, and Phillis, but when my son James Allen settled with Mr. Smith my son Allen gave him those three Negroes in consideration of something by him Received of Mr. Smith in their Settlement as I have been Informed.

Item. My Will and Desire is not to have any of my Clothes sold, and if my Grandaughters think any of them worth their Acceptance, I desire they may take such as they like, and the Remainder they are to Devide Equally between Mrs. Delk, Mrs. Alice Drew, and Mrs. Holt, wife of Francis Holt; these are three I choose to shroud me. I likewise further desire not to have any Funeral, but a Decent burial, with only my Relations and Near Neibours at it; and that the Parson and Clark with the four Men that beir me to the Grave shall have Hat bands and Gloves; that I may have a plain black Walnut Coffin, and that John Cornwell, Francis Holt, Nathaniel Sebrell, and James Holt may beir it to the Ground. And I do appoint Mr. William Edwards and Capt. James Bridger Executors of this my last Will and Testament, making void all other Wills by me heretofore made, and resting in the hope that they will see this my will truly performed according to the true intent and meaning of me this Testator.

In confidence whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 3rd day of November A. D. 1774.[1]

ELIZABETH STITH (L. S.)

Seal'd, Sign'd, & Acknowledged
in presence of
Richd. Hardy, Francis Holt,
Wm. Philip Edwards, Wm. Edwards.

I, Elizabeth Stith, of the Parish of Southwark and County of Surry, do this fourth day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred sixty and nine, make this my Codicil to my last Will and Testament in manner following (that is to say) It's my Desire that the following Negroes be sold by my Exors. (to-wit): Grace, Isaac, Isham, and Jemmey, and the money arising from the sales to be applyed towards Discharging the Legacys in my said Will.

Witness my hand the day and Year above written.

Witness. ELIZABETH STITH (L. S.)
Martha Edwards,
Martha Holt.

At a Court held for Surry County February the twenty-second, One thousand seven hundred & seventy-four.

The aforewritten last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Stith, Deceased, was presented in Court by James Bridger Gent., one of the Executors therein named, who, refusing to take upon him the burthen of the Execution of the said Will, the same was proved by the Oaths of Richard Hardy and William Philip Edwards, two of the witnesses thereto, and was continued for further Proof.

[1] This date must be erroneous, as the codicil is dated 1769. It probably stood 1764 in the original will.

And on the motion of Arthur Smith Gent., who made oath thereto according to law, Certificate is granted him for obtaining Letters of Administration of the Estate of the said Elizabeth Stith, deceased, with the Will of the said Elizabeth Stith annexed, he giving Bond as the Law Directs. And at a Court held for Surry County, April the Twenty-sixth, One Thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, The afore written will was further proved by Francis Holt, another of the Witnesses thereto, and was by the Court Ordered to be Recorded.

Teste: WM. NELSON, Cl. Cur.
A Copy—Teste: A. S. EDWARDS, Clerk.

SHIELDS FAMILY.

1, JAMES[1] SHIELDS (died June 2, 1727) was an early resident of Williamsburg, where he kept an ordinary. He married Hannah ——, and his will shows that he had issue: 2, *James*;[2] 3, *Matthew*;[2] 4, William;[2] 5, Elizabeth,[2] married —— Vaughan; 6, Mary,[2] married —— Cobbs.

3, MATTHEW[2] SHIELDS (James[1]) married Lucretia, daughter of Jean Pasteur, "barber and perukemaker," a French Huguenot. Issue: Mary Magdalene, that married William Pearson, who kept the tan yard at Williamsburg.

2, JAMES[2] (James[1]) was appointed surveyor for York county in 1744, married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cobbs and Rebecca Pinkethman (dau. of William Pinkethman) his wife, (Robert Cobbs married 2ndly, Elizabeth ——, who married after his death in 1725 Samuel Weldon, of James City county). James Shields married 2dly Anne Marot(1), widow of James Inglis (died before

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(1) 1, JEAN MAROT came to Virginia in the Huguenot emigration in 1700. (*Va. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, Vol. V., p. 24.) He was in 1704 secretary of Col. William Byrd at Westover, and was then 27 years old. The next year he obtained a license to keep ordinary at Williamsburg. He married Anne ——, and his will was proved in York County Court in 1717, his inventory showing a large estate. His will shows that he had issue: 2, Edith;[2] 3, Anne;[2] 4, Rachel.[2] His widow, Anne, married Timothy Sullivant. Jean Marot was killed by one Francis Sharpe.

2, EDITH[2] MAROT (Jean[1]) married Samuel Cobbs, first of York county, and then of Amelia; 4, RACHEL[2] died *sine prole*.

3, ANNE[2] married, 1st, James Inglis, and had issue: Judith Bray Inglis, who married William Armistead, and was mother of Henry Armistead, of Charles City, born Jan. 8, 1753. James Inglis was the son of Mungo Inglis (45 in 1702), first Master of the Grammar School in William and Mary College. His mother was Anne (daughter of James Bray, Esq., and Angelica, his wife),

1737), son of Mungo Inglis, first Grammar Master of William and Mary College. Issue by first wife: 7, Elizabeth;[3] 8, Frances;[3] 9, Hannah.[3] Issue by second wife: 10, *James*,[2] born Oct. 27, 1739; *Anne*,[3] born July 31, 1742; 12, *Christiana*, born Dec. 23, 1745. (*Bruton Parish Register.*)

After the death of James[2] Shields in 1750, Anne, the widow, married Henry Wetherburn, who continued the business of ordinary-keeper carried on by his predecessor. Of the ordinary-keepers, Smythe, in his *Travels* (1773), says, in connection with his stay at the inn kept by Jethroe Sumner, who attained the rank of general in the Revolution: "More than ⅓ of the general officers of the American army were innkeepers, and have been chiefly indebted to that circumstance for their rank, because by that public but inferior station their principles and persons became more generally known; and by the mixture and variety of the company they conversed with in the way of their business, their ideas and their ambitious views were more excited and extended than the generality of the honest and respectable planters, who remained in peace at their homes."

10, COL. JAMES[3] SHIELDS (James[2], James[1]) married Susannah (born Dec. 26, 1745), daughter of John and Mary Page. His will, dated Sept. 11, 1794, and proved in James City county, July 13, 1795, mentions children: 13, James[4] Shields; 14, Mary[4] Coleman; 15, Susannah[4] Allen (she, Susannah Allen, widow, afterwards married Hamlin Willcox, of Charles City county (see inscription on her tombstone, *Va. Hist. Society Collections*, Vol. XI.); 16, John Page[4] Shields; 17, Page[4] Shields; 18, Anne[4] Taylor; 19, Christiana Brown[4] Shields; 20, David Minge[4] Shields; 21, Henry[4] Shields; 22, Judith Bray English[4] Shields, born Oct. 11, 1785 (afterwards married Thomas Walker); 23, Matthew Wyatt[4] Shields, and 24, Thomas Lawson[4] Shields. The last was by his 2d. wife, Rebecca Lawson, who married, 2dly, John Coke.

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who married, 1st, Robert Booth (died in 1692), son of Robert Booth (died in 1651) clerk of York county; 2d, Capt. Peter Temple (died in 1695); 3d, Mungo Inglis.

ANNE[2] MAROT married, 2dly, James Shields, son of James Shields of York county, innkeeper. Issue: 5 James,[2] born Oct. 27, 1739; 6, Anne;[3] 7, Christiana.[3]

6, ANNE[3] SHIELDS married, 1st, Robert Booth Armistead, of York county, and, 2d, Frederick Bryan, Jr. Issue by first marriage: Mary Marot, who married Gov. John Tyler. Issue by second marriage: Anne Shields Bryan.

23, MATTHEW WYATT[4] SHIELDS married Mary Royster Bell, daughter of Capt. John Bell, of Charles City; and his son James W.[5], Shields resided, till lately, on Church Hill, in Richmond. Son of the last is Dr. Chas. M. Shields, Richmond, Va.

12, CHRISTIANA[3] SHIELDS (James[2], James[1]) married, 1st, David Minge, of Charles City, and had: 25, Rebecca Jones[4] Minge; 26, Anne Shields[4] Minge (both born before 1777); 27, Judith Bray[4] Minge (born between 1777 and 1781, the dates of the will and the codicil of David Minge, in which last she is provided for). Judith Bray[4] Minge married Edmund Christian, clerk of Charles City Court, ancestor of Judge E. C. Minor, of Richmond.

ANNE[3] SHIELDS (James,[2] James[1]) married, 1st, Robert Booth Armistead, of York Co. Her husband died about 1766, as the following order of court at Yorktown shows:

"At a court, &c., held for York Co., 21 July, 1766, Anne Armistead is appointed guardian to her daughter, Mary Marot Armistead, an infant orphan of Robert Booth Armistead, decd., and she with James Southall as her security entered into and acknowledged bond as the law directs."

Anne Armistead married, 2dly, Frederick Bryan, Jr., as is shown by the record:

"On motion of Frederick Bryan, Jr., and Anne his wife, dower is assigned to said Bryan and Anne his wife in the lands of her former husband, Robert Booth Armistead," Dec[r] 19, 1767.

By the second marriage, Anne had Anne Shields Bryan, born Feb. 28, 1768. Until 1770 Mr. Bryan was guardian of Mary Armistead, then her uncle James Shields was guardian. At the time of her marriage to Gov. John Tyler, Mary Armistead was living with her aunt, Mrs. Christiana Shields Minge, at Weyanoke, in Charles City Co.

In the York Co. books is a bond dated 1777 from John Tyler, of the county of Charles City, to Nathaniel Burwell, of "Carter's Grove," in the county of James City, binding him to sell 400 acres in Yorkhampton Parish adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Burwell on Queen's Creek, "to which the said John is entitled in right of his wife Mary, the only child and heiress of Robert Armistead, decd., and which descended to her on the death of the said Robert." I have not found any authority for the tradition that Robert Booth Armistead lived at Buck-roe in Elizabeth City Co., or, indeed, that Buck-roe was ever owned by the Armistead family.

The book-plate of William Armistead of the Revolution bore Or a chev. between three points of spears sable, tasseled in the middle. Crest: a dexter arm in armor embowed, ppr., holding the but end of a broken spear. Motto: *suivez raison.*

THE THRUSTON FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

[*Continued from pages* 23, 116, 180, *of Vol. IV., and page* 44, *of Vol. V.*]

FROM THE FAMILY BIBLE AT "LANDSDOWN," GLOUCESTER CO., VA.

John Thruston and Sarah Haynes married Decr 6th, 1737. Memo. John Thruston born Octr 21st, 1709. Sarah his wife born Sept. 15, 1716.

Charles Mynn Thruston (son of John and Sarah Thruston), born 6th and Baptis'd Novr 19, 1738, By the Revd Mr Thomas Hughes.

Elizabeth Thruston (Daughter of John and Sarah Thruston), born Novr 9th and Baptis'd Novr 30th, 1740, By the Revd Mr Thomas Hughes.

Sarah Thruston (Daughter of John and Sarah Thruston), born April 27th and Baptis'd May 8th, 1743, By the Revd Mr Thomas Hughes.

Mary Thruston (Daughter of John and Sarah Thruston), born May 17th, 1744, and Baptis'd June 3^{d}, 1744, By the Revd Mr Thomas Hughes.

John Thruston (Son of John and Sarah Thruston), born May 20th, 1750, and Baptized the 11th June following, By the Revd Mr William Yates.

Frances Thruston (Daughter of John and Sarah Thruston), born March 20th, 1752, and Baptis'd the 12th April following, By the Revd William Yates.

Edward Thruston (Son of John and Sarah Thruston), born July 12th, 1753, and Baptis'd the 5th of August following, By the Revd Mr William Yates.

Edward Thruston (Son of John and Sarah Thruston), departed this life June 24, 1754.

Jemima Thruston (Daughter of John and Sarah Thruston), born Decr 18, 1755, and Departed this life July 4, 1756.

Mildred Thruston (Daughter of John and Sarah Thruston), born Octr 2^{d}, 1756, and Departed this life Sep^{t} 30, 1758.

Robert Thruston, Son of John and Sarah Thruston, born January 14, 1759, and Baptis'd the same day by the Revd Mr Wm Yates.

Colo. John Thruston departed this life 20th of Feb^{ry} 1766, age . . . years.

Sarah Thruston departed this life 12 May . . . aged 69 years.

John Thruston and Susanna Whiting married by Mr John Hughs, Decr 25th, 1793.

Sarah Stevenson Thruston, Daughter of John and Susanna Thruston, born Decr 22^{d}, 1795.

Charles Beverly Thruston, Son of John and Susanna Thruston, was born Decr 28, 1797.

Frances Harriet Thruston, Daughter of John and Susanna Thruston, born October 8th, 1799, and departed this life October 17, 1799.

John Thornton Thruston, born November 1, 1800, and departed this life November 12, 1801.

Susanna Whiting Lewis Thruston, born November 1, 1802.

Susan Thruston departed this life January 23, 1803, aged 28 years.

John Thruston departed this life February 28, 1803, aged 30 years.

Susanna Lewis Thruston departed this life July 5, 1805, aged 2 years.

John Lowry Thruston . . . Septr 5th, 1772, and baptiz'd 26 Septr 1772, by the Revd Richd Hewitt.

William Mynn Thruston (son of John and Sarah Thruston), born Novr 24, 1773, and baptiz'd the 14th October, by the Revd William Hubbard.

Charles Mynn Thruston (son of John and Sarah Thruston), born July 15th, 1775, and was baptiz'd Augt 28, 1775, by the Revd Thomas Price.

Sarah Stevenson Thruston, Daughter of John and Sarah Thruston, born May 7th, 1778, and baptiz'd by the Revd Thomas Price, June 23, 1778.

Robert Thruston (son of John and Sarah Thruston), born March 30th, 1783, and baptis'd May 7 . . . by Revd Thomas Price.

John Thruston Senr Departed this Life Friday 16th February, 1783, at 9 o'clocke fore . . . aged about 31 years and Buried 18th.

Mynn Thruston, Son of John and Sarah Thruston, departed . . . Life September 14, 1781, aged 6 years.

Sarah Stevenson Thruston, Daughter of John and Sarah Thruston departed this Life September 16, 1780, aged 3 years.

Augustine More Tabb departed this life April 19, 180–, aged 10 years.

Edward B. S. Cary and Sarah S. Thruston married at Gloucester town the 5th of May, 1814, by the reverend Mr. Risher.

Sarah S. Cary Departed this Life March 5, 1818, aged 19 years.

On this page is written also—

Colo Jno Thruston

Aged 87 years old.

Robert Thruston and Sarah Brown Married at Bellefarm by the Rev. Armsted Smith, Decr 22, 1804.

Ann Harwood Lewis Thruston, daughter of Robert and Sarah Thruston, born October 7th, 1805, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Agnes Jane Thruston, Daughter of Robert and Sarah B. Thruston, was born at Gloucester Town November 2, 1808.

Sarah Lettitia Thruston, Daughter of Robert and Sarah B. Thruston, was born at Gloucester Town November 2, 1808.

Eleanor Thruston, Daughter of R. and Sarah Thruston, was born at G. Town January, 1811.

William Stevenson Thruston, son of R. and Sarah Thruston, born at G. Town February 26, 1813.

Edward S. Thruston born August 27, 1817.

Sarah Letitia Thruston departed this life October 7, 1816.

Sarah B. Thruston departed this life December 8, 1818.

James Lewis and Sarah Thruston married by Mr. Fountain, December 18, 1784.

Sarah Lewis, daughter of James and Sarah Lewis, born June 24, 1786.

James Lewis departed this life February 22, 1788; aged 35.

Sarah Tabb, daughter of William and Sarah Stevenson, departed this life at Gloucester Town December 8, 1821; aged 10.

Col. Robert Thruston, of Lansdowne, son of John and Sarah Thruston, departed this life 22d of February, 1857, 6 o'clock P. M.; aged 74 years, 11 months.

Robert Thruston and Mary Catlett were married at Timber Neck 20th of December, 1820, by the Rev. Mr. Risher.

Charles B. Thruston and Frances P. Linger were married at Gloucester Court House February 22, 1820, by the Rev. Mr. Risher.

EARLY LETTER.

FROM FRANCIS WHEELER, OF LONDON, TO HIS FATHER IN VIRGINIA.[1]

LONDON, December the 29th, 1659.

Loving ffather,

My duty remembered to you with my Love to my mother Law[r] and all the rest of our friends in generall desyring yo[r] health, praise be y[e] Lord for that health I enioie at present: my last to you was by Capt. Holman wherein I certifyed you of the Receipt of 16 hhds. of tobacco p[r] the Virg[a] m[r]chant & three of my Unkle Tustians. I thinke I also certifyed you that I had sold ffifteen hhds. of yo[r] sixteenths in y[e] aforesaid shipp for ffive pence p. pound & the excise, the hhd. that I thought had been lost was found & I have rec[d] 16 hhds. uppon yo[r] Account out of y[e] Virginia m[r]chant this yeare & my Unkle Tustians 3 hhds. of tobacco. I have here sent you an Accompt of sixteen hhds. in y[e] Virginia M[r]cht what they produced; my Unkle Mann and Aunt rememb their Love to you & my mother law & my Aunt Price rememb. their love to you & my mother law; and all y[e] rest of your friends in y[e] Countrey rememb[r] their Love to you and my mother-law.

Since the 9th of October here hath been another overturne in the Governm[t] of this nation; y[e] soldyers turned out y[e] last long Parliament & for a while wee were without any setled Governm[t] but y[e] sword, & swordsmen bare y[e] rule of y[e] Nation & this Citty not many weekes ago stood in a dangerous condition according as wee judge by the eye of ffiesh, and had not y[e] good hand of the Lord prevented what was feared, for aught I know this Citty might be turned into Ashes & the streets running with blood. The soldyers they are divided one against another & the people they are divided some for one government some for another & how long thus a kingdome divided against itselfe can stand I know not. Sinne & iniquity hath divided us one against another & who knows but that

[1] Extracted from the records of York county, Virginia.

the Lord may give us upp to be destroyed one of another. The last Parliament, part of their members have againe within these Eight days mett again at the Pliament house & some of the soldyers have revolted from their Comanders & adheered to this Pliam^t & this long Pliam^t together with ye soldyers are likely to be our Rulers again for a season unless ye soldiers clash again. As for tobacco it is rather a worse comodity then better then it was 2 monthes or 8 monthes agoe & what it will be next yeare is very uncertaine, unlesse here were like to be some setled Governm^t. Father I thinke it would be convenient for you to keepe a plantation;[3] & something in Virg^a the times being soe dangerouse here, and this with my prayer to ye Lord for you I leave you to ye protection of ye Lord & Rest.

Your Loving and Obedient Sonne

FRANCIS WHEELER.

[Thus superscribed]

These for his very Loving ffather Mr Francis Wheeler living at Queens Creek in Virginia.

NOTES.

[1] Francis Wheeler was an example of many Englishmen who settled in Virginia to avoid the troublous times in England. His inventory was taken in York Court, January 30, 1659-'60, so that his son's letter never reached him alive. His personal estate footed up £1123 .13 .04 sterling money, besides 6538 pounds of tobacco and cask, 88 hogsheads and 7 pounds of tobacco, about 3 barrels of Indian corn, 3 bushels of peas, 6½ bushels of beans, "an engagement under the hand of Thomas Wilkinson to deliver a bill of sale for 300 acres of land in Potomac, also a plantation in Powhatan." This was a very large estate for that early period.

[2] The mother-in-law (step-mother) here mentioned, was widow of Nicholas Comins, of York county, whose will was proved April 24, 1656, and mentions son Nicholas, daughter Elizabeth Harrison, wife of Robert Harrison, and her three children, wife Eleanor, "and the orphan Elizabeth Hooper that I keepe." Mrs. Eleanor Wheeler's will was made April 13, 1660, and mentions her two cousins Francis and Mary Hall, Elizabeth Hooper, grandchild Amy Harrison and her father Robert Harrison and son Nicholas Comins.

[3] The Wheeler plantation was in Hampton parish, and there is a deed dated February 18, 1658-'59, by which Francis Wheeler sells all his land between King's and Queen's Creeks to Thomas Beale, who sold it to John Cotton, December 31, 1666, who latterly conveyed it to Col. Nathaniel Bacon. This Cotton, as appears from a deed in 1666, had a wife *Ann*, who was undoubtedly the famous "An Cotton, of Queen's Creek," who wrote the history of Bacon's Rebellion. John Cotton was a witness to Mrs. Wheeler's will, and received, under its provisions, "a gold seal ring." One William Cotton was minister in Accomac county, and his will was dated August 20, 1640, and proved there

November 11, 1646; desires to be buried by his two little children; to his child yet unborn he gives his plantation at Bunbury and his negroes; in default of issue to his mother, Joane Cotton, and the other one-third to his wife Ann Cotton; brother-in-law Captain Wm. Stone and Captain Wm. Roper to be overseers of his will. On January 13, 1659, "William Cotton, of Virginia, marriner," son and heir of Wm. Cotton, for twenty-five pounds of English money, sold to William Kendall, of Accomac county, Va., one house with two tenements at Bedminster, near Bristol, formerly belonging to his father, Wm. Cotton, deceased. In the New England *Historic and Genealogical Magazine* Vol. XLIV., p. 199, there is an examination of Mrs. Cotton's narrative, which is addressed to C. H. at Yardley, in Northamptonshire. Mention is made of a family of Harrisons at Gobions Manor, Northamptonshire, among whom the names Robert and Benjamin occur. Robert Harrison, mentioned in Mrs. Wheeler's will, had by his wife, Elizabeth Comins, 1, Nicholas; 2, Robert; 3, James; 4, Amadea (Amy), married James Minge, of Charles City; 5, Frances, who married Thomas Shanes of same county.—(Records of York county, 1692.)

BICKLEY FAMILY.

By WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL.

(*Continued from page* 30.)

II. VIRGINIA PEDIGREE.

In 1703 Joseph Bickley was of the Parish of Stratton Major, King and Queen county, Virginia, and on September 30 of that year gave bond to Joseph Waller for the securing of certain personal property to Ralph Shelton, a minor, son—by a previous marriage—of Mrs. Sarah Gessedge, Gissedge or Guessedge (variously rendered in the record), widow of Richard Gessedge, which Sarah, he, Joseph Bickley, covenanted to marry. (Records of King William county, March 20, 1703–'04.)

In February, 1703–'04, he is mentioned as of St. John's Parish, King William county, and then married to the above-named Sarah, and in her right receives and gives formal acknowledgment of having received one-third of the personal estate of the aforementioned Richard Gessedge. (Records of King William county, May 31, 1704.)

On November 19, 1705, Joseph and Sarah Bickley convey to William Noyes a tract of 320 acres called, "aquinton quarter," lying in said parish of St. John's. (Records of King William county, January 10, 1705.)

The date of Joseph's removal to Louisa county (erected out of Hanover in 1743), and of which county he was the first sheriff and

a justice of the county court. In 1745, as a justice of the peace for Louisa, "Joseph Bickley, Gentleman," took the oath prescribed by the Virginia Assembly for justices of the peace. (Records of Louisa county, June 9, 1745.) He appears to have died intestate, as no record of a will has thus far been found.

By Sarah, his wife, he left following issue:

1. William succeeded to the baronetcy as 6th bar't on the death of his uncle, the Rev. Sir Humphrey Bickley, bar't, rector of St. Mary's Attleborough, d. 1752. In May, 1768, William of Louisa, and Francis Bickley, his brother, of Hanover county, executed a deed to secure certain persons who had become sureties of Francis, as guardian of his younger brother James, d. s. p., 1776. Sir William died intestate September 3, 1771 (*Virginia Gazette*), and his brother John qualified as administrator to his estate. Sir William mar. . . . . and left issue:
    1. Joseph, "removed in 1820 to Tennessee" (as per letter of February 1, 1896, by W. G. Stanard).
    2. Elizabeth.
    3. Mary, mar. her cousin, John Bickley, son of Joseph, Jr.
    4. Peggy.
    5. Sarah.

    The above are mentioned in will of their uncle, James Bickley. q. v.
2. Joseph, Jr., granted "400 acres on both sides the main Ridge Road in St. Margaret's parish (King William county), adjoining Robert Chandler's" June 16, 1727. (*Land Grants*, xiii. 89.) Will dated June 30, 1749. (Louisa county records.) Wife Elizabeth . . . . . named as executrix in her husband's will. Issue:
    1. William.
    2. Francis.
    3. John, mar. cousin, Mary, of whom hereafter.
    4. James, name illegible in will.
    5. Elizabeth.
    6. Joseph, posthumous, not named in will. The inventory of the personal estate of Joseph, Jr., presented May, 1750, was on June 25, 1755, ordered by the court of Louisa county to be divided among the children, viz.: "William, Francis, John, Elizabeth, James and Joseph," the latter child, the record states, was born after the decease of the father.

3. John,[1] father of
   John James Bickley (see Vol. IV., p. 250, WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY MAGAZINE).
4. Frances, m. 1726 to Thomas Tinsley, of Hanover.
5. Charles, of Louisa county, will dated March 5, 1753, s. p.
6. Francis, of Hanover, surety with brother William to secure certain persons by deed in May, 1768, for the guardianship of James by brother Francis.
7. James, of Louisa county, d. s. p., 1776, will filed May 13, 1776, in Louisa county, devises to children of brother William above named.

John Bickley, 3rd son of Joseph Bickley, Jr., was of Richmond, Henrico county; he was captain in the Virginia troops, war of the Revolution, but owing to the incompleteness of the State records, or rather the records of Henrico county, bearing upon that period, the regiment or company with which he was connected cannot now be ascertained. He married his cousin Mary, daughter of Sir William Bickley, bar't, and dying in 1799 intestate (?) left by her, who died in Greensboro, Md., in 1800, issue:

1. Ruth, b. 21 March 1781, mar. first in 1801 Robert Gray, by whom she had a daughter.
   1. Mary, mar. John Baptiste Taulane, of Philada.

Ruth was a widow in 1803, she mar. 2ndly, 6 Nov. 1807, Benjajamin Henien,[2] born in Amsterdam, Holland, 1772, died Feb. 7, 1817, buried in St. Peter's ch. yd., 3rd and Pine sts., Philada., and had issue:

2. Anna, b. 11 Nov. 1810, died 24 Dec., 1892; buried in Trinity P. E., ch. yd. Southwark Philada.; will proved 30 Dec., 1892, Book 164, p. 298; married 22 Aug., 1837, William

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[1] It will be observed that John James Bickley could have been son to none other than the above John. John was married and left issue, but the record of his will or the original has, as yet, not been found, nor have I been able to ascertain aught as to administration of his estate. Grigsby is in error making him son to Sir William.

[2] Son of Cornelius Henien (or Hennion); emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1774, to Bergen, N. J.; Ensign, 3d Battalion N. J. Troops in the service of the Colonies, commissioned 7 Feb. 1776; 2d Lieut., 19 July 1776; 1st Lieut., 29 Nov., 1776; Captain, 1 Nov., 1777; severely wounded at the battle of Short Hills, N. J., 26 June 1777; resigned and honorably discharged on account of wounds 1 April, 1778; died 28 March, 1800. (Heitman's Hist. Reg. of Officers of the Continental Army, 1775-1788; Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey, in the Revolutionary War.)

Mifflin Powell, born 20 Oct., 1811, died 19 Aug., 1857; buried in Trinity P. E. ch. yd. Will dated 2 Ap., 1856, proved 4 Dec. 1879, Book 96, p. 214. Issue:

1. Christopher Weckwill, b. June 2, 1838, mar. Ap. 12, 1874, Emily M. Beck, and dying April 12. 1874, left issue.
2. Ashton Henien, b. 13 Ap., 1840, mar. 19 May, 1863, Elizabeth Krider, and dying Jan. 30, 1882, left issue.
3. William Mifflin, Jr., b. Feb. 19, 1842, died unm. 21 Aug., 1865.
4. Benjamin Henien, b. Nov. 19, 1843, d. inf. ætat. 3.
5. Stephen Simmons, b. Ap. 18, 1845, drowned June 20, 1862.
6. Another son, d. inf.
7. Washington Bleddyn, b. 31 Oct. 1852, mar. 31 Oct. 1877, Sarah Lybrand (b. 13 May 1859), 6th child of Thos. Edward Wills, of Phila., and has issue:

1 Son, b. 1879, d. inf.
2. Gwladys, b. 7 Feb., 1881.

3. Rebecca, b. 1812, d. inf. ætat. 4.
4. William, b. June 1, 1813, d. 11 Aug., 1891; married Catherine Hopkins, b. July 20, 1811, d. Feb. 7, 1886. Issue.
5. Benjamin (posthumous), b. 26 Sep. 1817, d. 7 Nov. 1892, mar. twice but left no issue.

2. Ann, b. 1783; married to Charles Rouse, of Kent co., Md.; son of Thos. Rouse, Ensign 2nd Regt. Maryland Troops, War of the Revolution.
3. Mary, d. unm.

ERRATA IN LAST NUMBER: The compiler of this pedigree is not William Bledwyn Powell as printed, but *Washington Bleddyn Powell*, On page 29, ninth line, "Great Nebb" should be *Great Ness*. In same line, "Primhill" should be *Pimhill*. In the twenty-fourth line "Heerien" should be *Henien*. On page 29, "Maw" in the twenty-fourth and twenty-eighth lines should be *Man*. On page 30, line six, "Sir Cornelius Vermingden" should be *Sir Cornelius Vermuyden*.

DUDLEY DIGGES.

(See *Digges Family, Vol. I.*)

One of the sons of Dudley Digges (son of Governor Edward Digges) and Susannah Cole, his wife, was Dudley Digges, who

married Mary Hubard. The place of his residence was chiefly Goochland county, and the following from the records extracted by Mr. P. G Miller there may be of interest:

September Court, 1731.

"Upon the information of the Rev[d] James Marye that M[r] Dudley Digges hath been guilty of breaking the windows of the Church of St. James' Parish and doing other illegal things there, Ordered that the Sheriff with the posse of the County do take into his custody the said Dudley Digges, and John Shelly, John Cobb & John Naish, his accomplices, and them safely keep till they enter into bond with security in one thousand pounds sterling for their appearance at the next Court to answer in the premises."[1]

. . . . . .

Dudley Digges Burgess from Goochland in 1732.
" " Justice " 1735.
" " qualified as attorney " 1741 in Goochland County Court.

. . . . . .

Dudley Digges, Esq., of Goochland County, to Dudley Digges, an infant son of Honble Cole Digges, Esq., the following negroes: Dick, a shoemaker; Mustopher, a Cooper; Harry, a planter; Swift, a Boy; Cain, a Coachman; Mingo, a Planter; Tom, a planter; Tom, a Boy; Jenny, a house wench, lately at W[m] Randolph's; Jane, a Cook, and her six children, . . . not mortgaged to Micajah Perry, Esq., & Philip Perry, Merchants, in condition of twelve hundred pounds sterling wch "I am indebted to the Honble. Cole Digges, Esq.," and said Cole Digges shall pay annually and every year the sum of twenty pounds Curr[t] money unto "my wife Mary during the term of my natural life."

Deed dated April 18th, 1737.

. . . . . .

Sir: Not being able to come to court makes me trouble you with this, to desire you'll put in a claim for me with your's for y[r] burgess Salary. I suppose yours is the same, viz.: 50 days & Eight shillings for ferryages; this fav[r] will much oblige.

Sir
Y[r] Hble Ser[t]
DUDLEY DIGGES.

at Fork. Sat: morn.

[Superscribed] To Coll[o] John Fleming.
These.

[1] As no further entry appears in the order-book about this affair, the charge against Digges for breaking the church windows must have been tacitly propped.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Whitehall, March ye 16th, 170½.

S^r^

Being directed by an order of Council to send to ye Governors of her Matys plantacons for an acc^t^ whether the Courts of admiralty there are established by vertue of the power given them by the commission they receive from ye Lords Comm^rs^ of the admiralty or by vertue of a Clause under the great seal of England impowering them to erect the s^d^ Courts of admiralty; we send you here inclosed a copy of the said order that you may thereby understand the ground of the enquiry, and accordingly return to us the account demanded with relation to her Maj^ties^ Colony & Dominion of Virginia under yor Governm^t^. So we bid you heartily farewell.

Yo^r^ very loving friends

Stamford	Wm Blathwayt
Lexington	Jno Pollexfen
Ph: Meadows	Matt Prior.

In obedience to an order of his Ex^cy^ in Council, we have considered the establishment of the Vice Admiralty Court in this her Matys Colony & Dominion of Virg^a^ & do find that the s^d^ Court of Vice admiralty was established here by Commisssion granted to Edwd Hill Esqr Judge of the s^d^ Court from his Ex^cy^ Sr Edm^d^ Andross Kn^t^ his late Maj^ties^ Lieu^t^ & Govr Gen^ll^ of Virg^a^ under his hand & seal dated ye 8th day of March 1697 by vertue of a Commission directed to the s^d^ Sr Edm^d^ Andros from under ye great seal of the high Court of Admiralty of England dated ye 26th day of June 1697 wch is humbly reported by

Wm Leigh

July 15th 1702. Miles Cary.

THE OHIO COMPANY.

By Col. Thomas H. Ellis.

Washington Irving, in his *Life of Washington*, referring to the conflicting claims of the English over the French to all that region west of the Alleghany Mountains extending from the Lakes to the Ohio River, and embracing the tributaries of that river, says that a number of the most intelligent and enterprising men of Virginia and Maryland united in a scheme, the object of which was to participate in the valuable trade with the Indians of that region, as well as to obtain a foothold for the English and further

the establishment of a colony or colonies therein. With this view they formed an association, which was chartered in the year 1749, and to which a grant of five hundred thousand acres of land was made west of the Alleghanies, between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers, though part of the land might be taken up north of the Ohio, should it be deemed expedient. The company were to pay no quit-rent for ten years, but they were to select two-fifths of their land immediately; to settle one hundred families upon them within seven years; to build a fort at their own expense, and maintain a sufficient garrison in it for defence against the Indians.

Mr. Thomas Lee, president of the council of Virginia, took the lead in the concerns of the company at the outset, and by many has been considered its founder. On his death, which occurred soon after, Lawrence Washington had the chief management. His enlightened mind and liberal spirit shone forth in its earliest arrangements, one of which was, that as soon as their grant should be perfected they were to send to Rotterdam for foreign Protestants. Goods were imported from England suited to the Indian trade; and rewards were promised to veteran warriors and hunters among the natives acquainted with the woods and mountains, for the best route to the Ohio. Besides, they dispatched an agent to explore the lands upon the Ohio and its branches as low as the Great Falls, and to take note of their fitness for cultivation, of the passes of the mountains, the courses and bearings of the rivers, and the strength and disposition of the native tribes. The man chosen for this purpose was Christopher Gist, a hardy pioneer, experienced in woodcraft and Indian life, who had his home on the banks of the Yadkin, near the boundary line of Virginia and North Carolina. He set out on the 31st of October, 1749, and rejoined his family, who in the meantime had been driven from their home by hostile Indians, in the latter part of the following May.

The oldest list of the members of the Ohio Company, found by Mr. M. M. Jones, of Utica, New York, is as follows: John Hanbury, Thomas Lee, Thomas Nelson, Thomas Cresap, William Thornton, William Nimmo, Daniel Cresap, John Carlisle, Lawrence Washington, Augustine Washington, George Fairfax, Jacob Giles, Nathaniel Chapman, James Wardrop, John Tayloe, Presley Thornton, Philip Ludwell Lee, Gawin Corbin, Rev. James Scott. The company was limited to twenty subscribers, and the capital subscribed was £4,000.

These gentlemen were all residents of Virginia and Maryland except Mr. Hanbury, a London merchant, who was constituted their agent for petitioning the king. His petition was acted upon by the king in council, March 16, 1749, granting the request of the petitioners.

At a later day, George Mason and Governor Robert Dinwiddie became members of the company. Eventually, the Ohio Company was merged in the Grand Company, whose interests were represented in London by a committee, one of whom was Benjamin Franklin.

This company, however, is not to be confounded with the "Ohio Company of Associates," with which Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sergeant were connected, and which obtained from Congress, in 1792, the confirmation of a contract which they had entered into with the Board of Treasury for the United States of America, in the year 1787, for one million five hundred acres of land, situated northwest of the Ohio River, as described in the contract. The latter association was formed by officers of the Revolutionary army for the purpose of having their lands located together.

MARYLAND NOTES.

FURNISHED BY JUDGE HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

(*See page* 47.)

A general Assembly begun and held at the town of St. Mary's in St. Mary's county on Saturday, the 6th day of April, 1650, and ended on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1650.

UPPER HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

1. His Excellency William Stone (formerly of Northampton county, Virginia, but now of St. Michael's hundred, in St. Mary's county), Lieutenant-General, Governor and presiding officer of the Upper House, and commissioned August 12, 1648.

2. Hon. Thomas Greene, of St. Mary's hundred, in St. Mary's county, 1st commissioned January 18, 1638, and August 6, 1650, dismissed from public offices by Cecilius Calvert.

3. Hon. Thomas Hatton, of St. Mary's hundred, in St. Mary's county. 1st commissioned August 12, 1648.

4. Hon. Robert Clarke, of St. Mary's hundred, in St. Mary's county. 1st commissioned April 11, 1650.

5. Hon. John Price, of St. George's hundred, in St. Mary's county. 1st commissioned August 12, 1648.

6. Hon. Robert Brooke, of ——— hundred, in St. Mary's county. 1st commissioned September 20, 1649. Sworn in as a councillor July 22, 1650.

7. Mr. William Eltonhead, of ——— hundred, in St. Mary's county. Commissioned September 29, 1649; sworn in July 22, 1650.

8. Hon. William Mitchell, of ——— hundred, in St. Mary's county. 1st commmissioned March 4, 1649–'50, and sworn in January 8, 1650–'51. August 12, 1651, dismissed from the council by Hon. Cecilius Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore.

9. Hon. Edward Gibbons, of ——— hundred, in St. Mary's county (formerly of Boston, Massachusetts). Commissioned January 20, 1650–'51.

10. Hon. Thomas Gerrard, of St. Clement's hundred, in St. Mary's county. Commissioned August 12, 1648. 1st commissioned July 28, 1641.

Hon. Thomas Hatton,
Clerk of the Upper House.

LOWER HOUSE OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Burgesses from the 6 hundreds in St. Mary's county.

Date of erection.

1634.—St. Mary's county: 1. St. Mary's hundred erected in 1634.
Philip Land and Francis Brookes.

2. From St. George's hundred, erected in 1637.
John Hatch and Walter Beane.

3. From New-town hundred, erected in 1638.
William Brough, John Medley and Robert Robins.

4. From St. Inegoe's hundred, erected in 1638.
Thomas Matthews. April 5, 1650, discharged for refusing to take the oath of a burgess. April 11, 1650, writ issued to sheriff, and Cuthbert Fenwick returned as elected in his place on April 18, 1650.

5. From St. Michael's hundred, erected in 1638.
Thomas Steerman and George Manners.

6. From St. Clement's hundred, erected in 1639.
Francis Posey.

1642.—From Kent county.
Robert Vaughan.

1650.—From that part of the province hitherto called "Providence," but now erected by act of 1650, chapter viii., passed April 29, 1650, into a county to be called by the name of "Anne Arundel."

James Cox and George Puddington.

James Cox, of "Anne Arundel" county, speaker of the Lower House of Assembly.

Wm. Britton, of New-town hundred, in St. Mary's county, clerk of said House.

On Monday, April 29, 1650, the two Houses of this General Assembly adjourned ty Friday, January 16, 1650–'51, and again adjourned to Tuesday, March 11, 1650–'51.

A second session of this General Assembly began and held at St. Mary's town in St. Mary's county on Tuesday, March 11, 1650–'51, and ended on —— day of ——.

N. B. There is no record of any of the proceedings of this second session of this General Assembly except certain acts and orders passed by them and contained in the "Archives of Maryland Assembly Proceedings for 1650," pages 311 to 323 inclusive. The members are the same, both in the upper and lower Houses, as those in the April session of this year.

PUBLIC EXPENSES, ASSESMENT AND TAXATION IN 1650.

Burgesses' expenses payable by each of the three counties respectively of St. Mary, Kent and Anne Aundel:

St. Mary's county.

	Pounds of tobacco.
Philip Land, 26 days, at 50 lbs. of tobacco per diem,	1,300
Francis Brookes, sick, no allowance,	
John Hatch, 24 days, at 50 lbs. of tobacco per diem,	1,200
Walter Beane, " " " " "	1,200
Wm. Brough, 21 days, " " "	1,050
John Medlay, 14 days, " " "	700
Robert Robins, 27 days, " " "	1,350
Cuthbert Fenwick, 11 days, " " "	550
Thomas Sturman, 21 days, " " "	1,050
George Manners, 21 days, " " "	1,050
Francis Posey, 28 days, " " "	1,400
	10,850

Payable per poll on ——— inhabitants of this county at rate of —— pounds of tobacco under act of 1650, chapter xx.

Kent county.

Robert Vaughan, 40 days, at 50 lbs. per day,	2,000	
Boat and hands,	250	2,250

Payable per poll as aforesaid.

Anne Arundel county.

James Cox (speaker of the House), 37 days, at 50,	1,850	
George Puddington, 37 days, at 50 lbs.,	1,850	
Boat hands and wages,	600	4,300
Payable per poll as aforesaid.		17,400

General charges payable by an assessment per poll on all the inhabitants of the province.

To amount assessed,

Payable as follows:

To William Lewis for attendance and bringing some Indians,	400	
To Matthias Bryant for carrying governor's letters,	100	
To Andrew Chappell for boat pressed into service,	200	
To Francis Martinson for going to Anne Arundel and Kent counties,	600	
To Henry Britton, clerk of the Lower House of Assembly, 24 days, at 50 lbs. per day,	1,200	
To Thomas Philipps for attendance on Burgesses,	420	
To Nicholas Gwyther, Sheriff, for attendance on House of Burgesses,	500	3,420

N. B. The governor and council, together with freemen selected by the three counties, assembled on October 10, 1650, to determine upon the rate of assessment for poll, but I have not as yet found where any fixed rate was agreed upon which would show the number of taxable inhabitants of the province in this year.

WILLIAM NIMMO, OF WILLIAMSBURG.

BY COL. THOMAS H. ELLIS.

[William Nimmo was a lawyer, and the following account by Col. Thomas H. Ellis, who had access before the war to the old records of the General Court, will be read with interest in connection with the paper on the Nimmo family, which appeared in the *Lower Norfolk County Antiquary*, No. 1, Part III.—EDITOR.]

Virginia, to-wit:

At a General Court held at the Capitol in Williamsburg, on Saturday, the 16th day of April, 1743,

William Nimmo, as an attorney of this court took the oath directed to be taken by the Act of Assembly, made in the fifteenth year of his present Majesty's reign, instituted, "An Act to prevent Lawyers exacting or receiving exhorbitant fees."

In Deed Book, No. 15, pp. 354, 355, is copied a letter of attorney from John Harmer, of the city of Williamsburg, in Virginia, merchant, "intending shortly to reside in Great Britain, and being concerned in partnership with divers persons in tracts of land in Virginia, not yet divided, and in sundry other affairs"; gives general powers to Major John Cole, of the county of Goochland, merchant, and William Nimmo, of the city of Williamsburg, attorney at law. Dated 16th February, 1746.

At a general court held October 19, 1748,

The petition of William Nimmo against Alexander Spalding and John Lidderdale for lands supposed to be lapsed, abates by the death of the said William.

The petition of William Nimmo against Henry Lammount, John Lammont, Robert Pattison, and Sarah, his wife, Robert Jones, and Mary, his wife, and Abijah Cox and Eleanor, his wife, for lands supposed to lapsed, abates by the death of the said William.

His will dated the 10th day of August, 1748, makes bequests as follows:

"*Item*,—I give and bequeath to my brother John Nimmo, of Blackridge, in the county of Linlithgow, in the kingdom of North Britain, all my lands, tenements, and real estate, which I am at present possessed of, or entitled to in remainder or in reversion, in in the said kingdom, to him and his heirs for ever. I also give and bequeath to my said brother, the sum of seven hundred pounds sterling, together with the sum of three hundred pounds he is indebted to me; which said sum of seven hundred pounds I desire may be paid him as soon as the same can be conveniently raised out of my estate.

Item,—I give and bequeath to my friend Mr. John Wardrop, of Linlithgow, aforesaid, the sum of fifty pounds sterling, in gratitude for the many favors done me.

Item,—I give and bequeath to William Nimmo, son of my uncle, James Nimmo, of the county of Princess Anne, all my books and wearing apparel. I also give to each of the other children of my said uncle, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be paid into the hands of their father when the same can be raised out of my estate.

Item,—I give and bequeath to Mr. John Palmer, the sum of twenty-five pounds, as a token of my esteem.

Item,—It is my will and desire that a ring of three guineas value be given to each of my friends, Peyton Randolph, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Thomas Dawson, Mr. Benjamin Waller, Mr. Walter King, Dr. Alexander Jamison, Dr. Keneth McKenzie, and Mr. Thomas Everard.

Item,—It is my will and desire that all my just debts be paid and satisfied out of the debts due and owing to me; and I do give the sum of one hundred pounds to my friend Thomas Everard for the extraordinary trouble he will be at in collecting my said debts.

Item,—It is my will and desire that all my houses, lands, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, with all my slaves and personal estate in this colony, not already disposed of, be sold for ready money, or credit as my executors shall think best, and I do hereby impower my executors hereafter named to make good and sufficient conveyances to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Item,—All the rest and residue of my estate, after allowing my executor Thomas Everard five per cent., which I hereby give him, for his case and management thereof, I give and bequeath unto my said brother John Nimmo, of Blackridge aforesaid, to him and his heirs forever.

Lastly,—I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint my uncle, James Nimmo, and my good friend, Thomas Everard, executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me heretofore made.

This will was proved in court, September 12, 1748. "And on the motion of James Nimmo and Thomas Everard, the executors therein named, who made oath according to law, certificate was granted them for obtaining a probate thereof in due form, giving security. Whereupon they, together with James Dawes and Lewis Burwell, junr., Gent., entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of four thousand pounds, with condition according to law.

Teste. Ben: Waller, *Cl. Cure.*

Down to about the year 1869 I had in my collection of autographs two manuscript petitions addressed "To the Honourable Sir William Gooch, Baronet, His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and to the rest of the Judges of the General Court." The first, dated the 27th August, 1747, is the petition of John Robinson the

younger, Esqr., and Humphrey Hill, Gent., executors in trust during the minority of Philip Whitehead Claiborn, an infant executor of the last will, etc., of Philip Whitehead, Gent., deceased. It prays that their honors will grant to them His Majesty's writ of supersedeas and cretiorari, in the case of Philip Johnson, Gent., of King and Queen, who had recovered a judgment against them. The petition is underwritten: "I am humbly of opinion that there is error in the above-mentioned record and proceedings.—William Nimmo." The order of the court, directing a supersedeas to issue, written on the back of the petition, is signed "Wm Gooch, John Blair, Wm Nelson."

The second petition, that of Francis Ray, dated 28th September, 1747, is similarly underwritten, and the order allowing the supersedeas is signed "Wm Gooch, John Blair, William Dawson."

When I last saw these documents the handwriting of William Nimmo was remarkably clear, distinct, and well formed, and the ink as fresh and black as if it had been used only the year before.

This William Nimmo was a member of the Ohio Company of Virginia.

BURGESSES IN 1692–'93.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES BEGUN AT JAMES CITY, MARCH 2, 1692–'93.

Divers Burgesses to the number of thirty-three having met in the Burgesses Chamber, his Excellencies writt for Election of Burgesses for Gloucester Co., and return thereupon, was openly read. . .

A comittee for Elections and Priviledges [was appointed].

Mr Miles Cary, Chairman,
Mr Wm Leigh,
Mr Arthur Spicer,
Capt Henry Duke.
Capt Martin Scarlett,
Mr Wm Colston,

. . . . . .

ffryday, March 3^d^, 169⅔.

Capt Miles Cary from the Comittee of Elections and Priviledges Reported that ye Comittee had taken in their consideracon the severall Writts & returns to them Referred and had agreed upon diverse matters to be reported to ye house, which hee read in his place, and afterwards delivered the same in at the table, where being again read, they were agreed by the house, and thereupon resolved as followeth:

[The following persons were *resolved* to be burgesses]:

Lt. Coll. Thomas Milner, Speaker.

Mr. John Pleasants,[1] Capt. Peter Field,_____*Henrico Co.*

Capt. John Taylor, Capt. John Styth,_____*Charles City Co.*

Capt. Michael Sherman, Capt. Henry Duke,_*James City Co.*

Capt. Miles Cary,_____*James City.*

Major Samuel Swann, Capt Francis Clements, *Surry Co.*

M[r] Henry Baker, Mr. Anthony Holiday,_____*Isle of Wight Co.*

Lt. Coll. Thomas Milner, Mr. Thomas Lear,_*Nansemond Co.*

Col. Lemuel Mason, Majo[r] Francis Sawyer,__*Norfolk Co.*

Mr. John Richardson, Mr. Jacob Johnson,___*Princess Anne Co.*

Capt. Willis Wilson, Capt. William Armistead, *Elizabeth City Co.*

Capt. Thomas Ballard, Mr. Daniel Parke,____*York Co.*

Capt. John Lyddall, Capt. Wm. Bassett,____*New Kent Co.*

Capt. James Ransom, Mr. John Baylor,____*Gloucester Co.*

Capt. Matthew Kemp, Mr. John Cant,_____*Middlesex Co.*

Capt. John Battaile, Capt. Edward Thomas,_*Essex Co.*

Capt. Arthur Spicer, Mr. Wm. Colston,_____*Richmond Co.*

Capt. Martin Scarlett, Capt. Thomas Ousley,_*Stafford Co.*

Major Richard Baylie, Mr. Samuel Sandford,_*Accomac Co.*

Capt. David Fox, Mr. John Stretchley,_____*Lancaster Co.*

Capt. Thomas Yowell, Capt. Wm. Harddige, *Westmoreland Co.*

Capt. Wm. Cary, Major Humphrey Harwood, *Warwick Co.*

Mr. Richard Rogers,[2] Mr. Richard Flint,[2]___*Northumberland Co.*

Capt. Wm. Leigh, Capt. John Lane,[3]_____*King and Queen Co.*

Capt. John Curtis, Capt. Wm. Kendall,_____*Northampton Co.*

William Drummond, *Messenger.*

Lazarus Thomas, Richard Morris, John Hix, and John Clerke, *Doorkeepers.*

Peter Beverley, *Clerk.*

Mr. Robert Beverley, *Clerk of the Committee for Public Claims.*

Mr. Edward Chilton, *Clerk of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.*

---

[1] John Pleasants declined to take the oath, and Capt. Wm. Randolph was elected in his stead.

[2] These seats were contested, and the sheriff of Northumberland was required to amend his return in favor of Mr. John Downing and Captain Wm. Jones.

[3] This seat was vacated by order of the House.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BIMETALISM.—In the will of Charles Lewis, of Albemarle, dated April 27, 1782, proved July 12, 1782, is the following item: "I give to my daughter, Mildred, my negroe girl Amy, daughter of Mulattoe Lucy, and my negroe girl Hanah, daughter of Tomat, as also 750 ounces of silver of the alloy of a Spanish milled dollar at an Equivalent in gold, at the rate of one ounce of gold of the alloy of our English guinea, in lieu of fifteen ounces of silver, to be procured by my executor."

VIRGINIA MEN IN MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.—Harl Hilton, fifer, Jernas (James?) Brizill, Thos. Horrick Cole, Thos. Carry, Thos. Hogans, Ashel More, Amsbrey Shorley, Wm. Woddel. Jona Young, of Marland (Qy., Md.). Above in Capt. John Low's company, Col. John Mansfield's regiment, October 6, 1775. Mass. V. 56, Fo. 102.—EBEN PUTNAM, *Salem, Mass.*

DANDRIDGE, see p. 30.—Alexander Brown writes: "I am always pleased with your magazine, because it always affords me both interest and information. Mr. Cary makes it clear that John Dandridge was not a son of William and his wife Unity West, as has been generally thought. The article has caused me to look over my West-Dandridge papers as I have not done before, being occupied with other things,[1] and I find that the late Rev. Wm. Spotswood Fontaine wrote me about twenty-five years ago as follows:

"Nathaniel, the third son of Col. John West, was living October 30, 1723, and died soon after. He married late in 1699 a lady in

[1] Nathaniel West married Martha ——— (?) who married 1st Gideon Macon; 3dly Mr. Bigger. Issue of marriage, Unity West, who married William Dandridge, and had Nathaniel West Dandridge, who married Dorothea Spotswood (born 1733, died September 25, 1773), and had Nathaniel West Dandridge (born October 26, 1762, died, 1810), who married Sallie Watson, daughter of John Watson and Mary Bigger (daughter of Mr. Bigger, before mentioned?) Issue: Martha Hale Dandridge, who married Wm. Winston Fontaine (died 1816) and had Rev. Wm. Spotswood Fontaine, who married July 5, 1832, Sarah Shelton Aylett (born June 24, 1811, died March 5, 1876.) She was a kinswoman of her husband. Thus, William Dandridge and Unity West had issue, Martha (born 1721, died April 25, 1747), who married Philip Aylett. Issue: William Aylett, who married Mary Macon (daughter of Col. James Macon and Elizabeth, daughter of Augustine Moore). Issue: Philip Aylett (born 1767, died 1831), who married Elizabeth Henry (born April 23, 1769, died October 24, 1842). Issue: Sarah Shelton Aylett. Elizabeth Henry was daughter of Patrick Henry and Sarah Shelton.

her sixteenth year, he being many years older. In the winter of 1724–'25, his widow married a Mr. Macon, who soon died, and she married (thirdly) in 1727, a Mr. Bigger, a Scotchman.

"Nathaniel West's only child, Unity, married prior to March 17, 1719 [O. S?], *William Dandridge, an uncle of Mrs. Gen. Washington.*"—[p. 36.] Martha Parke Custis married Thomas Peter [not Peters] of Georgetown, D. C., and their son, John Parke Custis Peter, married Elizabeth Jane Henderson, daughter to Rev. James Henderson, some time of William and Mary College. (See *The Cabells and their Kin*, pp. 426, 435.)

I should have added that the Rev. Wm. S. Fontaine gives the following as the children of Nathaniel and Unity Dandridge (not in order of birth): Nathaniel West Dandridge married Miss Spotswood; William Dandridge married Miss West; Martha Dandridge married Philip Aylett; Elizabeth[1] Dandridge married Philip Whitehead Claiborne[2]; Anna[1] Dandridge married Mr. Dancey; Mary Dandridge married John Spotswood.

PURYEAR FAMILY.—"My children's grandmother was a Miss Puryear, of Goochland, and married a Mr. Gideon Massie, brother to Gen. Nathaniel Massie, one of the pioneers of Kentucky, and founder of the city of Chillicothe, Ohio. I have understood that the Puryear family were originally Huguenots, but have never been able to obtain any information concerning them. Can you help me to do so?"—*Charlotte Cazerove Berryman*, 78 Charlotte street, St. John, New Brunswick.

IRBY.—"My uncle, William Blunt Irby, of Nottoway, Va., died February 25, 1896. He was born August 24, 1799, and was therefore ninety-six years, six months old. He was probably the oldest William and Mary student living just prior to his death. I think he was at college in 1817. He was there with James Lyons, Willoughby Newton, Peter F. Boisseau, and Wm. O. Goode, the room-mate of the latter, I think. Unlike these associates, he had no taste for public life, and though solicited from time to time to stand for election, he never would consent to do so. Though highly qualified for offices of honor and trust, he uniformly refused to accept any. But this was not because he was indifferent to the public interests of his country. He was an ardent and well-in-

[1] I note that Mr. Cary does not give these two. Has Mr. Fontaine erred in giving them?—*A Brown.*

[2] For proof of marriage of Elizabeth Dandridge to Philip Whitehead Claiborne, see Hening, Vol. VII., 296, 486.—*Editor.*

formed politician, even to his latter years, and voted the full Democratic ticket as often, probably, as any man ever did in Virginia. He was a man of strong mind, and well read in politics and polite literature. Married at the early age of nineteen to Sarah Washington Smith, of Brunswick county, and left with ample means, he lived the life of a Virginia farmer, with a house open always to friends, who were entertained in old Virginia style. It might truthfully be said, that during his married life, fifty-eight years, he and his estimable wife entertained as many people as any couple ever did in South-side Virginia. This couple lived to see ten children attain to manhood and womanhood, and to see children's children grow up to men and women. The devoted wife of nearly three-score years left him in 1877, sadly reduced in wordly means by the results of the war. Though well cared for by his children, yet the light of his life had gone, and feebleness and age told on his bodily powers, but did not seem for years afterwards to affect his mind and memory, until the last few years of his life, when hearing and eye-sight failed him, and mind had nothing from without to feed on, and then sympathizing with the body, all seemed to gradually fall asleep. The deceased was probably a descendant of the real English yeomanry. From 1727, when his great-grandfather was born in Surry county, to this day, not one has failed to be a farmer, though some have likewise been professional men, and two are professors of agriculture in State colleges."—*Richard Irby, Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Va.*

THORNTON.—"On page sixty of WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY it is said that Lucy Frances Thornton, who married Capt. John Posey, was doubtless mother of Col. Thornton A. Posey, U. S. A. This is a mistake. She was his half-sister, and her husband was his half-brother. General Thomas Posey, of the Revolution, married (1), —— Matthews, daughter of Samson Matthews, of Augusta county, and they had one child, John, whose mother died during the Revolution. After the Revolution he married Mary Alexander, widow of Major Geo. Thornton, 'a zealous partisan officer.' As her mother was Lucy Thornton, she was akin to her first husband. General Posey's son by his first wife married Mrs. Thornton's daughter by her first husband after the General and Mrs. Thornton married. Col. Thornton Alexander Posey, U. S. A., was son of General Thos. Posey and his second wife, Mary A. Thornton."—*George Wilson, Lexington, Missouri.*

THORNTON.—"I note on page sixty of the WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY for July, 1896, in an article on "The Thornton Family," by W. G. Stanard, third from last line, "120 Martha[6] married Tho. Fitzhugh, of Fauquier county." It should read that Martha Stuart Thornton, born ————, married Dr. William Deadnam Fitzhugh, of Fauquier county, for his second wife. Issue: three sons and one daughter. 121 Maria married Dr. Charles Stuart, of Prince William county, her first cousin. He was the son of Philip Stuart, brother to Martha Stuart, who was the daughter of John Stuart. Martha Stuart Thornton was my grandmother, with whom I lived some years. She died December 19, 1861. Dr. William D. Fitzhugh was a very dexterous surgeon in his day. Dr. Charles Stuart practiced medicine for many years in Prince William county, and died about 1863."—*F., Amesbury, Mass.*

GERRARD.—"It is recorded in the Land Office at Annapolis that Dr. Thomas Gerrard (Garrard) left three sons: Justinian, Thomas and John. The two first died without any issue, and John left a son and daughter who died without issue. A commission was held to decide upon the claim and right of Gerrard Slye, of St. Mary's, Md., the eldest grandson of Dr. Gerrard, to be his heir at law. This seems to prove that Dr. Thomas Gerrard left no descendants of the Gerrard name." [The Gerrards of America must be descendants of William Gerrard, of Westmoreland county, who, on January 31, 1716-'17, obtained a grant for 125 acres in said county.—EDITOR.]

VIRGINIA, THE FIFTH KINGDOM.—In the *Ludwell Papers*, preserved in the Virginia Historical Society, are the minutes of a council meeting beginning thus: "Oct^{r}, 1685, 1° Jac 2^{d} Ld How^{d} Govr the stile is I 2^{d} of Engl^{d}, Scotl^{d}, France, Irel^{d} and Virginia, and this is the first time Virg^{a} is added agreeable to the motto of the seal, *En dat Virginia Quintum*, and since the Union it is alt^{d} to *Quartum*, G. Britain, France, Irel^{d} and Virg^{a}, 4 kingdoms."

BOOTH.—Bobert Booth, clerk of York county, died about 1651. (*York County Records.*) In the records of the general court is this entry: "11 Nov^{r}, 1672, Ordered that Robert Booth, son and heir of Robert Booth, pattent in his own name 1000 acres in New Kent formerly granted and seated by said Robert Booth deceased."

EPES.—The land books show that, 1. Francis[1] Epes (Captain, Lt. Col.) brought with him to Virginia, three sons, 2, John[2] (Lt.

Col.), 3, Francis[2] (Lt. Col.), and 4, Thomas.[2] 3, Lt. Col. Francis[2] Epes had 5. Lt. Col. Littleberry[3] Epes, of Charles City County, justice in 1699, burgess 1710, 1714, etc. The last died in 1746, and 6, Leellin[4] Epes, and 7, Edmund[4] Epes were his executors. 6. Lewellin Epes[4] was clerk of Charles City county, and had 8, Peter[5] Epes, whose will was proved July 7, 1773, and mentions sons 9, Peter[6] and 10, John Temple[7] Epes, daus. Elizabeth and Angelica Epes, father Lewellyn and father-in-law, John Hardyman. Major Edmund[4] Epes had issue, Mary, who married Grief Randolph before 1757; and in 1755 his widow, Henrietta Maria Epes, was guardian of his infant orphans: Henrietta Maria, Frances, James and Anne.

ANDREWS.—Rev. Robert Andrews, of York county, and Betsy Ballard, of Princess Anne, were married in 1775. (*Virginia Gazette.*) Robert Ballard was clerk of Princess Anne. (See QUARTERLY II., 75; III., 208.) Robert Andrews married 2dly, Mary, dau. of Judge John Blair. She was born in 1758, and died without issue, January 19, 1820. Mrs. Andrews left her property to Thomas Griffin Peachy and John Blair Peachy. (*Newspapers.*) The issue of Robert Andrews and Elizabeth Ballard were Anne, who married William Randolph of Wilton; Elizabeth, alive in 1833, unmarried; Catharine, who married J. B. Wilkinson; Robert, who died without issue; John. (Papers in State Land Office, 1833.) See QUARTERLY, III., 277; IV., 136.

NETHERLAND.—Information wanted as to John Netherland, of Goochland, by Flournoy Rivers, Pulaski, Tenn. [John Netherland was originally a resident of New Kent. There are the following entries in the parish register: Martha, daughter of John Netherland, died 7ber 26, 1725. John, son of John Netherland, born Oct. 24, 1726; Benjamin, son of John and Sarah Netherland, born 7ber 11th, bapt. 7ber 28th, 1730.—EDITOR.]

POINDEXTER.—Information wanted regarding Poindexter family by Flournoy Rivers, Pulaski, Tenn. [Some account of the Poindexter family will be found in QUARTERLY, Vol. II., p. 206.—EDITOR.]

MASSENBERG?—[Nicholas Massenberg was collector of the college rents in Sussex county in 1762. He was son of John Massenberg, of Elizabeth City county.—EDITOR.]

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE THIRD PART of No. 1, of the *Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary*, bears the marks of the careful editor, Edward W. James, Esq. Whatever Mr. James does in the historic line is done well. He is one of the best read men in Virginia, and never hazards a statement except upon abundant authority. His first paper gives a list of slave owners in Princess Anne, in 1810, which clearly disproves the notion that slave property was confined to a few. In 1810 there were 1,067 white families in Princess Anne, of whom 646 owned slaves. In regard to the "public school at Norfolk," I find that Mr. Richard Collinsin was examined by the Faculty of William and Mary, in 1755, and thought capable of teaching the grammar school at Norfolk. He afterwards accompanied Rev. Devereux Jarratt to England for ordination. (QUARTERLY, II., 127; *Life of Devereux Jarratt.*) The paper on the Nimmos adds much to our knowledge of this prominent Lower Norfolk family. Other articles are: "The Church in Lower Norfolk County," "My Mother," "Vestrymen of Portsmouth Parish, 1779," "Mary Moseley's Shopping Bill," "Going to Church Armed," "Lower County Libraries."

THE SOLICITATION OF FRIENDS, together with the favorable reception accorded his previous volume, has induced Mr. A. D. Weld French to appear again in print on the subject of surnames of Francas, Franceis and French. Although the work is purely antiquarian, while the genealogical features are incidental, it is possible that, besides the records of the surnames, some of the documents may be considered of general historical importance. The writer of the volume is well and favorably known in Great Britain and in this country as the author of the *Index Armorial.*

GENEALOGY OF THE TUCKER FAMILY: From Various Authentic Sources. *By Ephraim Tucker, Member Worcester Society of Antiquity.* Worcester, Mass. 1895. Pp. 414.

In the preparation of this genealogy the author has done faithful service to the New England branch of the Tucker family, deducing from Robert Tucker (1604–1682), of Milton in Kent, England, and Weymouth and Milton, Massachusetts, of whose descendants, embracing a great number of other family names, many of them prominent, the book contains an exhaustive record. Such a work can result only from patient effort in the accumulation of data combined with loving interest and honest family pride. Of these Mr. Tucker's book bears every evidence, for which the descendants of Robert Tucker, of Massachusetts, should be proportionately grateful.

With these words of commendation for the body of the book, it will not appear ungracious to call attention to certain errors in the introductory pages, which treat of the Tucker family in England.

The arms depicted on page 3 as those of Tucker of Devon were granted in 1538 to Robert Tucker of Exeter, county Devon, and could be borne only by

those proving descent from him in the Lameston, county Devon, and Helland, county Cornwall, lines. The date, 1079, given for the grant of these arms is, of course, erroneous, 1079 being the number of the Harlean MS., in which the record is preserved, not the date of the grant. While the Tuckers of Kent may have descended from this Robert, still the arms appertaining to Tucker of Milton, county Kent, are: Az. a chevron or between three sea-horses ar. *Crest*—a lion's gamb erased gu. holding a battle-axe head ar. handled or. These arms were used by the senior branch of the Milton stock which went to Bermuda, through which distinguished line was descended Judge St. George Tucker, of Virginia (1752–1827). The conjecture, given with others (p. 9), that the origin of the Tucker name may be found in Teucer, King of Troy, seems to be amusingly borne out by the motto, "Auspice Teucro," of the Bermuda and Virginia Tuckers.

Though the deduction is rightly given elsewhere, there is a grave error on page 15, in what purports to be the pedigree from the visitation of Kent of 1619. This gives *all* the children of George Tucker (2d of the name) as born of his marriage with Elizabeth Stoughton, and assigns his second wife, Mary Darell (not Darrett), to his son George Tucker (3d of the name). The correct statement, which is that given by the visitation in question, is that George Tucker (2d), of Milton, county Kent, married, *first*, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Stoughton, by whom he had an only son and heir, George Tucker (3d), "æt 25, 1619 " (from whom descends the distinguished Bermuda, Virginia and India line) and that he married, *secondly*, Mary, daughter of John Darell of Calehill, by whom he had, with five daughters, three other sons, the second of whom was Robert, the Massachusetts settler. This would seem to dispose of the suggestion, made in a foot-note, that Stoughton, Mass., received its name on account of Robert Tucker's connection with the Stoughton family. The connection is simply in the fact that his father's first wife was of that stock. The town doubtless took its name from some member of the Stoughton family, which was early settled in the colony.

Though the book is devoted almost exclusively to the descendants of Robert Tucker, of Massachusetts, there are a few detached notes of interest relating to others of the name, among these being Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States from 1801 (not 1794, as stated) to 1828; his brother, St. George Tucker, Judge of the United States District Court, and the latter's two sons, the Judges Henry St. George and Beverley Tucker. There is also a brief note of Judge St. George Tucker's great-niece, Charlotte Maria (not Bronte) Tucker, widely known as an author over the *nom de plume* of "A. L. O. E." (a Lady of England), who was long a missionary in India. Of this lady, who was a daughter of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., Chairman of the Honorable East India Company, an extended biography by Miss Agnes Giberne has been published recently.

ARMS OF COL. WILLIAM COLE.

Secretary of State of Virginia, page 177.

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LETTERS.

President William Nelson[1] to Edward Hunt, Esq.

Virginia, *May 11th*, 1771.

Dear Sir: I find by your Letter of Jan^ry 16th as well as by one from Mr. Jasper Maudant to my Brother, that the Idea of an American Episcopate is very alarming to the Dissenters in England; and I can hardly conjecture why they are so much concern'd about what may happen here on this subject, unless tis on acc^t of what their Bretheren on this side the Atlantick may suffer from it. This subject has been treated in a Masterly Manner by Dr Chandler & some able men on the other side of the question, in some of the northern Provinces; and yet the Virginians, tho' almost all of the Episcopal Church, have as yet taken no part in the Dispute, the reason I believe is, that it is a matter of more Indifference to us than to the other Provinces which are full of every kind of Dissenters inimical to Episcopacy. We do not want Bishops; yet from our Principles I hardly think we should oppose such an Establishment; nor will the laity apply for them; Col° Corbin having assured me that he hath received no Petition to get sign'd or any thing else about it from Dr Porteus.[2]

[1] William Nelson, of Yorktown, York County, Va., eldest son of Thomas Nelson, progenitor of the Nelson family in Virginia, and Margaret Reade, his wife, was born in 1711, and died November 19, 1772. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Nathaniel Burwell, of Gloucester county, and Elizabeth Carter his wife, second daughter of Robert Carter and Judith Armistead, his wife. He was long a member of the Virginia Council, and on the death of Lord Botetourt, October 15, 1770, Nelson, being then president of the council, was by virtue of his office invested with the government of the Colony, which he administered until the arrival of Lord Dunmore early in 1772. This letter is extracted from the letter-book of William Nelson, preserved at the Episcopal Seminary in Alexandria. He was father of General Thomas Nelson, of the Revolution.

[2] Dr. Porteus, here mentioned, was Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, son of Robert Porteus, formerly of the Virginia Council, and who was son of Edward Porteus, of Gloucester county, Va. (See Quarterly, III., pp. 28, 38.)

But Mr Horrocks, the Bishop of London's Commissary here, hath invited all the Clergy of the Colony to meet soon, in order to consider of an application for the Purpose; which he tells me he hath done in compliment with the pressing Instances of some of the English Clergy to the Northward. This gentleman goes to England for his Health this Summer; possibly a Mitre may be his Polar Star; for we know there is much magnetic Virtue in such Dignities, and I tell him that he will be too late, if he does not embark soon, to which he with the usual Modesty of a Priest on such Occasions answers *nolo Episcopari.* Believe him, who will, say I, when this Convocation is over, I fancy I can find out what they have done, & will let you know how the Affair goes on; for Parsons are not as Free Masons sworn to secrecy; nor is it often that We find so much Cordiality among great Bodies of them; so that I should not wonder if we should hear of the Virginian Schism, when the matter comes to be considered and debated by them; especially as many of our clergy were bred up Dissenters, whose Eyes have been open'd by the glare of 16000lbs Tobo ℔ annum.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your affect. humble servant,

WM. NELSON.

RICHARD BLAND[1] TO THOMAS ADAMS.[2]

VIRGINIA, *August* 1, 1771.

DEAR SIR: When I saw you last I think I had your promise not to be unmindful of an old acquaintance, who will receive particular pleasure to hear from you of your health, and to have an account of what is transacting on the other side of the Atlantic, particularly relative to America.

To remind you of this promise is one occasion of this letter; the other is to give you a narrative of the most interesting Events that have happened since you left us. And if, in doing this, you find me, like most old Fellows, fond of Garrulity, I beseech you not to impute it as an incident of old age, but to a desire to oblige you, since I know it will be agreeable to you to hear of what is transacting in your native country.

Upon the 27th of May a most dreadful Inundation happened in James, Rappahannock and Roanoke Rivers occasioned by very heavy and incessant Rains upon the mountains for ten or twelve days, during which time we in the lower part of the country had a

serene sky without the appearance of a cloud. The Rivers rose to the amazing Height of forty Feet perpendicular above the common Level of the Water. Impetuous Torrents rushed from the mountains with such astonishing Rapidity that nothing could withstand their mighty Force. Promiscuous Heaps of Houses, Trees, Men, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Merchandise, Corn, Tobacco & every other Thing that was unfortunately within the dreadful sweep were see Floating upon the Waters, without a possibility of their being saved. The Finest Low Grounds were ruined, and many of the best Lands totally destroyed; those which escaped, the best being like the Deserts of Arabia covered with large Bodies of White Sand, in many places six Feet deep. Three Thousand hogsheads of Tobacco were lost from the Public Warehouses; and about the same number from the different Plantations upon the Rivers. The total damage to the Country is computed at two millions Sterling & I do not think it is exaggerated.[3]

This severe Stroke occasioned a meeting of the Assembly to provide for those sufferers whose Tobacco was lost from the Public Warehouses, which, by our Law, must be made good.

The assembly, at the very earnest solicitation of merchants (who were the most considerable sufferers in the Tobacco lost from the Warehouses) have emitted £30,000 in Treasury notes, redeemable by adequate Taxes in four years, which has given the merchants great satisfaction, and their eulogies upon the House of Burgesses are sung in all companies. I cannot but remark, upon this occasion, the different conduct of the Merchants at this Time, & during the last War. When we were invaded by a Foreign Enemy, and were called upon, from time to time, by the Royal Requisitions for Supplies to defend the Country, & to co-operate with the King's Regular Troops in their several expeditions; when the Colony was exhausted of all its Specie, and could not borrow the sum of £10,000, upon the best securities, altho' they offered an Interest of 6 per cent., and would have given 8 per cent. rather than have been concerned with Paper money; when under these circumstances, we were Forced against our Inclinations to emit Treasury notes, or refuse to comply with the Royal Demands, the merchants raised such a clamour, and represented the House of Burgesses, by their Memorials to the Board of Trade & Plantations, in such dark and disadvantageous colours, that they drew very severe, and, as time has demonstrated, very unjust censures from that Board upon the conduct of the Assembly; and they did

not desist till they procured an act of Parliament restraining the Governor from giving his assent to any act of our Legislature, for making Paper Bills of credit a Legal Tender. But now, when their private Interest is affected; when they are in danger of Bankruptcy, and their credit is likely to be Injured, they are become the warmest and most Forward Solicitors with the Assembly for that very Species of money they abused the Assembly for emitting to defend the Colony from a common enemy. Such is, and such forever will be, the conduct of men who prefer their own Interest to the Public good.

And now I am upon the Subject of Paper money, I will take the liberty to inform you that of £750,000 issued in Treasury notes in the course of the last war, only £103,000 is in circulation, upon the Supposition that none of the money issued has been lost; but it is certain a large sum has been destroyed by different casualties, so that, by the best computation, not more than £60,000 is in actual circulation, and the merchants are become so very Fond of it, that tho' the Time of its redemption has long since expired, they exert every endeavour to prevent its being paid into the Treasury, from whence, they know, it will never more make its appearance, but must be burnt by a standing committee appointed for that purpose.

It really affords diversion to those who remember their Former opposition to see their anxiety to keep this money in circulation, against the repeated advertizements of the Treasury in our public papers, calling upon the holders of it to carry it in, & exchange it for gold and silver, which not one of them can be prevailed upon to comply with.'

Our export of Tobacco will be at least 6000 hhds short of what it would have been had not this misfortune happened, and you may depend it will be considerably shorter the ensuing year, as no Tobacco can be made upon the Low Grounds, where such large quantities used to be made, and the heavy & almost continual rains since the Fresh have destroyed great part of that which was growing upon the high Lands. But let me find out another subject. You know Mr Horrocks, who by a Fortuitous Concatenation of Events has been advanced to many profitable appointments in this Country. He is just gone for England, as he says for the Recovery of his health. Before he left us he called a convention of the Clergy, as Bishop's Commissary, to consider, as he himself expresses it, of the expediency of an American Episcopate.

Our Clergy, I believe there are about one hundred of them, only eleven of them obeyed his Summons. But notwithstanding the smallness of the number they proceeded to consider this important Question. Eight (of which number Mr Horrocks was one) were for the Expediency, & four against. After much Jangle & Disputation, Formal Protests were published in the Gazettes by the four Protesters, against the legality as well as regularity of the proceeding. This brought on a Severe Paper War. Mr Camm, Rector of York-Hampton & one of the Professors of Divinity in our College, commenced Champion for a Bishop; and Messrs. Henley & Gwatkin, the two professors of Philosophy, appeared in the Field of Battle against a Bishop. This War continued with much violence & personal abuse till the meeting of the Assembly, when the House of Burgesses put an end to it, at least Publickly by declaring unanimously against the expediency of an American Episcopate, and returned thanks to the four Clergymen for opposing a Measure by which much Disturbance, great anxiety and apprehension would certainly take place among his Majesty's Faithful Subjects in America.

And, indeed, my friend, if this scheme had been effected, it would have overturned all of the acts of Assembly relative to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, most of which acts have received the Royal assent, & have existed among us almost from the first establishment of the Colony. By these acts, our Vestries, who are the Founders of our churches, are made the Patrons within their several Parishes. Like Donatives in England, the Vestries have a Right to nominate any clergyman as their minister who produces to the Governor a testimonial that he hath received Ordination "From some Bishop in England," and every Clergyman so nominated and received by the Vestry in any Parish is entitled to all the Spiritual & temporal Benefits of his Parish as much as if he had been Formally admitted, Instituted & Inducted by a Bishop.

It is true, if a Parish continues vacant above a year, in that case, the Governor as exercising the Right of the Supreme Patron within this Dominion is empowered to collate to such vacant Parish, but in no instance has he a right to interfere if the Vestry receives a Minister within a year after the vacancy happens.

Besides, the King has assented to the act of Assembly which declares that the general court shall take cognizance of and "have Power & jurisdiction to hear & Determine all causes, matters, or things whatsoever relating to or concerning any Person or Persons

ecclesiastical or civil; or to any Person or Things of what nature soever, the same shall be," so that our whole ecclesiastical constitution, which has been Fixed by the King's Assent, must be altered if a Bishop is appointed in America with any Jurisdiction at all, which will produce greater convulsions than any thing that has ever as yet happened in this part of the Globe. For let me tell you, a Religious Dispute is the most Fierce and Destructive of all others to the Peace & Happiness of Government. I remember the learned Author of the commentaries upon the Laws of England says that if, upon the Reformation of Religion under Henry the 8th & his children, the spiritual courts had been re united to the civil, the old Saxon constitution, with regard to Ecclesiastical Polity, would have been completely restored in England, & he seems to lament that this re-union had not been Effected.

If then we have been so happy as to establish this Polity & to re-unite the Ecclesiastical & civil Jurisdiction in our courts, it is, I think, the highest Presumption in Mr Horrocks & his seven associates to attempt so considerable alteration in our constitution as the Introduction of a Bishop must produce, without consulting, nay, expressly contrary to the consent of the Legislature of the country.

I profess myself a sincere son of the established church, but I can embrace her Doctrines without approving of her Hierarchy, which I know to be a Relick of the Papal Incroachments upon the Common Law. I have dwelt the longer upon this subject because it is thought by some amongst us that Horrock's errand to England is to lay a Foundation for this Establishment, & that he expects to be the First Right Reverend Father of the American Church. But if he has any such Design he has in my opinion acted very impolitickly by making his appearance in England, since neither his address or abilities can possibly recommend him to so high an office. I acknowledge, for I will do him all justice, he made a tolerable Pedagogue in the Grammar School of our college. Here he ought to have continued; but unfortunately for his reputation, as well as for the College, he was removed from the only place he had abilities to fill, to be President of the College. This laid the Foundation of his other exaltations, & by a Sycophantic Behavior he had accumulated upon him the Rectorship of Bruton Parish, the office of Bishop's Commissary, of a councillor, of a judge of the General Court, and of Ordinary of Newgate, all of which offices he now possesses except that of attending the condemned criminals

in the Public Goal, which he resigned upon his leaving the colony. Was his Sincerity & abilities equal to his good Fortune, he would be one of the most accomplished men amongst us. But he is not content with an accumulation of Preferments, he is attempting to soar higher by setting all America into Flame, in which, perhaps, he may be made the First Sacrifice.[5] But I have dwelt long enough upon such a character. By the enclosed sheets of the House of Burgesses' Journals, containing their address in answer to the Presidents speech at the opening of the last Assembly, you will see the sentiments the country entertained of our late Governor. But the Assembly were not content in Demonstrating their Gratitude to the memory of that Excellent man by verbal declaration only, they have showed it by a more substantial evidence. A very elegant statue of him is to be erected at the Public expense, with proper Inscriptions expressing the grateful sense this country entertains of his Lordship's prudent and wise administration, & their great solicitude, to perpetuate, as far as they are able, the Remembrance of those many Public & Social virtues which adorned his illustrious character. These are the words of the Resolution. The motion of this Statue was no sooner made than an universal Plaudit rang through the House of Burgesses, and the cry was AGREED NEMINE CONTRA DICENTE. So high does the memory of this Worthy man stand in the opinion of this country. No certain sum is appropriated for this Statue, it is to be sent for to Great Britain, under the direction of six gentlemen who are to have it executed by the best Statuary in England, that it may be an ornament to our capitol, where it is to be Fixed, and a lasting & Elegant Testimony that this Country will ever pay the must distinguished Regard and Veneration to Governors of worth & merit.[6]

You do, I doubt not, think me very talkative, but have a little more patience, & I will give you no further trouble at this time. Pray, what has become of Montague,[7] our late agent? I suppose he takes his removal in great dudgeon. I confess I had some share in displacing him. I cannot recollect a single Instance in which he was serviceable to this country, & I think it useless & unjust to continue him longer in office. His Salary did not expire till the 10th of April last, & yet he has given us no account of the acts passed & transmitted to England twelve months before that time, altho' some of them were of considerable Importance, particularly the Burgesses act, & that for preventing the exorbitant exactions of the Public collectors, on which we had our hearts greatly Fixed. Is not this an evidence of great Neglect in him?

Let me Whisper something in your ear, which perhaps will be no disadvantage to you. I expect an attempt will be made the next session to continue Montague agent. I am convinced the Interest which will support him is not strong enough to get him continued, but I believe an agent will certainly be appointed. Suppose, then, you should exert yourself in procuring the Royal assent to those Favorite acts which are now before the Board of Trade, & should transmit them by the very First opportunity. Such a Service, let me tell you, will do you no injury in the opinion of our Burgesses, & might pave the way for your friends exerting themselves in your Behalf. At the worst, the expense will not be great, which I am convinced the Burgesses will repay you. A word to the wise is sufficient.

We know nothing as yet of our new Governor's [Lord Dunmore] coming amongst us. Sometimes it is said he will come, at other times that he will not. We entertain a very disadvantageous opinion of him from the accounts brought to us from New York. I will tell you one of his exploits which Wood, member for Frederick County, who you know, brought to the Assembly from New York, from whence he had just returned. His Lordship, with a set of his Drunken companions, sallied about midnight from his Palace, and attacked Chief Justice Horsmanden's coach & horses. The coach was destroyed & the poor horses lost their tails. The next day the Chief Justice applied to Government for Redress, and a proclamation issued, by advice of the Council, offering a reward of £200 for a discovery of the Principal in this violent act. We have not heard whether the Governor demanded the Reward. I have a mighty Inclination that the substance of this letter (contained between the two lines in the margent from the First to the Seventh page) should appear in some of the Publications in England. If you think the language will bear printing, I give you leave to make that part of it publick, for I am mighty Desirous the Clergy scheme for an American Bishop should be made as publick as possible to stir up an opposition to it from the Dissenters, who will be terribly scourged by the Ecclesiastical Flogers, as the act of Toleration is not in Force in this country.[8] I am, Dear Sir,

Your very affectionate Servant,

RICHARD BLAND.

NOTE.—If you send any part of it to the Press, you need not publish my name. Let the address also appear in the Public Papers.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

[1] Richard Bland was born May 6, 1710, and died October 26, 1776. He was the son of Richard Bland, of Berkeley, born August 11, 1665, and Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of Col. William Randolph, of Turkey Island. Richard Bland, of Berkeley, was the son of Theodorick Bland, of Westover, and Anne Bennett, his wife, daughter of Gov. Richard Bennett. (For a fine pedigree of the Bland family, see *Familiæ Minorum Gentium*, Vol. II., published by the Harleian Society, London.) The writer of the letter was an ardent champion of colonial rights, and his learning was so extensive as to acquire for him the name of "The Antiquary." According to the Bland papers he had issue: Twelve children by his wife Anne,* the only daughter and heir of Peter Poythress, of whom, according to *Familiæ Minorum Gentium*, eleven were Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Lucy (all four living in 1758), Theodorick (died young), Edward, living in 1758; Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Peter Poythress, of Prince George county, by whom Elizabeth and Anne, 1758; Anne, wife of Alexander Morrison, of Ward's Creek, in Prince George county, by whom John, Richard Bland, of Jordan's; Peter, born 13th February, 1737, living in 1759; John, living in 1758, and William, living in 1758. Col. Bland married, secondly, Elizabeth Bolling, daughter of Major John Bolling and Elizabeth Blair, daughter of Dr. Archibald Blair. (*Pocahontas and Her Descendants*, p. 12.) The *Virginia Gazette* for April 28, 1775, announced the death of "Mrs. Elizabeth Bland, spouse of Col. Richard Bland, of Jordan's, in Prince George." In the same paper for May 31, 1780, Mr. Jacob Rubsamen, of Manchester, married Miss Lucy Bland, daughter of Hon. Richard Bland, Esq., late of Jordan's, in Prince George county.

[2] See *Post* for Adams pedigree.

[3] It seems, according to the letter-book of William Nelson (who succeeded Lord Botetourt as acting governor), that the results of the freshet were not as disastrous as at first supposed. Writing under date of July 2, 1772, to Samuel Martin, Esq., William Nelson says: "The amazing devastation of the fresh in James River was very alarming at first sight, and People thought that everything was swept away—Houses, Trees, and all—but upon the subsiding of the waters, the Destruction appeared to be much less than was apprehended, and the loss was chiefly confined to the growing crop; the General Assembly having made a speedy and ample Provision for the losses of Tob° in the several warehouses. Their Resolutions on that occasion afforded me a singular satisfaction, as they did everything, and in the Manner, I had the Honor of recommending to them."

There is at "Turkey Island," the original home of the Randolphs, and one of the river plantations which felt the force of the waters, an obelisk eighteen feet high by six feet square at the base, hidden in the dense woods, whose purpose appears to have been to commemorate partly this event, and partly the names of Richard and Jane Randolph, of Curle's Neck. It is made of brick, faced with cement, and stands on elevated ground about a mile back from the river, making altogether a very striking relic of the past. The inscription on it reads as follows:

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*Born December 13, 1712, and died April 9, 1758.

[South side.]
The Foundation
of this Pillar was laid
in the calamitous year
1771
when all the great Rivers
of this country
were swept by Inundations
Never before experienced
Which changed the face of Nature
And left traces of their Violence
That will remain
For Ages.

[North side.]
On Earth to him indulgent be
Who . . . . bestowed on thee
Wh . . —hills with useful shade
And . . . with tinkling rills each silent glade
H . . . to wear a thoughtful gloom
A . . . . . vernal bloom.

[Western side.]
In the year (1772)
This monument (was raised)
To the memory of the (first Richard)
And Jane Randolph
by their third son
To whose parental affection
Industry & Oeconomy
He was indebted
For their tenderness in Infancy
A good Education in Youth
and ample Fortune
at mature age.

[East side.]
Sleep sweetly in this quiet room
Oh thou who e'er thou art
And let no mournful yesterdays
Disturb thy anxious heart
Nor let tomorrow scare thy rest
With dreams of coming ill
Thy Maker is thy changeless Friend,
His love upholds thee still.
Sleep sweetly then, good night.

The parts above in parentheses are supplied from a copy published in the *Southern Literary Messenger* (1843), Vol. IX., p. 692. In the version given

there, an inscription on a tombstone in a neighboring graveyard is curiously substituted for the verses on the east side. For other details of this extraordinary flood see *Virginia Gazette* for May 30, 1771—also the *Scots'* (Edinburgh) *Magazine* for July of the same year.

[4] Before the French war, no bills of credit existed in Virginia, while coin itself, from the frequent occurrence of laws relating to it, would seem to have been abundant. It is a mistake to represent the currency as merely tobacco and tobacco notes. In the French and Indian war the contribution of Virginia was very great. Paper money was issued—£20,000 in May, 1755, £40,000 in August of the same year, and numerous issues were made thereafter. Bland's letter is sufficient evidence that the planters commanded coin enough to keep these notes at par. According to R. C. Nicholas, the treasurer, the Virginia paper money was generally preferred by the merchants to gold and silver. (See his letters in the *Virginia Gazette* of July 29, 1773, and September 30, 1773.)

[5] James Horrocks had been master of the Grammar School for two or three years, but found means to carry his election for president over Richard Graham, who had been professor of mathematics in the college for nearly twenty years. While on his way to England he died at Oporto, March 20, 1772. He left a brother, Thomas, and a sister, Frances, both of Wakefield, Great Britain. (See White's *Encyclopedia of Biography*, Vol. III., for a sketch of Horrocks.)

[6] See paper, in this number, by Charles Washington Coleman, regarding Lord Botetourt.

[7] Edward Montague, of the Middle Temple, Esq., was appointed agent for Virginia in 1759. (*Hening*, VII., p. 276.)

[8] This statement is hardly the full truth. The toleration act of 1 William and Mary was expressly recognized by an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed in 1699. But all preachers had to obtain a license to preach, and it was the non-observance of this requirement that got the Baptists and other dissenters into trouble. License, 'tis true, was not always readily obtained from the governor, and the punishment accorded the dissenting ministers for violation of the law was sometimes harsh and unjust.

GENEALOGY OF THE ADAMS FAMILY OF NEW KENT AND HENRICO COUNTIES, VA.

COMPILED BY C. W. COLEMAN.

I. RICHARD[1] ADAMS, of Abridge, Co. Essex, England, citizen and merchant-tailor of London, executed a deed of trust, 23 Sept., 1718, for the use of his wife, Anne Adams, and their children (named below); and made his will 7 Oct., 1719, administration granted to his widow, 1720. She, as Anne Adams, of West Ham, in the county of Essex, widow, made her will 8 Oct., 1734, mentioning, with others, son Ebenezar[2] Adams and Tabitha, his wife,

and their daughter Anne[3]; son Timothy[2]; grandsons Richard[2] and Samuel[3] Adams, sons of her son William,[2] deceased; grandson Timothy[3] Atkinson; daughter Sarah[2] Atkinson, sole executrix. Administration granted in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 7 June, 1744, to Wm. Binford, sole executor named in the will of Sarah Atkinson, widow, dec'd. Issue of Richard[1] and Anne (—) Adams:

1. William,[2] died before 1734, leaving issue: i. Richard[3]; ii. Samuel.[3]

2. Sarah,[2] married before 23 Sept., 1718, —— Atkinson. The will of Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, of the parish of St. Botolph, without Aldgate, London, widow, dated 2 July, and proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1 Aug., 1743, mentions, with others, brother Timothy[2] Adams and his wife; son Timothy Atkinson,[3] and in the event of his death, certain property to the children of her brother Ebenezar[2] Adams; William Binford, of Houndsditch, draper, executor. She left issue one son, Timothy Atkinson,[3] of Barbadoes, who in his will (23 June, 1744), mentions his mother, Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, of Great Britain, deceased; the children of his uncle Ebenezar[2] Adams, of Virginia, to whom he leaves the bulk of his property, and others. Administration granted to William Binford, of London, who wrote, 22 Oct., 1750, to Col. Richard[3] Adams (eldest son of the said Ebenezar[2] Adams), of Henrico Co., Virginia, concerning the above-cited wills, and stating that Timothy Atkinson had died at sea in his passage from Barbadoes. [*Adams Papers in Va. Hist. Soc.*]

(II.) 3. *Ebenezar*,[2] of whom hereafter.

4. Timothy,[2] living and married in 1743.

II. EBENEZAR[2] ADAMS (*Richard*[1]), of St. Peter's parish, New Kent Co., Virginia, gent., came to Virginia before 1714, and received grants of 3,983 acres in New Kent and Henrico counties in that year and subsequently; was vestryman of St. Peter's parish, and died 13 June, 1735. [*St. Peter's Parish Reg.*] He married about 1718, Tabitha, daughter of Richard Cocke, "the younger of Bremo" (Richard,[2] of Bremo, Lt. Col. Richard,[1] of Bremo and Malvern Hill, the emigrant), by his first wife, Anne (b. 23 Jan., 1675; d. 24 April, 1705), daughter of Thomas Bowler, Esq., of Rappahannock Co., member of the Council, &c. The last will and testament of Richard Cocke, of Bremo, Henrico Co., was presented in court Oct., 1720, by Ebenezar Adams, one of the executors named therein, and certificate granted, John Bolling and William

Randolph, securities. [*Henrico Order Book*, p. 48.] Tabitha (Cocke) Adams owned that portion of her grandfather's, Thomas Bowler's estate, in Essex Co., still known as Bowler's, on which was a public warehouse. [*Journal House Burgesses*, 29 May and 11 June, 1740.] She was living a widow in New Kent Co., in 1760, being mentioned at that time in the will of her son-in-law, Col. Francis Smith, of Essex. [*Essex Records.*] Issue of Ebenezar[2] and Tabitha (Cocke) Adams:

1. Richard,[3] b. ——; d. 12 Sept., 1721. [*St. Peter's Reg.*]
2. Bowler,[3] b. 19 April, 1722; d. 26 Nov., 1726. [*Ibid.*]
3. William,[3] b. 4 July 1724. [*Ibid.*]; died apparently without issue, before 25 Aug., 1763.

(III.) 4. *Richard*[3] (second child of that name), b. 17 May, 1726, [*Ibid.*], of whom hereafter.

5. Tabitha,[3] b. 7 July, 1728 [*Ibid.*]; married Richard Eppes.

(IV.) 6. *Thomas*,[3] of whom hereafter.

7. Anne,[3] b. about 1731; d. 1775 [*Essex Records*], mentioned in her grandmother's will. She married about 1748, Col. Francis Smith, of South Farnham parish, Essex Co., member of the House of Burgesses, 1752–'58, and was his second wife. He died in 1762 [*Essex Records*], leaving issue by his first wife Lucy Meriwether, Col. Meriwether Smith, and two daughters; and by his second wife, Anne[3] Adams, i. Francis Smith,[4] of "Piscataway," Essex Co., and subsequently of Georgia; married Lucy Wilkinson, and had, with other issue, Thomas Adams Smith[5] (b. 12 Aug., 1781; d. 25 June, 1844), Brig. General U. S. Army, whose eldest child, Lucy Anne Smith,[6] (b. 11 Nov. 1812; d. 18 Feb., 1867), married Judge Beverley Tucker, Professor of Law in the College of William and Mary, &c. ii. William Smith,[4] member of Essex Co. Committee, 1774, House of Delegates, 1778, etc.; married Mary, daughter of John and Ruth (Sydnor), Belfield, and died in 1785, leaving issue. iii. Anne Smith.[4] [*Essex Records.*]

8. Sarah,[3] married Col. John Fry, of Albemarle Co., and had issue: i. Joshua Fry,[4] married Peachy, daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, of "Castle Hill," Albemarle Co.; ii. William Adams Fry,[4] d. s. p.; iii. Tabitha Fry,[4] married Bowler Cocke, of Kentucky. [See *Slaughter's Memoir of Col. Joshua Fry.*]

III. COL. RICHARD[3] ADAMS (*Eben.*,[2] *Richard*[1]), of Richmond, Va., b. in New Kent co., 17 May, 1726 [*St. Peter's Reg.*]; d. in Richmond, 2 Aug., 1800 [*Nicholson's Va. Gazette*]. He was a

member of the House of Burgesses for New Kent and Henrico from 1752 to 1775; Henrico county committee, 1774–'75; Virginia Convention of 1775; House of Delegates, 1776–1778; Virginia Senate, 1779–1782. [*Legislative Lists.*] He is said to have been the largest property owner of his day in Richmond, lived on Church Hill, his residence being the building now known as the Convent of Monte Maria; "was an ardent patriot throughout the Revolution, and one of the most enterprising, public-spirited, wealthy and influential citizens of Richmond." Adams street is named in his honor. [*Va. Hist. Coll.*, X., p. 373; *Wynne's Vestry Book of St. John's Church*, pp. 184, 186.] He married, 10 April, 1755, Elizabeth, daughter of Leroy and Mary Anne (Bertrand) Griffin, of Richmond Co., Va., and sister of Judge Cyrus Griffin, of Williamsburg. [*Wm. & Mary Quar.*, V., p. 19.] She was born 1738; d. 23 Dec., 1800. Col. Richard[3] Adams, his wife, and a number of their descendants, are buried in Richmond, where their tombs may be seen. Issue:

1. Tabitha,[4] b. 4 July, 1756; d. unmarried 17 Feb., 1828.

2. Elizabeth Pressin,[4] b. 17 Dec., 1757 [*St. Peter's Reg.*]; d. unmarried, 1832.

3. Thomas Bowler,[4] b. 18 Sept., 1759; d. in Richmond, Va., 28 Nov., 1794. [*Gazette.*] He married Sarah Mowison (d. May, 1794—*Gazette*), whose mother was a Miss Bland, of Prince George Co., and had issue one daughter, Sarah Bland,[5] who died unmarried.

4. Richard,[4] b. 26 Nov., 1760; d. 9 Jan., 1817. Col. Richard[4] Adams, Jun., married, first, Elizabeth (b. 1771, d. 27 Oct., 1809), widow of Peter Skipwith Randolph, of "Chatsworth," and daughter of Col. James and Frances (Jones) Southall. Issue: i., Richard[5]; ii., Richard[5]; iii., Cyrus[5]; iv., Eleanor, all of whom died in infancy. He married, secondly, Sarah Travers (b. 31 Dec., 1765; d. s. p. June, 1815), widow of Charles Hay, Colonel U. S. army, and daughter of Travers and Frances (Moncure) Daniel.

5. Anne,[4] b. 27 Oct., 1762; d. 22 Oct., 1820. She married, 30 Sept., 1787, Col. Mayo Carrington (b. 1 Apr., 1753; d. 28 Dec., 1803), of "Boston Hill," Cumberland Co., Va., and had, with other issue, George Mayo Carrington.[5]

6. William,[4] b. 8 June, 1764; d. unmarried, 15 June, 1787.

7. Sarah,[4] b. 14 Jan., 1766; d. 30 Sept., 1806. She married,

7 Feb., 1793, George William Smith (b. 1762; d. 26 Dec., 1811), Governor of Virginia, &c. Issue.

8. Alice,[4] b. 20 Feb., 1768; married, 28 June, 1788, William Marshall, of Fauquier Co., Va. Issue.

9. Ebenezer,[4] died in infancy.

10. John,[4] b. 14 July, 1773; d. 23 June, 1825. Physician and prominent citizen of Richmond; member of the House of Delegates, 1803, 1804; mayor, 18—; erected and occupied the house on Church Hill now known as the Van Lew residence. [*Legislative Lists; St. John's Vestry Book*, p. 186.] He married Margaret, daughter of Geddes Winston, of Richmond, and had issue: i., Mary,[5] married Dr. John Minge; ii., Eliza,[5] married John Heron; iii., Margaret,[5] married, first, Charles Pickett; secondly, her first cousin, Col. George Mayo Carrington,[5] of Richmond; iv., Martha,[5] married Burwell Moseley, of Norfolk, Va.; v., Louisa,[5] married her cousin, Dr. Richard A. Carrington[5]; vi., Elvira,[5] married David Minge; vii., John[5]; viii., Richard,[5] married Carter Harrison.

11. Samuel Griffin,[4] b. 5 May, 1776; d. 15 July, 1821. He married Catherine Innes, and had issue: i. Richard,[5] b. 7 Feb., 1800; d. 11 June, 1851; married, first, Mary, daughter of Col. Miles Selden, Jr.; secondly, Lucy W. Thornton, and left issue by both wives. ii. Mary Griffin,[5] married George Pollard, of Richmond, and had issue. iii. Samuel Griffin,[5] married Maria, daughter of George and Eliza (Hudson) Gilmer, and sister of the Hon. Thomas Walker Gilmer, and left issue. (For continuation of the line of Col. Richard[3] and Elizabeth (Griffin) Adams, see Mr. R. A. Brock's "Adams Genealogy," published in the *Richmond Standard* for Dec., 1880, and Jan., 1881.)

IV. THOMAS[3] ADAMS (*Eben.*,[2] *Richard*[1]), b. in New Kent Co., Va., about 1730; will dated 12 Oct., 1785, proved in Augusta Co., Va., 22 Oct., 1788. He was clerk of Henrico and vestryman of Henrico parish, 5 Dec., 1757, to 10 Oct., 1764, though present at no vestry meeting after 1761, in which year he was elected church warden. [Wynne's *Vestry Book of St. John's Church*, pp. 107, 119, 127, etc.] He went to England about 1762, and a power of attorney, dated 25 Aug., 1763, was sent to him in London from Richard[3] Adams, son and heir of Ebenezar[2] Adams, deceased: Anne[3] Smith, widow of Francis Smith, and daughter of the said Ebenezar[2] Adams; Tabitha[3] Eppes, wife of Richard Eppes, and Sarah[3] Fry, wife of John Fry, also daughters of the said Eben-

ezar[2] Adams. [*Adams Papers.*] He returned to Virginia before 27 May, 1774, at which time he was one of "the other inhabitants of the colony" to sign the "Association" entered into by the late members of the House of Burgesses [WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, V., p. 98]; chairman of the New Kent County Committee, 1774; member of the Old Congress, 1778, and signed the Articles of Confederation between the States; removed to Augusta Co., Va., and represented that district in the State Senate from 1784 to 1787. [WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, V., p. 98; Force's *Am. Archives*, Ser. IV.; *Legislative Lists.*] He married Elizabeth Fauntleroy, widow of his first cousin, Bowler Cocke, Jr., and left no issue. [*Adams-Massie Papers.*] His will, dated and proved as above, describes him as "Thomas Adams, of the Calf Pasture and county of Augusta," and mentions his wife Elizabeth; brother Richard Adams; nephew William Adams Fry; William Smith, "son of my nephew William Smith, of the county of Essex, deceased"; friend John Blair, Esq., chancellor of Virginia; niece Tabitha Eppes; to "my slave Joe" his freedom, there being "no man to whom I consider myself under greater obligations." Executors, Maj. Thomas Massie, of Frederick Co. (who married Sarah, daughter of Bowler Cocke, Jr.), and nephews William Adams Fry and William Adams. [See Waddell's *Annals of Augusta County*, p. 449.]*

Thomas[3] Adams used a seal which seems identical with the arms ascribed by Burke to Adams of London, descended from Wem, Longdon and Donnington, co. Salop: Ermine, three cats passant in pale azure. A pedigree of eleven generations of this family appears in the *Visitation of Shropshire* for 1623, which is too early a date to show the probable connection with the Virginia family from the data at hand. Sir Thomas Adams, Kt., of a younger branch of the Shropshire family, Lord Mayor and father of the city of London, was created a baronet in 1660. The baronetcy became extinct at the death of Sir Thomas Adams, sixth baronet in 1770. He was a captain in the navy, and died on the Virginia station. His arms were those described above.

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*Mrs. Elizabeth (Fauntleroy) Adams died in 1792. [*Letter of Wm. Adams Fry to Maj. Thomas Massie*, 1 *May*, 1792.]

NORBORNE, BARON DE BOTETOURT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF VIRGINIA, 1768–1770.

By Charles Washington Coleman.

Norborne Berkeley, only son of John Symes Berkeley, Esq., of Stoke Gifford, county Gloucester, England, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Walter Norborne, of Calne, county Wilts, was born in 1718. Of this branch of the distinguished and ennobled family of Berkeley an extended pedigree appears in the Visitation of Gloucester of 1623. [*Harleian Society Publications*, Vol. XXI.] He preferred a claim to the ancient barony of Botetourt, by virtue of his descent from Catherine, daughter and co-heir of John, third Lord Botetourt. After some discussion, the pretension was finally allowed, and he was raised to the peerage of England as Norborne, Baron de Botetourt, in 1764. The title had been revived previously in the person of Sir Charles Berkeley, a favorite of King Charles II., who appears in a most unlovely character in the pages of Pepys' *Diary*, created Lord Berkeley and Viscount Fitzharding in Ireland, and Lord Botetourt and Earl of Falmouth in England; but upon his death, in 1665, without male issue, the English titles became extinct. [*Collins' Peerage*, IX., pp. 435, 436.]

Previous to his elevation to the peerage, Lord Botetourt had been Colonel of the North Gloucestershire Militia, and a member of Parliament, and in 1767 was Constable of the Tower of London. Contemporary notices, not always of the most flattering nature, show him to have been a man of the world and a courtier, Junius stigmatizing him as a "cringing, bowing, fawning, sword-bearing courtier"; and Horace Walpole writing of him, rather slightingly, as "a court favorite, yet ruined in fortune." Be these things as they may, from his arrival in Virginia, in October, 1768, as Governor-General of the colony, he appears in Virginia history as the most beloved of her viceroys, "not only with the grace of polished life, but also with the predilection of the people," as Edmund Randolph wrote. "Always accessible on business, . . . affable to the humblest visitor in social circles, easy himself, and contributing to the ease of others, he was sincerely and universally beloved."

No Governor-in-Chief had resided in the colony for three-quarters of a century, and the discontent and grave political agitation there suggested to the home government the expediency of no longer permitting the chief executive to remain in England, sending a deputy to discharge the duties of the office in Virginia.

Upon this decision, Sir Jeffrey Amherst, then Governor, resigned his commission, and, at the suggestion of Lord Hillsborough, Lord Botetourt was appointed his successor. So, to the Virginians, the interest in his arrival was augmented by the important fact, socially as well as politically, that he came with the full title of "His Majesty's Lieutenant, Governor-General, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the Same." *The Virginia Gazette* of the day, in its notice of his reception in Williamsburg, says: "Immediately on his arrival the city was illuminated, and all ranks vied with each other in testifying their gratitude and joy that a Nobleman of such distinguished merit and abilities is appointed to preside over and live among them." (Howe, in his *History and Antiquities of Virginia*, gives the full text of this notice, together with an ode said to have been sung upon the occasion.)

It is not the purpose of this note to dwell upon the official acts of Lord Botetourt's brief administration of affairs in Virginia. His study was conciliation, to impress the Virginians with the dignity of his office in the manner most flattering to themselves. On the 11th of May, 1769, he went to open the houses of Assembly, attended by a guard of honor, and riding in a coach of state drawn by six white horses, the gift of King George III. Through his munificence, two gold medals were established in the College of William and Mary, to be given annually, one for excellence in philosophical learning, and the other in mathematics. These medals were awarded until the Revolution. [*Wm. and Mary Quarterly*, III., p. 144.] There are various contemporary notices of his social acts, his dinner-companies at the palace with fifty-two guests, the distinction of his manner, the urbanity of his address. In short, with the exception of the memorable dissolution of the Burgesses on the 17th of May, 1769, nothing seems to have marred the harmony and good-will existing between the Governor and the people of Virginia. When he died, *The Virginia Gazette* spoke for the people in declaring that "Virginia, in his fall, sorely laments the loss of the best of Governors and the best of Men." Rind's *Gazette* of October 18, 1770, in heavy mourning throughout, contains the following announcement of his death:

"WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 18 [1770].

"On Monday, the 15th Instant, about One o'Clock in the Morning, departed this Life, universally lamented throughout this Colony, his Excellency the Right Honourable NORBORNE, Baron de

BOTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant, Governor-General, and Commander-in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

"Truly and justly to express the many great Virtues and amiable Qualities which adorn'd this noble Lord, as well in his public as private Character, would demand the Skill of the ablest Penman. Suffice it then to inform such Parts of the World as were Strangers to his transcendent Merits, that Virginia, in his Fall, sorely laments the Loss of the best of Governors, and the best of Men. Let his distant Relations and Friends be told that we have all anticipated, and shall, to the latest Period, share their Griefs and deep Afflictions; and that we condole with them, with the Warmth of the most tender Affection."

In the same paper appears, in bold type, the following proclamation by the Hon. William Nelson, Esq., upon whom, as President of the Council, the administration of the government devolved:

"VIRGINIA, *f c.*

"BY THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM NELSON, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THIS DOMINION:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS by the Death of his Excellency, the Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majesty's late Lieutenant and Governor-General of this Colony, and by the Resignation of the Honourable JOHN BLAIR, Esq., the Administration of the Government is devolved upon me: Now to the End that the Peace of this his Majesty's said Dominion may be the better secured, and all Proceedings at Law continued, and that the ordinary Course of Justice may not be interrupted, I have thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council of this Colony, in his Majesty's Name, to publish and declare, that all Magistrates and Officers, both civil and military, do continue and remain in all and singular their Powers, Authorities, and Jurisdictions, until farther Order be taken therein: hereby requiring them to proceed in the Execution of their several Duties. And all his Majesty's Subjects within this Colony are to be aiding and assisting to them therein, and to yield all due Obedience to this Proclamation.

"GIVEN AT THE COUNCIL-CHAMBER, IN WILLIAMSBURG, *this 15th Day of* October, 1770, *in the tenth year of his Majesty's Reign.*

"GOD SAVE THE KING. WILLIAM NELSON."

The funeral ceremonies over the dead Governor for elaborate display were such as had never been seen in Virginia, the cost aggregating £700 sterling. The bills presented at the time are still in existence and were used by Mr. R. A. Brock in the preparation of a sketch of Lord Botetourt in his *Virginia and Virginians.* [Vol. I., pp. 55–58.] At this time also was made an inventory of the furniture, etc., in the palace and of Lord Botetourt's personal effects. [*South. Lit. Mess.*, XX., p. 341.]

In this connection it may be interesting to quote the following extract from an unpublished letter of President Nelson to Samuel Athawes, Esq., a prominent merchant of London, under date of May 16, 1771. The original is in the possession of the Virginia Theological Seminary:

"Your Observations on the Death of our much lamented Govr are agreeable to the sentiments of Every Body here who doubts that we shall hardly get such another. What you say of Myself I cannot answer. Whether Ld Dunmore would be his Equal or not, We are not Likely to know, for, as he writes Me, he likes his Situation at New York so well, that he hath wrote the Minister to desire leave to Remain where he is. With all my Heart, for many Reasons, but especially as We have various accounts of his Disposition. Lord Botetourt's Horses I have sold, as I bought them, except two, wch I keep for my own Use; and by the Duke of Beaufort's orders we have nearly finished the sale of Lord Botetourt's effects—except such things as his Grace hath ordered to be sent to him. The State Coach, the King & Queen's Pictures are Presented to the Council for the succeeding Governour."

It has always been believed, in the absence of absolute proof, that Lord Botetourt's remains rest in a vault beneath the chapel of the College of William and Mary, and the truth would seem to be conclusively shown by the following extract from the manuscript Faculty Journal of the College:

"April 11th, 1771.

"At a Meeting of the President & Masters of William & Mary College.

"Present,

"The Revd Mr Horrocks Presid^t^.

"Mr. Camm, Mr. Jones, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Henley & Mr. Gwatkin.

"This Day was receiv'd from the Honble the President and the other

Gentlemen appointed to take Care of Lord Botetourt's Effects the following Extract of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, viz.: 'I understand that his Lordship express'd a Desire some time before he died to be buried in Virginia; so that I do not intend to remove the Body to England, but hope the President, &c., of the College will permit me to erect a Monument near the Place where he was buried, as the only Means I have of expressing in some Degree the sincere Regard and Affection I bore towards him; and I flatter Myself it may not be disagreeable to the Virginians to have this Remembrance of a Person whom they held in so high Estimation, and whose Loss they so greatly lament.'

"Which being read, the Application therein contained receiv'd the unanimous Assent of the Society, who are glad of every Opportunity of shewing their sincere Regard to the Memory of Lord Botetourt."

Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, the author of the letter, was a nephew of Lord Botetourt, in whose title the honors of the barony merged on Lord Botetourt's death without issue. The intended monument was not erected; but a cenotaph, which still remains, was placed in the parish church of Stoke Gifford, Gloucestershire, England. The Virginia Assembly voted a statue of his lordship, which, in 1774, was placed before the Capitol in Williamsburg. The seat of government having been moved to Richmond and the Capitol falling into disrepair, the statue was transferred to the grounds of the College of William and Mary. Here it remained until the outbreak of the late war, when it was taken for preservation to the grounds of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. After the war it was restored to its position on the college campus, where it yet stands, though defaced and injured by frequent removals and the fortunes of war. The pedestal bears elaborate inscriptions, which have been often quoted.

In 1889 the popular statement that Lord Botetourt was buried beneath the College chapel was curiously confirmed from two different sources. A workman was engaged in knocking down the plaster on the walls of a room of the old Paradise residence in Williamsburg (now owned by Mr. J. C. Slater), when it was discovered that on the original surface of the wall some papers had been pasted and subsequently concealed by successive coats of whitewash. The discovery came too late to save the papers intact. A small fragment of one of these proved to be part of a

play-bill of the "Virginia Company of Comedians," which, under Lewis Hallam, opened its first engagement in Williamsburg in 1752. Only enough of this remained to show, from the *dramatis personae*, that the play was Otway's "Venice Preserved." Other fragments were of the "Association," or non-importation agreement entered into by the late members of the House of Burgesses on the 27th of May, 1774, printed on a broadside, and the proclamation of the Hon. William Nelson given above, also printed on a broadside. With the latter were two small sheets about four by six inches in size, with a heavy black line an inch within the margin. One of these was recovered entire, and contains the following funeral announcement or invitation:

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 16, 1770.

THE Gentlemen appointed to conduct the Funeral of his Excellency Lord BOTETOURT, preſent their Compliments to all Gentlemen and Ladies, and beg the Favour of their Attendance at the Palace at Two o' Clock on Friday next.

The Proceſſion to begin preciſely at Three, and move to the Church, where the uſual Service will be performed; after which the Corps will be conducted to the College Chapel, and there interred.

Shortly after the finding of this funeral announcement, General Fitzhugh Lee, then Governor of Virginia, received a letter, dated June 12, 1889, from the Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Rome, N. Y., stating that he had seen among a lot of old silver in a jeweller's window in that city a solid silver coffin-plate ten inches long by five-and-a-half inches wide, shield-shaped, and bearing beneath an engraved coronet the following inscription:

NORBORNE
BARON DE BOTETOURT
OB: XV OCT.
A: D: MDCCLXX
ÆT: LIII.

Mr. Charles Poindexter, State Librarian, wrote immediately expressing a desire to secure the plate by purchase. June 18, 1889, Mr. E. P. Bevillard, the jeweller then in possession of the relic, wrote, saying, "I think it belongs to the State of Virginia. Allow me to have the pleasure of returning it to the State of Virginia." From the correspondence, and a notice in the *Evening Sentinel* of Rome, N. Y., all of which were copied at length in the Richmond, Va., newspapers at the time, it appears that Mr. Bevillard, a Frenchman but recently come into this country, bought the plate as old silver for $2.50 "of Edward Lea, of New London, who got it from Mrs. Brown, of Verona, whose husband was a soldier in the Union army." "It is," wrote the Rev. Mr. Taylor, "as I suspected, a relic of vandalism." The Rome *Evening Sentinel* adds: "It is remembered that during the war a great many buildings in the South were pillaged by soldiers, and the presumption, a natural one, is that it [the coffin-plate] was taken at that time, with other property, from William and Mary College, of Williamsburg, Va., in the chapel of which rested the remains of Baron de Botetourt, who was a colonial governor of Virginia."

The College of William and Mary suffered worse than pillage, its main building, in which was the chapel, having been fired by Union soldiers, and the burial vaults beneath the chapel desecrated. For this unauthorized destruction the institution was reimbursed after thirty years by an act of Congress; and through the courtesy and antiquarian interest of the Rev. James H. Taylor and the graceful action of Mr. E. P. Bevillard, both of Rome, N. Y., the college is once more in possession of the plate removed in 1862 from the coffin of Virginia's "best beloved colonial governor."

WILLIS FAMILY.

BY THE EDITOR.

(*Continued from page 24.*)

1. COL. FRANCIS[1] WILLIS, of the Virginia Council, left his large estate in Ware parish, Gloucester county, Virginia, to his nephew, 2, FRANCIS,[2] son of Henry Willis. While the evidence is not direct,

there can be no doubt that this 2d. Francis left two sons: 3, Col. *Francis*,[3] of Ware parish, and 4, *Henry*,[3] who founded Fredericksburg. There were two well-known brothers of those names, who both came from Ware parish.

3, FRANCIS WILLIS[3] married Anne Rich, the daughter of Edward Rich, and niece of Elias Rich, Esq., of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, Middlesex, whose will, dated 29 January, 1719, was proved in London February 11, 1719. (*New Eng. Historical and Gen. Mag.*, Vol. XLIX., p. 506.) Anne Rich was born in 1696, and died June 10, 1727. Her tombstone, in the chancel of Ware parish church, Gloucester county, describes her as "the wife of Col. Francis Willis." It bears three griffins pass. in pale for Willis, or Wyllys, impaling a chevron between three crosses botonnée, for Rich. (See Vol. III., p. 182.) 3, Francis Willis[3] had issue by Anne Rich: 5, *Francis*[4]; 6, *John*[4]; 7, Mary,[4] who married Lewis Burwell, President of the Virginia Council. He married, 2dly, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John Smith, of "Purton," and widow of Henry Harrison, Esq., who died in 1732. (*Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*) Francis[3] Willis was living in 1749, the date of a deed recorded in York county. In 1748 he was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. (Burk's *History of Virginia.*)

5. FRANCIS[4] WILLIS married Elizabeth Carter* on September 30, 1742 (Abingdon Parish Register), and had issue: 8, *Francis*,[5] who married Miss Perrin; 9, Robert Carter,[5] whose will was proved in Berkeley county October 21, 1783, in which he directs his land to be equally divided between his two sons, Lewis Burwell Willis and Robert Carter Willis, his estate to remain in the hands of his wife, Martha Willis, to bring up his children, etc.; 10, Priscilla,[5] who married, 1st, Col. William Kennon,† and 2dly, David Flower, of Wilmington, N. C.; 11, Henry,[5] born November 8, 1760 (Abingdon Parish Register); 12, Elizabeth,[5] who married ——— McKain.

* Mr. Charles P. Keith writes me in regard to the marriage of Francis Willis to Elizabeth Carter: "On page 1 of my Addenda to *Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison*, you will see that Robert Carter, of Nomini, married Priscilla, dau. of William Churchill, and had Robert, commonly called Councillor Carter, and Elizabeth, who married Willis. Robert, of Nomini, was son of Robert (King) Carter by his 2d wife, Betty Landon."

† Col. William Kennon came originally from Nottoway county, Virginia, and was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration. He had issue: William, died unmarried; a daughter, married —— Bolling; a daughter, married —— Stott; a daughter, married Lewis Burwell, whose daughter married William Mason McCarty, M. C., and at one time acting governor of Florida. (See Slaughter's *Bristol Parish.*)

Robert Carter Willis, in his will above mentioned, directs that his property, in the event of the death of his sons, shall go to John McKain, son of his sister Elizabeth. 13, Rich,[5] who died in Berkeley county, and who in his will, proved 24 June, 1799, gives his property to his "nephew," Perrin Willis, and his "niece," Ann Rich Willis.

There is a deed, recorded in 1765, in York county, from Francis Willis, of the county of Gloucester, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, mortgaging to William Nelson 1,756 acres in Bruton parish, lately belonging to his father, Francis Willis, Esq., and embracing three different tracts conveyed to his father by Sir W^m^. Gooch, baronet, Baldwin Matthews Smith, and David Long, about 1749. 5. Francis[4] Willis in 1782 made a power of attorney, the original of which is still preserved, and reads as follows:

"BERKELEY COUNTY, VIRGINIA, *February* 10, 1782. I do hereby certify that some time in the year 1768 I put into the possession of William Kennon and Priscilla his wife (my daughter) two mulatto wenches, Mary and Page, then without children, for their use and benefit, & never vesting any right or title in them to the said Kennon and wife, he being in debt before he married my Daughter, which, I believe, was the chief reason and cause of it. As the cause of this Gift upon courtesy has ceased by the death of the s^d^ William Kennon and his wife, my Daughter, I doe therefore think proper to take back into my own possession the said negroes," etc. [Continuing, Francis Willis appoints his son Robert Carter Willis his attorney to take back the slaves, etc.; and there is, on the back of the paper, a certificate, 12 February, 1782, from Robert Carter Willis before the clerk of Berkeley county that "Francis Willis, Sen., made oath to the contents of the paper."]

There is, however, a letter from David Flower, of Wilmington, North Carolina, addressed to Francis Willis, Esq., of Gloucester county, Virginia. In this letter, dated March 30, 1782, he acknowledges the receipt of "yours of the 25 February, by the hands of Col. Robert Willis, who came to settle the affairs of the late Col. Kennon." "You say in yours that I know the estate that Col. Kennon carried from Virginia was not his own, & that he held it for the service of his wife and children, and your brother comes prepared to prove this. However, Col. Willis has introduced no such proof to me. But let it be so, the estate was brought for his wife and children. His wife has since become my wife, and, of course, what was my wife's is now mine; but if 'tis the property of Col. Kennon's orphans, let it appear, and I shall hold nothing from them, I am sure."

In these citations there is a curious discrepancy in the reference

to Priscilla Kennon, who appears to be spoken of as dead in one and alive in the other—the letter of David Flower:

In the York county records there is a deed dated April 29, 1767, from "Francis Willis, the elder, to Francis Willis, the younger, his son," in consideration of a marriage "shortly to be had between the said Francis, the younger, and Elizabeth, daughter of John Perrin,"* This deed gives to said Francis, the younger, 1,800 acres, in the county of York, together with the negro slaves, horses, cattle, and hogs thereunto belonging, to be void, if the said Francis, the elder, should convey land in Gloucester, "known by the name of the Neck Plantation, whereon the father of the said Francis, the elder, formerly resided."

The following opinion from John Randolph, the Attorney-General, copied from the original, is important in this connection:

"In the year 1767 when F. Willis the elder made a marriage contract in behalf of his son at the request of J[n] Perrin, he at the request of s[d] Perrin mortgaged a tract of Land in Gloster call'd ——— Swamp to the s[d] Perrin & his son to oblige himself to pay a sum of Money to Walter King which the

*The following notes may be useful in developing an account of the Perrin family: John Perrin, aged 21, sailed from London in 1635. (Hotten's *Emigrants.*) John Perrin, son of —— Perrin, and Susannah, his wife, of London, came to Virginia before 1649. (QUARTERLY, III., 254.) The Abingdon Parish Register, Gloucester county, Va., gives these additional facts:

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth Perrin:

1, Elizabeth, baptized February 25, 1686; 2, Mary, baptized April the last, 1688; 3, *John*, baptized September 21, 1690. [This was Captain John Perrin, of Sarah's Creek, who died November 2, 1752, aged sixty-three years, one month and two days. QUARTERLY, III., 253.] 4, Susannah, baptized March 2, 1698; 5, Catherine, baptized xber 30, 1700; 6, Isaac, baptized February 26, 1702; buried September 2, 1733.

Children of John Perrin:

John, son of Captain John Perrin, and Elizabeth, his wife, born December 4, 1721; Frances, daughter of John Perrin, and Mary, his wife, baptized February 26, 1728. [Mary, daughter of John and Mary Perrin, died September 18, 1738, aged three years, one month and five days. Tombstone. QUARTERLY, Vol. III., p. 253.]

[Elizabeth Willis was doubtless daughter of John Perrin, son of Captain John Perrin, and Elizabeth, his wife.]

Children of Thomas and Sarah Perrin:

1, Anne, born August 21, 1718; 2, Thomas, born September 19, 1720; 3, Ptolomy, baptized October 5, 1722; 4, John, baptized August 11, 1724; 5, Sarah, baptized September 11, 1726.

Mrs. Mary Perrin died June 18, 1732. Thomas, son of Ptolemy and Mary Perrin, born July 14, 1745. Francis Whiting, married to Miss Frances Perrin, January 24, 1747.

land he devised on his son was subject to; & the s[d] Willis the elder * * * desired his son to sell the mortgaged Land which he has done & put the purchaser in possession; the Land never was under any other encumbrance expect (except?) being settled in 1742 in marriage contract by Francis Willis, father of the above Francis Willis the Elder, but the contract never was recorded & E. Willis, wife to Fras Willis the Elder, in whose behalf the contract was made, is dead. & the Contract Destroyed. Will not Willis the Elder, & his son, signing a Deed for the said Land make the title good to the purchaser?

"March 14, 1773.

"There can be no dispute but that the Purchaser may be compelled to pay the money agreed on for the Land, if a Deed properly executed by Francis Willis the Father and Francis the son is tendered to him—this must be done before witnesses. I am of opinion that Mr. Willis can convey a very sufficient Title from Cheeseman's deed to Willis & the length of possession from the year 171(3?) which has been in the said Willis & his ancestors, & Mr. Willis ought to make a warranty. JOHN RANDOLPH."

Among the family papers submitted to me are letters of Lewis Burwell, Francis Whiting and others, remarkably well written, and serving to show the degree of education among the well-to-do Virginians of the Revolutionary period. There is a contract dated September 19, 1793, between "Francis Willis, Sen., of the county of Gloucester," of the one part, and "Nathan Jacobs, of the county of Frederick, distiller," of the other part. The witnesses were Francis Willis, Jr., and Lewis Burwell. A distillery was to be erected immediately upon the property of the said Francis Willis, Sr., under the immediate inspection of the said Nathan Jacobs, and to continue for the term of one year. "And the said Francis Willis doth oblige himself to furnish the said Nathan Jacobs with necessary board and lodging, to feed the Horse of the said Jacobs and to furnish him, the said Jacobs, with two able hands to carry on the said Distillery effectually, and every necessary appertaining to the said business of distillery, and the said Nathan Jacobs doth oblige himself to produce the following quantity of good merchantable whiskey of sufficient proof and quality from the following grains, that is to say, six quarts to a bushel from corn, six ditto from buckwheat, and eight from good rye, the aforesaid grains to be mixed in such proportion as the said Jacobs thinks proper." Said Jacobs to be answerable for all defective whiskey at market price of good whiskey, to have liberty of absence four times a year for twelve days each term, every accident excepted, to forfeit all wages in case of any dishonest action due at the time of said action. Mutual penalty of one hundred pounds upon failing to comply with the bond.

This Francis Willis, Sen., must have been 8, FRANCIS[5] WILLIS, son of Francis Willis and Elizabeth Carter. He lived at "White Hall" in Gloucester county, and died about December 4, 1797. According to papers in several suits, he left a considerable estate, and nine children - 14, Francis,[6] eldest son; 15, Elizabeth Carter,[6] born September 23, 1771, and died 18 October, 1802 (tombstone in St. Paul's churchyard, Norfolk); she married Henry Hiort, attorney at law; 16, *John*[6]; 17, Nancy[6] (the Ann Rich, of Rich Willis' will). She married Nathaniel Burwell, of Gloucester county, in the latter part of 1798. His first wife was Anne Holden*; 18, Perrin (not mentioned in the suit, but mentioned as "nephew" in Rich Willis' will). 19, Maria[6]; 20, Molly[6]; 21, Nelson[6]; 22, Elias.[6]

Of these children, 16, JOHN WILLIS,[6] physician, married Nelly Conway Madison, daughter of Capt. Ambrose Madison, brother of James Madison, President of the United States, and Mary Willis, his wife. (*Lee of Virginia*, p. 53.) He died of the yellow fever in 1812, leaving issue, according to the family statement: 23, *Col. John*,[7] of Orange county, who married Lucy Madison, granddaughter of Gen. William Madison, another brother of the President; and 24, Mary,[7] who married Col. John H. Lee, of Orange.

23, COL. JOHN[7] WILLIS and Lucy Madison had issue: 25, Mary Lee,[8] unmarried; 26, Jane Champe, who married Major John D. Richardson; 27, *John*[8]; 28, Claudia Marshall,[8] who married W. W. Scott (State Librarian, 1896); 29, Nelly Conway,[8] who married William Byrd Willis; 30, Lucy C.,[8] who married Charles Morris; 31, Ambrose Madison[8]; 32, Rev. Andrew Johnston.[8]

27, JOHN WILLIS[8] married, first, Lucy Robinson, and had issue: 33, Shepherd[9]; married, secondly, Mary Lupton, and had issue: 34, Lucy[9]; 35, Bessie[9]; 36, Nellie,[9] deceased; 37, John[9]; 38, Annie[9]; 39, Taylor.[9]

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* Papers in a suit in Williamsburg about 1803 show that William Taliaferro, the elder, married Elizabeth Holden, deceased before 1803, and had George, d. s. p.; William, the younger; Margaret, deceased, who married —— Stubbs; Elizabeth, who married John Wedderburn; Mary, deceased, who married John Keith. George Holden, of Ware parish, deceased before 1777, married Susannah Perrin, who married, secondly, Samuel Washington, Esq. She had, by first marriage, Anne (died infant), and Susannah, who married Nathaniel Burwell, of Gloucester. Susannah Burwell died at nineteen years, about 1795, leaving an infant, who soon died. Burwell then married Nancy Willis. George Holden, above mentioned, and Elizabeth Taliaferro were children of George Holden and Elizabeth Hubard, his wife. (See QUARTERLY, V., p. 106-'7.)

COLE FAMILY.

[See QUARTERLY, Vol. I., pp. 142, 153. (Revised.) Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., Vol. II., p. 382.]

"Boldrup," * the home of COL. WM.[1] COLE, some time member of the Va. Council and Secretary of State, was pleasantly situated on the Warwick River, a branch of the James. The site is now covered with weeds and bushes, though the brick foundations may yet be seen. In a grove near by are tombstones of Col. Wm. Cole and his second and third wives, Ann Digges and Martha Lear.

The plantation, originally consisting of 1350 acres, formerly belonged to Samuel Stephens,† Esq., who in January, 1652, conveyed it, as a marriage consideration, to Frances Culpeper, subsequently his wife, the title to vest in her at his death. At a meeting of the General Court on April 21, 1670, the petition of Mrs. Frances Stephens, relict of Capt. Samuel, was read, asking that she might be immediately possessed of the land and personal estate at "Boldrup," Warwick county, where John Hill then lived, and the same day the will of her husband with the oath of Mr. Henry Filmer was recorded. (General Court Records.)

Shortly after this Mrs. Stephens married Gov. Berkeley, and after the said intermarriage, by deed dated April 26, 1671, Sir Wm. Berkeley and Dame Frances, his wife, sold the land on Warwick river to Lt. Col. William Cole for £450 of lawful money of England. Then in October, 1674, the General Assembly confirmed the sale by a formal act. (Hening's Stats., Vol. II.)

Col. Cole was made a member of the Council in March, 1674–'75, and Secretary of State, 17 Jan. 1690–'91. (Sainsbury Papers.) He supported Berkeley during Bacon's Rebellion, and performed for years an active part in the civil and military administration. He did not survive his appointment as Secretary of State many years. April 15, 1692, he preferred a petition to the King to be relieved of office, complaining that "he was lately much decayed in body," and "a deep melancholy had seized him." (Sainsbury Papers.) His tombstone states that he died March 4, 1693–'94, in his 56th year.

Dudley Digges' tomb at Bellfield states that he married Susan-

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* This is the spelling in the Records and not "Bolthorpe," as given in another place in this magazine.

† Son of Richard Stephens, Esq., of the Va. Council. Samuel Stephens was 2d. Governor of North Carolina.

nah Cole, daughter of Col. Wm. Cole, and that she died in 1708, aged 34. So that Col. Cole[1] married three times: 1st, ——— before 1674, and had Susannah, married Dudley Digges, son of Gov. Edward Digges; 2d, Ann Digges, sister of Dudley Digges, and she died Nov. 22, 1686, in her 29th year—issue, Edward Cole and Digges Cole, who died infants (see tombstone); 3rd, Martha, dau. of John Lear, Esq.—issue, Martha, John, and Mary, who died infants (see tombstone), and *William*[2]. In the York records is a deed by Lewis Burwell, who married the widow Martha Cole, in favor of William Cole, son of Col. William Cole, of Warwick county, and his wife Martha, now "the wife of me, said Lewis Burwell."

WILLIAM[2] COLE is mentioned in the will of his stepfather, Lewis Burwell, proved February 19, 1710. (York County Records.) In 1711 Nicholas Curle, guardian for William Cole, gentleman, brought suit in York against Nathaniel Burwell and James Burwell, sons of Lewis Burwell, Esq. Having arrived at age before 1714, in that year he gave his bond, with John Stith as security, to construct warehouses at "Swine Yards," and other places in Charles City county. (*Calendar State Papers*, I., 175.) He was a member of the House of Burgesses for Warwick in 1718 and in 1726 (*Va. Hist. Reg.*), and one of the visitors of William and Mary College in 1723. (*College Catalogue.*) He was deputy-Receiver General in 1721 and colonel of militia. (*Council Journal.*) William Cole married Mary ——, who died in 1752. He made his will in 1729. He had issue: 1, *William*[3]; 2, Martha, who married Leigh, who died in 1779, leaving a daughter Mary, who married William Claiborne, living at the time of decision of the suit. (*Claiborne* vs. *Cole*, 1794, *Washington's Supreme Court Reports*, Vol. I., p. 337.) According to the account in the Richmond *Standard* (Vol. II., No. 52), by Nathaniel H. Claiborne, son of William Claiborne, Miss Cole who married Ferdinand Leigh was Mary Cole, a curious error (if error it is), since she was his grandmother. But William[2] Cole's mother was Martha Cole, and it is natural that he should have named a daughter for her. General Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne and Governor William Charles Cole Claiborne were distinguished brothers of the writer in the *Standard* (1822). From the case in Washington's Reports, it would seem there were other children of William[2] Cole. Perhaps Roscow Cole, who was at William and Mary College in 1747, as usher in the Grammar school, and in 1754 was minister of Warwick Parish, was one. William Roscow, son of James Roscow, of "Blunt Point,"

in Warwick county, represented Warwick in the House of Burgesses with William[3] Cole in 1726; so Mary Cole, wife of William[3] Cole, was probably his sister. About the close of the century a Roscow Cole married Elizabeth Digges, daughter of Dudley Digges, of the Committee of Safety. And in 1830, Roscow Cole was a wealthy merchant of Williamsburg. His only daughter, Anne E., married William F. Hamilton, of New York. William James Roscow, son of Major William J. Cole, died at Wilmington, Fluvanna county, October 10, 183—, aged two years. Jane Cole was perhaps a sister of William[2] Cole, and she married Nathaniel Claiborne, of "Sweet Hall" according to the account referred to in the *Standard*. Mr. Stanard, in his account of the Coles, in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, says she (Jane) married 2dly Stephen Bingham; 3d, Col. Francis West. There is an advertisement in the *Virginia Gazette* for 1787, by Stephen Bingham, of lands lately belonging to his half-brother Roscow Bingham, who died under twenty-one, and now occupied by Col. Francis West, who married Roscow Bingham's mother.

The Charles City records show that in 1737 Cole Digges and Lewis Burwell were the executors of William[2] Cole. In 1738 WILLIAM[3] COLE, his son, was required to repair the public warehouses, but offered to build one forty feet by twenty-four at *Swineherds* (Swine-yards.) He died before 1754, and in that year *William Cole* is mentioned as "his son and heir" under the guardianship of Elizabeth Cole, administrator of his father. She married 2dly, Philip Par Edmundson. In the *Virginia Gazette* for June 27, 1766, there is a notice by John Minge, Philip Edmundson and William Acrill, all of Charles City county, that William Cole, the elder, devised certain legacies to his younger children, residue to his oldest son William.[4]

WILLIAM[4] COLE was born June, 1744, and calls himself of "Buckland," in Charles city county. In 1769 William Cole and Susannah, his wife, sold part of "Buckland" to William Byrd. (*Charles City County Records.*) In December, 1766, William Logwood advertised that he would attend at Charles City Court to sell 4,000 acres, part of 10,000 acres belonging to William Cole, known as "Buckland"; also a tract of about 1,500 in Warwick county, adjoining "Rich Neck," known by the name of *Baldriff Neck* (Boldrup); likewise two tracts belonging to subscriber in Goochland and Cumberland. *Baldriff Neck* was, of course, the old estate of Samuel Stephens, "Boldrup." William[4] Coles' wife was Susan-

nah Digges, daughter of Col. William Digges, according to the statement of his granddaughter, which is confirmed by the Digges pedigree. (*Quarterly*, Vol. I., p. 148.)

Issue of William[4] Cole (will proved in Albemarle Co., June 7, 1802) and Susannah Digges, 1, *William*[5]; 2, (Capt.) John Cole; 3, Sarah; 4, Mary (Mrs. Woolfolk); 5, Susannah (Mrs. Anderson); 6, Richard; 7, Joseph; 8, Nancy; 9, ———, who md. Jos. H. Irwin, and had three children—Sukie Eliza Irwin, Mary Anne Irwin, and Betsy Cole Irwin.

WILLIAM[5] COLE (will proved in Orange Co., Feb. 28, 1748) married Mary Frances Alexander, daughter of Col. Gerrard Alexander,* and had issue, 1, William, died infant; 2, *Susannah Digges*[6]; 3, William, died unmarried, killed in C. S. A.; 4, Edward, surgeon C. S. A., married Hibernia, daughter of Dr. Cullen, of Richmond, Va.; 5, Anna (Mrs. Henshaw); 6, Catharine (Mrs. Dr. Rogers); 7, John G., married Anne Duke, of Albemarle.

SUSANNAH Digges[6] Cole married Judge John Madison Chapman, of Orange county, Va., and had issue, 1, Mary Ella, married her cousin, Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, of Charles county, Md.; 2, Emma, married 1st, Capt. Robert V. Boykin, of Norfolk, nephew of Judge John Y. Mason; 2dly, Samuel Culver, of Chicago; 3, Susie Ashton, married Calvin Perkins, now a lawyer of Memphis, Tenn.; 4, Sally Foote Alexander (Single); 5, John Madison (died infant); 6, Jane Slaughter (died aged 12); 7, John Madison (died infant); 8, Belle, married William Moncure, of "Horseshoe," Rapidan River, Culpeper county; 9, Cora, died single; 10, Ashton Alexander, civil engineer. He married Nannie Gregory, of Oxford, N. C.

It has been supposed that William Cole, who came to Virginia in 1618, aged 19 years, and was burgess for Nutmeg Quarter in Warwick county, was father of Col. William Cole, of the Council. Owing to the social standing of Col. Cole, he may have been a relation of Sir William Cole, first provost of Enniskillen, and who commanded a regiment against the Rebels in Ireland in 1643.

* "Hayden makes a mistake in his "Effingham Alexanders: He gives Col. Alexander as "Jared," which is the provincialism. He was Gerrard, son of Capt. John Alexander and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Barnes, and married his first cousin Elizabeth Ashton Alexander, daughter of his uncle Capt. Wm. Alexander and his wife, Sigismunda Mary Massie, granddaughter of Rev. David Stuart, of King George. Hayden gives Col. Gerrard and Elizabeth Ashton (Alexander) Alexander as having daughters Mary and Frances—that is one too many. It should be Mary Frances (Mrs. Wm. Cole)."—*Susan Ashton Perkins.*

Sir William Cole married 1st; Susannah, dau. of John Croft, Esq., of Lancaster; 2d, Catharine, dau. of Sir Lawrence Parsons of Birr, 2d baron of the Exchequer. Col. Cole, of Virginia, had a daughter Susannah, who married Dudley Digges. Members of the Croft or Crofts family were residents of parishes adjoining Denbeigh in Warwick county, Va. Thus I notice in the register of New Pocoson, York county: "Died John Crofts, merchant of London, July 23, 1709." In 1709 John Crofts was deputy to George Luke, Esq., naval collector. In 1717 John Croft, of Charleston, S. C., gave a power of attorney to his wife, Katharine, to administer the estate of James Burtell in behalf of his two children, Childermas and Abraham. The will of James Burtell at Hampton leaves his house and lot to Childermas, 3rd son of Madame Katharine Croft, or to his brother Abraham, should he survive him. Mentions his brothers Edward and John Burtell; and to Mrs. Martha Taylor leaves "my chariot, horses and harness." To Abraham, youngest child of Katharine Croft, his wharf at Hampton and land appertaining. Residue of property between the two lads, and, if they had no issue, then to go to his brothers, Edward and John. Appoints his good friend, Dudley Digges, "hole and sole executor." Should he refuse, then Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown. Proved 25 7ber, 1716, by George Waff, Joseph Banister, and John Smith, witnesses.

Mrs. Perkins, of Memphis, Tenn., a descendant of Col. William Cole, of Warwick, has a painting of the Cole arms, which is identical with the carving on Col. Cole's tomb at "Boldrup." The frontispiece of the magazine is made from the painting.

BERNARD FAMILY.

(*Continued from page* 62.)

We have seen that 2, RICHARD[2] BERNARD, son of 1, RICHARD[1] BERNARD, of Gloucester county, and Anna Corderoy, his wife, was vestryman of Petsworth Parish in 1677 (Vestry Book), and that in 1689, calling himself "of the Parish of Petsoe and County of Gloucester," he authorized Mr. William Buckner, of the County of Stafford, in Potomac, "to enter, sue for, and recover" all lands in Westmoreland county on the east side of Upper Machodick River, by virtue of a patent of 1,000 acres (400 acres by mistake in previous QUARTERLY) granted to Anna Bernard, and by her assigned to said Richard. (Deed recorded in Westmoreland county, Va.) He

died in 1691, and his son 4, JOHN,[3] who had the Gloucester land by survivorship from his brother, 3, Philip,[3] died in 1709, devising the land to his son, 5, RICHARD.[4] (*Barradall's Reports: Legan, Lessee of R'd. Bernard, plt., vs. Washington Parish, Dishman, Weedon, John, and William Brown, defendants.*) The Bible of Mr. A. H. H. Bernard shows that this last named Richard married Elizabeth Hart, probably a daughter of Edward Hart, one of the justices of Stafford county, who had a daughter of that name. (Records of Stafford county.) Her sister, Margaret Hart, married Charles Ashton, of Westmoreland county.

5, RICHARD[4] BERNARD was vestryman of St. Paul's Parish, Stafford county (Meade), and by Elizabeth Hart, his wife, he had issue: 6, *William*[5] *Bernard*, born September 6, 1730.

6, WILLIAM[5] BERNARD was a lawyer; and "when I was a student at the University of Virginia," wrote his grandson, A. H. H. Bernard, "I dined at Monticello, and Mr. Jefferson spoke of my grandfather, saying he remembered him well; and that he would have been more distinguished but for his modesty. He was the patron of Mr. Monroe in his youth. Mr. Monroe read law in his office, which produced the friendship that existed through life between my father and the ex-President." He married, first, on November 25, 1750, Winifred, daughter of Anthony Thornton, of St. Paul's Parish, Stafford county (died 1757), and Winifred, daughter and heiress of Col. Peter Presley, of "Northumberland House," Northumberland county. (See QUARTERLY, Vol. IV., p. 93.) As shown on page 64 there was only one child of this marriage, 7, *Richard*[6] *Bernard*, who left issue. Mrs. Bernard was born September 23, 1729, and died September 29, 1765. William Bernard married, secondly, Sarah Savin, of Maryland (or Sévigné, as some old papers, I am told, seem to show), and had issue one son, 8, *William*[6] *Bernard*. William Bernard's will was proved in King George county, May 1, 1783, and bore date March 12, 1782. It mentions eldest son Richard, son William, and daughter Sarah. Of this will he appointed his son Richard one of the executors, who alone qualified.*

*There is a deed dated 23d Jan'y, 1747, recorded in Westmoreland county, by which Richard Bernard conveys to his son, William Bernard, a tract of land in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, originally granted to Mrs. Anna Bernard by two patents, one for 1,000 acres and the other an inclusive patent for 1,500 acres. In another deed from his father, dated December 6, 1757, William Bernard is termed "attorney at law." In 1765 a warehouse was established on the land of Richard Bernard, formerly Butler's, on "Upper Machotick River." (Hening.)

7, RICHARD[6] BERNARD, born April 10, 1753, died January 22, 1785; probably married Miss Jett, for the records of Westmoreland county show that William Starke Jett was his executor. The suit of *Jett, Ex'or of Bernard, vs. Bernard*, decided in 1801 (see Call's *Reports*, III., p. 11), involved the construction of the will of said William Bernard. Richard Bernard was captain in the Fifth Virginia Regiment from 9th of May, 1776. (Heitman's *Register*, p. 84.) He succeeded Presley Thornton as clerk of Westmoreland county from May 27, 1777, to his death January 22, 1785. He had issue: 9, *Thomas*[7] *Bernard;* 10, Presley Thornton[7]; 11, a daughter. (Letter of George S. Bernard.)

9, THOMAS[7] BERNARD moved to Petersburg, and was father of, 12, David Meade[8] Bernard, whose son is 13, George[9] Bernard, attorney at law, now resident in Petersburg.

8, WILLIAM[6] BERNARD, son of 6, William[5] Bernard, by Sally Savin, his second wife, lived at "Mansfield," near Fredericksburg. The family records are the authority for what follows. He was born in 1768, and married first, in 1789, Fanny Hipkins, daughter of John Hipkins and Fanny Pratt, his wife. He had issue by her: 14, *John Hipkins*[7] *Bernard*, born January 10, 1790; 15, *Sarah Savin*[7]; 16, *William*[7] *Bernard*, of "Belle Grove," born May 17, 1796. He married, secondly, Fanny Hooe, widow of —— Fauntleroy, and had issue: 17, A. H. H.[7] (Arthur Howson Hooe) Bernard, of Fredericksburg; 18, Alfred N[7]; 19, Fanny[7]; 20, Elizabeth[7].

14, JOHN HIPKINS[7] BERNARD, of "Gay Mont," Caroline county, state senator in 1828, married in 1816, Jane Gay Robertson (see note 1), and had issue: 20, Gay Robertson[8], born February 25, 1817, died December 14, 1868, married Charles Tiernan, of Baltimore; 22, Mary[8], who married George Guest, of Baltimore, 23, Lelia Bolling[8], who married Powhatan Robertson, son of Judge John Robertson; 24, Caroline Pocahontas[8], who married Dr. Martin Pickett Scott, of Warrenton, Va., uncle of Hon. Taylor Scott, present Attorney-General of Virginia; 25, Helen[8], who married Philip Lightfoot Robb; 26, William[8], who served in the Confederate army, and died unmarried.

15, SARAH SAVIN[7] Bernard married Philip Lightfoot, of Port Royal (see QUARTERLY, III. ,109), and had issue: See QUARTERLY, III, 109.

16, WILLIAM BERNARD[7], of "Belle Grove," married Sarah Dykes born at Alexandria, Va., April 28, 1790, daughter of James Dykes

and Sarah Roane, his wife. (Note 2.) Issue: 27, Eliza Frances,[8] who married Thomas Semmes, of Alexandria; 28, *Sarah Ann*[8].

28, SARAH ANN[8] BERNARD, born at Port Royal November 15, 1817, married on October 24, 1838, Judge John Alexander Meredith, born in New Kent county March 4, 1814, son of Robert and Mary (Anderson) Meredith. Issue: 29, William Bernard[9] Meredith, born in Port Royal, Va., October 8, 1839, died unmarried in 1862, adjutant on staff of General Pendleton, C. S. A.; 30, John James[9] Meredith, born in Port Royal, July 26, 1841, died in childhood; 31, Walter[9], born in Port Royal, August 22, 1842, died in childhood; 32, Mary Ella,[9] born in Richmond, Va., November 8, 1843, died unmarried in 1863; 33, Sally Roane[9] Meredith, born in Richmond, Va., March 4, 1845, died infant; 34, Eliza Bernard,[9] born in Richmond, Va., October 6, 1848, married J. Preston Cocke, of Cumberland county, on November 15, 1870; 34, Charles Vivian[9] Meredith, city attorney of Richmond, born in Richmond, Va., September 12, 1850, married Sophie Gooding Rose, of Baltimore county, Md., on April 26, 1877. She was daughter of John Rose, of Talbot county, Md., and Sophie Gooding Barker, of New Bedford, Mass.; 33 and 34, twins, John Clopton[9] Meredith and Edward Douglas[9], born in Richmond, June 2, 1852. John died in childhood, and Edward Douglas married Lelia Withers, of Richmond, Va., in November, 1875; 35, Julian[9] Meredith, born in Richmond, Va., September, 1855, died in infancy; 36, Wyndham Robertson[9] Meredith, born in Richmond, April 6, 1859, married June 10, 1883, Ann Morson, of "Sabot Hill," Goochland county, a daughter of Mr. James Morson: 37, Lelia Bernard[9] Meredith, born in Richmond, Va., January 3, 1861, married Richard I. Manning, Jr., of Sumter county, S. C.

Other representatives of the Bernard name were William Bernard, of Petsworth parish, Gloucester county, who made his will in 1704, and was, perhaps, a brother of Richard[2] Bernard. He had a son, Robert, alive in 1734 (Hening's *Statutes*, IV., 457), who exchanged with Charles Tompkies for lands in Kingston parish. Peter Bernard, of Gloucester, was a lieutenant of Virginia forces in 1775, promoted to captain, and served through the war. His company was raised in Kingston parish, and he was present at the attack on Gwynne's Island. His brother and heir was John Bernard, of Buckingham county, sheriff there in 1787, who married about 1767 Henningham, daughter of George Carrington.

In the Goochland county records there is a deed in 1739 for 265 acres on Willis' River, in which Nowell Burton, and Judith, his

wife, and Robert Bernard, of Kingston parish, Gloucester county, are parties. There is also in the clerk's office a bond of William Bernard to marry Mary Fleming, March 21, 1748. He was in 1749 one of the first justices of Cumberland county. He may have been the Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Virginia Regiment, who died April 27, 1776. (Heitman.) In the Land Records, at Richmond, Mayo Carrington, captain of the regiment, attests that John Bernard, Jr., was "the reputed legitimate heir of the late William Bernard," deceased. I think it probable, therefore, that Peter Bernard and William Bernard were brothers, and sons of Robert Bernard, of Kingston parish, Gloucester county.

Besides Richard Bernard, of Buckinghamshire, England, there were other Bernards, who emigrated to the new world. John Bernard was governor of the Bermuda Islands in 1622. (*Va. His. Coll.*, New Series, Vol. I., 20; Vol. II., 104, 184–202.) As early as 1642, Capt. Thomas Bernard represented Warwick county as burgess. (Hening.) Samuel Bernard was minister, about 1716, of York-Hampton parish, York county. (*York County Records.*)

William Bernard, aged 27, embarked at Gravesend, England, for Virginia, in June, 1635. He was, perhaps, the William Bernard, of Abingdon, county Northampton, gent., who matriculated at Gray's Inn, November 1, 1631. In an old paper, annotated in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. IV., 204, he is said to have been son of "the Knight of Huntington." This person was, perhaps, Francis Bernard, who represented Huntington in Parliament, and was a knight baronet, and died in 1666, aged 66; but the English pedigrees do not mention a son William. His will might show. In Baker's *Northamptonshire* is a pedigree of the family of Bernard, of Abingdon, but the various branches are not fully carried out. William Bernard became a member of the council, with rank of colonel, and was frequently present at the meetings of the council between March 1642–'43, and March 1659–'60. (Hening I., 239, 526, &c.) He resided in Nansemond county, but as the records of that county have been destroyed, his will cannot be found. The records of York county show that his wife was Lucy, only daughter of Captain Robert Higginson, who came to Virginia from Dublin. (See note 3.) She married first, Major Lewis Burwell, who died about 1653; second, Col. William Bernard; third, Col. Philip Ludwell.

NOTES.

[1] ROBERTSON FAMILY.—William Robertson, merchant, and Baillie, of the city of Edinburgh, a relative of Alexander Robertson, of Struan (1688–

1749), born 1680 (?); married Christian Ferguson. Issue: John, William, Arthur (who was chamberlain of Glasgow in 1766), Robert, Patrick, Archibald, and Agnes. Archibald emigrated to America in 1746, and settled in Prince George county, Va. He married, in 1748, Elizabeth, daughter of John Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Poythress. Issue: William, Archibald, John, Christian, and Elizabeth. John Robertson was deputy-commissary general of Virginia in 1781. (See *Calendar of State Papers.*) Of the other children, William Robertson was born February 5, 1750, and was educated in Glasgow by his uncle, Arthur, to whom he was sent from Virginia in 1766. He merchandized for a short time in Petersburg. He married, May 7, 1775, Elizabeth Bolling, eldest daughter of Thomas Bolling, of "Cobb's," in Chesterfield county, and "Bolling Hall," in Goochland county. He enlisted, as ensign, in the Second Virginia Regiment, October 21, 1775. He removed to Richmond, was made clerk of the Council, and was for many years a member. He died in 1829, his wife in 1830, and they are buried at "Cobb's." His three sons were Thomas Bolling Robertson, John Robertson, and Wyndham Robertson. Condensed from a statement of Mr. Charles Tiernan, of Baltimore, Md., who cites as his authorities, *Scottish Clans and their Tartans*, 1892, p. 83; "Struan," an article by John Brown, published in *The Scotsman*, April 18, 1864; Heitman's *Official Register of the Officers of the Continental Army; Pocahontas and Her Descendants; History of Bristol Parish*, by Rev. Philip Slaughter; *Magazine of American History*, December, 1881, p. 428; *Appleton's Dictionary of American Biography.*

[2] JOHN DYKES was born in Waterford, Scotland, on May 18, 1740, and his wife was Isabella Patton, born in Barnard. Their son, James, was born November 3, 1769, and he married Sarah, daughter of William Roane, son of William Roane and Sarah Upshaw, parents of Judge Spencer Roane. Sarah Dykes, daughter of the last marriage, was born at Alexandria, Va., April 28, 1799, and married August 14, 1814, William Bernard, son of William and Fanny Bernard. (Family Record.)

[3] HUMPHREY HIGGINSON, aged 28, sailed for Virginia from Gravesend, England, in August, 1635. (Hotten.) He was a member of the Virginia Council from 1642 to 1655, attaining the rank of colonel. (Hening.) He returned to England, and died at Ratcliffe, in Stepney parish, 1665-'66. He gave his plantation in Virginia, called Harop, to his brother Christopher Higginson, for life, and the rest of his estate in "Virginia, England, and elsewhere," to his wife, Elizabeth. (*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, Vol. XLVI., p. 452.) His daughter, Elizabeth, late wife of Henry Foster, in Virginia, deceased," died in 1672-'73. (*Ibid.*) Christopher Higginson died in 1673, for there is an order, during this year, in the General Court records, preserved in the Virginia Historical Society, which runs as follows: "Mr. Thos. Sampson and Abraham Vincler, being lawfully sworn before Mr. James Bray, ordered to appraise the estate of Capt. Christopher Higginson, deceased." Another order says: "Coll. Nathaniel Bacon to have his specialty paid in the first place for what he should make appeare Due from Capt. Higginson out of the money due from Mrs. Eliz. Higginson." As "Harop plantation" was in James City county, and the records of that county perished in the late war, the will of Capt. Christopher Higginson cannot be found. In a letter of Richard

Kempe, April 24, 1640, he is mentioned as "a near kinsman of the Bishop of Ely." (Salisbury MSS.) Humphrey and Christopher Higginson were doubtless brothers of Capt. Robert Higginson, for all three names were found in the James City family at a later date. Thus Robert Higginson died in Bruton parish in 1693-'94. (*Bruton Register.*) He was doubtless a son of Capt. Christopher Higginson. Humphrey Higginson sued in York county in 1696. (*York Records.*) Robert Higginson, was one of the James City Committee of Safety, in 1775. The prevalence of the family is shown by the names of Higginson Lee, Higginson Harwood, &c., evidencing intermarriage with these families of the neighborhood. The name was pronounced "Hickerson." There was in 1748 a ferry from Higginson's landing on Lewis Burwell's land in James City Co. to Hog Island in Surry county. (Hening.)

JOURNAL OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

(*Continued.*)

[149] The following is a true Copy of the Proceedings of the Visitors & Govenors of W^m^ & Mary College relative to the Memorial of the President & Masters of the said College:

At a Meeting of the Visitors, &c., Ap^l^ 28th, 1768.

Mr Rector presented a Letter from the Chancellor, dated 5th Feb., 1768, in Answer to the Letter formerly wrote to His Lordship by the Visitors & Governors, which was read, & the consideration thereof postpon'd to the next meeting.

It being represented to the Visitation that the Discipline necessary to the good Government of the College had been too much relax'd for some time past, & it being suggested on the Part of the President & Masters that this had been, in a great Measure, owing to some statutes & Orders formerly made, the President & Masters are desir'd to propose such Alterations & Amendments as they think necessary, on Wednesday next at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, that they may be consider'd.

On reading an Order of the Visitation on Lady Day, 175-, concerning sundry Disorders among the Scholars, the same was this Day unanimously revok'd & abrogated.

[150] May 4th, 1768.

Mr President of the College this Day according to order presented a Representation sign'd by the President & Masters, which was read & refer'd to the Consideration of the next Meeting on the 3^d^ Thursday in the next Month, & order'd that the Clerk make out copies of the same for each of the Visitors.

June 16th, 1768.

The Representation of the President & Masters of the College presented at the last Meeting was this Day again taken into Consideration.

Resolved,

That the Disposal of the Nottoway Scholarships be in the President & Masters; and the Visitation will pay a proper Regard to the Recommendation of the President & Masters in the Appointments of all future.

Then the Meeting was adjourn'd till To-morrow Morning 10 o'Clock.

[151] June 17th, 1768.

The President of the College is desir'd to acquaint the Masters that the Visitors taking Offence at the Reflections contain'd in the Paragraph of their Representation, beginning with the Words, "That the Visitors would make no Statutes upon Rumours," &c., desire to know whether they will expunge the said Paragraph. The President accordingly retir'd to consult with the Masters, & being return'd reported that the Masters unanimously agreed to expunge the same; and thereupon the Visitors resum'd the Consideration of the Representation, &c.

Resolved,

That the Article in yesterday's Proceedings relating to the Representation be discharg'd.

Resolved,

That the 5th Order in the Regulations printed at the End of the Statutes be discharg'd.

Upon a Motion made,

Resolved, That the Sum of £50 ℔ be appropriated out of the College Revenue for the Purchase of Medals & other honorary Rewards to be distributed annually by the President & Masters amongst such of the Students as shall best deserve them by their public Exercises.

[152] The Hon: Wm Nelson & Tho: Nelson, Esqr., & Mr Digges are appointed a committee to write an Answer in the Name & on the Behalf of the Visitors to the Chancellor's last Letter, dated 5th Feb., 1768; and they are desir'd to lay the same before the next Visitation.

Upon a Motion made,

Resolved, That the Sum of £10 be allowed the Clerk of this Visitation for his Trouble in writing a Copy of the Representation of the President & Masters for each of the Visitors.

July 1st, 1768.

Resolved,

That the Disposal of the Nottoway Scholarships be in the President & Masters, & that the Visitation will pay a proper Regard to the Recommendation of the said President & Masters in all future Appointments to Scholarships they have a Right to dispose of.

APPRENTICES.

Att a Councill held att James Citty, July the third, 1692,

The Rt. Honorble ffrancis Nicholson, Esqr., their Maties Lt-Governor and ye Honoble Councill.

On ye Rt Honoble ye Lt-Governor informeing yt he understands ye Governors of Christ Church Hospitall in England complain they never hear from the boyes they binde Apprentices to ye Inhabitants of this Collony. It is ordrd yt ye severall masters of such boyes cause them to write at least twice a year to ye Governors of ye said Hospitall, and fully pforme wt by their judgment they are bound to doe for them. And itt is further ordered yt if any of ye said Boyes masters shall dye, their Executors or Admrs comply with this order. And ye Respective Justices of the peace in this Collony are ordrd to take care that this order be fully pformed, ye same tending greatly to ye Reputacon and Credit of the Collony.

Cop: Vera W. Edwards, cl. con.

Yorke county, Septembr 26, 1692, published in cort and is recorded. WILLIAM SEDGWICKE, cl. cur.

OLD PLACES IN SURRY COUNTY.

BACON'S CASTLE.

In the lower part of the county of Surry, near the James River, is an antique brick mansion undoubtedly belonging to the seventeenth century, called "Bacon's Castle,"[1] supposed by some to have been once fortified by Nathaniel Bacon, the leader of the Rebellion in 1676. In the journal of the ship Young Prince, Robert Morris, commander, from September 9, 1676, to January 29, 1677, is the following: "28th [December, 1676] our men marched downwards to secure the lower parts; the guard at Allen's[2] brick house we hear is run away; letters from Rookins[3] and from the Surry gentlemen. 29th We carried the fort, and at night our forces

came up, being 120 foot and horse, not having been above 10 miles down." (Calendar of State Papers, Colonial America and West Indies, 1675–'76.) The commissioners appointed by the king to inquire into the history of Bacon's Rebellion reported that "the main service that was done for reducing the Rebels to obedience was done by the seamen and commanders of ships then riding in the rivers." The chief actors in this business were Capt. Robert Morris, riding in James River, and Capt. Thomas Grantham, riding in York River. The last named brought about the surrender of Walklate and Ingram at West Point.[4] (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. IV., 153, Sainsbury Papers.)

SMITH'S FORT.

At the mouth of Gray's Creek, in Surry county, is a place called "Smith's Fort." I am told that the lines of the fort itself are still visible. Be that as it may, the name is a very old one, appearing in the land grants as early as 1640. It is romantically connected with our early history, because depositions in Surry show that Thomas Rolfe, grandson of Pocahontas, once owned the plantation called "Smith's Fort, "twelve hundred acres at the mouth of Gray's Creek, which he sold to Thomas Warren. There is recorded in Surry, in 1674, a deed, dated June 10, 1654, from Thomas Rolfe to William Corker, conveying one hundred and fifty acres in Surry, lying between "Smith's fort old fields" and the "Divill's Woodyard Swamp," "being due unto the said Mr. Rolfe by gift from the Indyan king." But the doubt that the original name was derived from Capt. John Smith, or Sir Thomas Smith, treasurer of the London Company, seems removed since an inspection of Smith's celebrated map of 1608 shows that at the mouth of Gray's Creek there was a place called "The New Fort."

COLLEGE PLANTATION.

This appears in the land grants as a very early settlement, situated on "College Creek," which flows into the James at the lower end of Surry. In 1670 it was Francis Newton's land, on which Anthony Stanford had built three sixty-foot "walplate tobacco houses," one "fifty-foot rafted house," and one thirty-foot dwelling-house, one twenty-foot house, and one house called "Quarter," fifteen feet long. The gust of 1667 (which blew down fifteen thousand houses in Virginia) "destroyed all but the dwelling houses, the one thirty-foot and the other twenty-foot, and the Quarter, and blew down most of the timber trees." (Surry County Records.) It

is known that after the massacre in 1622, Henricopolis, which had been selected as the seat of the college, was abandoned. There are records which show, however, that the design of the college was kept up for some years afterwards. Could this have been the new place selected for the institution?

NOTES.

[1] The term "Castle" was used at this time in the sense of fort. Castle duties were duties paid by ships as a kind of toll for the fort at Old Point. (Hening I., 176, &c., 533.)

[2] Major Arthur Allen was the founder of the Allen family, who were extremely wealthy in slaves and lands.

[3] William Rookings was one of Bacon's majors. He was the son of William Rookings, who came to Virginia in 1619, in the *Bona Nova*, and in 1624, aged 26, was a servant at Elizabeth City in Sergeant Barry's muster. (Hotten.) The Robinson's Abstracts has under date 13 April, 1641: "Whereas it appeareth to the Court by several depositions that Jane Rookins hath abused and scandalized the wife of George Burcher, calling her witch, which she, the said Rookins, doth not remember, but denyeth in open court and is sorry for the same offence, with which she, the said Burcher, was very well satisfied; the Court hath therefore ordered that William Rookins, husband of the said Jane, forthwith pay unto the said Burcher the expences and charges of Court in this behalf sustained, otherwise execution." I suspect that Jane Rookings was a relative of Henry Randolph, since in the records of Surry appears the following: "Jane, the mother of William Rookings, and Mr. Henry Randolph, the subscriber, jointly purchased a negro woman. William, son of Henry Randolph, being deceased, Henry Randolph deeds the negro to William Rookings, witnesses George Lee, William Randolph." William Rookings, the son here mentioned, was "taken in open Rebellion," and adjudged to death at a court-marshal held at Green Spring, the 24th January, 1676-'77, but died in prison before execution. (Hening II., 370, 547.) His will is dated July 13, 1676, and was proved in Surry county, July 1, 1679. He describes himself of "Flying Point, in the county of Surry," and mentions children William, Elizabeth, and Jane, and cousin Mary Short's children. "My will is that my son William be brought up to good education and that my two daughters have w^t^ Education may be fitting for them;" if all three die, his property to go to the children of Capt. Nicholas Wyat, who, with his wife Frances and William Simonds and John King, was appointed guardian of his children, and to see his will performed; "any or all of my children to live on my plantation, and all my books to be equally divided among my three children." Deposition of John King, aged 33, "that he drew the will at testator's request July 13, 1676, & did heare said Rookings say he would carry said will unto his brother Wyat." Thus it appears that Rookings married the sister of Capt. Nicholas Wyat, of Charles City, another of Bacon's officers (see *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. III., 160), or it may be that Capt. Wyat married Rookings' sister. Under the confiscation act Rookings forfeited his estate, and there are in the Surry books many orders of court regarding Rookings and the other rebels.

DESCENDANTS OF REV. ROWLAND JONES, FIRST RECTOR OF BRUTON PARISH, VA.

By WILSON MILES CARY.

From a record, written in the hand and on the paper of last century, and found pasted between the leaves of the family register in the Henley Bible, we obtain the following, which is an exact copy of the original:

"A memorandum taken of the ages of Mr Laine Jones's children:

"Martha Jones____born____May 20,__1728.
"Anne Jones____ " ____Sept. 24,__1729.
"Laine Jones____ " ____Sept. 15,__1733.
"Rolando Jones____ " ____April 19,__1738.
"Frances Jones____ " ____Jan. 26,__1740.
"William Jones____ " ____Nov. 7,__1746."

This "Mr Laine Jones" was the only brother of Mrs. Frances Dandridge, the wife of Col. John Dandridge, of New Kent. The parish register of St. Peters, New Kent, thus records their births and their mother's death:

"Lane, son of Mr Orlando Jones, by Martha, his wife, born June 15th, 1707.
"Frances, daughter " " " " " " " " Augt 6th, 1710.
"Martha, wife of Orlando Jones, Gent., departed this life.....May 4th, 1716."

From his tombstone[1] in Bruton Church we learn that "Mr Orlando Jones [Burgess from King William in 1718], son of Mr Rowland Jones, sometime minister of this parish, was born Dec. ye 31st, 1681, and died June ye 12th, 1719. His 1st wife was Mrs Martha Macon [mar. Jan. 31, 1703], dau. of Mr Gideon Macon, of New Kent, by whom he left one son named Lane, and one dau. named Frances. His 2nd wife was Mrs Mary Williams, dau. of James Williams, of King & Queen Co. [no issue]." His grandfather, Rev. Rowland Jones,[2] born 1608, B. A. Christ Church, Oxford, 1632; Rector of Little Kimble 1661; Vicar of Wendover 1664, and of Dorney, near Windsor Castle, co. Bucks., 1667 to 1685, when he died, was the father of Rev. Rowland Jones, who lies buried in Bruton Churchyard.[3] This "pastor *primus et dilectissimus*" was born at Swinbrook, Oxfordshire, in 1644, in the midst of the turmoil of the civil war. He matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, Nov. 11, 1663. After some pastoral service at Little Kimble, in Buckinghamshire, he emigrated to Virginia, and took charge of Bruton Parish in 1674, and remained its rector for fourteen years, till his death, April 23, 1688, "*parochiæ quam maxime*

detrimento." From his will at Yorktown, made Aug. 15, 1687, proved Dec. 13, 1688, we would infer that he was by no means dependent upon his ministerial salary, as he makes comfortable provision for his widow and four children, with handsome legacies to his sister, Jane Gooch, and her children—Henry, Rowland, Jane, and Elizabeth; to his sisters, Anne Heritage and Mary Thompson, and sister Bressie[4] and others. According to Bruton Register he had buried his first wife, *Elizabeth*, Oct. 29, 1678. She was undoubtedly the mother of his two eldest children, ROBERT and WILLIAM,[5] to the former of whom he leaves his plantation of 400 acres at Pomonkey Neck, with remainder, should he die s. p. (as he did, Feb. 16, 1694), to his three younger children. To WILLIAM he leaves 200 acres on Chickahominy Swamp (with remainder to Robert and Orlando), and some silver given by his godmother, Madam Page. To his daughter, *Anna Maria*, 6,000 lbs. tobacco, and some silver. To his widow, ANNE, he devises his dwelling and plantation, with silver plate, etc., for life, and then to go to her son, ORLANDO. That her maiden name was LANE we are inclined to conclude from the initials A. L., mentioned in the will as marking the silver bequeathed to her daughter, ANNA MARIA, and from the name LANE, given by ORLANDO to his only son.

The daughter, Anna Maria Jones,[6] married certainly thrice. Her first husband was Capt. Wm. Timson, J. P., of York county (1678–1719), tombstone at Travis' Point, whose descendants soon became extinct. By her second husband, Edmund Scarburgh, she had no issue. Her third husband was John Thornton, and from the fragments of her tombstone at Travis' Point we gather that she was born in 1685, and died in August, 1760. Her will, proved Nov. 11, 1760, shows that she was possessed of considerable property, and names as residuary legatees [her grandnieces], "Frances and Elizabeth, daughters of Mrs. Frances Dandridge." Inventory, £1,365.

Her brother, ORLANDO JONES, who represented King William county in the House of Burgesses in 1718, died at the parental mansion on Queen's Creek, and his will is proved in York, Nov. 16, 1719. His only son, LAIN, or LANE JONES, born June 15, 1707, married in 1727, Anne Barber, daughter of Maj. Wm. Barber,[7] of York-Hampton Parish, J. P. and Burgess, by his wife, Anne Archer. Maj. Barber's will, proved 1733, Nov. 19th, mentions his son, James, and his daughters, Elizabeth Claiborne and Anne Jones, while the will of their grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth

(Hubard) Archer, dated May 26, 1726, devises to the same three children, viz.: Elizabeth, as *then* the wife of Leonard Claiborne, of King William, and Anne Barber and James Barber as minors. In 1750 we find mention of "Elizabeth Anne Archer Barber, and Anna Maria Jones Barber (as) orphans of Capt. James Barber, deceased."

The Henley Bible furnishes us a register of the births of the children of Lain Jones [and Anne Barber], and a special verdict in York county court, under date of 15th June, 1761, adds some further particulars concerning these same children, reciting "that Martha Johnson, Anne Hudson, Orlando Jones, Rowland Jones, Frances Barber Jones, and William Jones, together with Lain Jones, deceased, were children of Lain Jones, and that Anne Barber Jones is the daughter and heir of *Lain Jones*, son of Lain Jones, deceased."

The line of descent is broken here, and a gap of forty-five years occurs before the family reappears in Albemarle, in the persons of *Lain* and *Wm.* Jones, who were surely sons of either *Orlando*, *Rowland* or *William*, the remaining sons of "Lain Jones, Sr., deceased."

In Liber W. B., IV., fol. 168, Records of Albemarle county, Va., in his will, dated 1804, May 4th, and proved 1805, Feb. 4th, LAIN JONES desires "to be buried in the plainest manner." To his loving wife, *Elizabeth*, he leaves "that part of the land which the chancellor decrees me," and which at her death he desires to be sold and divided between his three children, Orlando, Lane, and William. Wife Elizabeth.

The two last sons, Lain and William Jones, were living in Albemarle in 1818, as they are made legatees in the will of their uncle, William Jones, whose will was dated in 1817, and proved in 1818.[2]

NOTES, BY THE EDITOR.

[1] See inscription in full on Orlando Jones' tombstone, *Coll. Va. Hist. Society*, New Series, Vol. XI., p. 86. His will is on record at Yorktown.

[2] The will of Rowland Jones, Sr. runs as follows: "The 1st day of September, 1665, I, Rowland Jones, vicar of Wendover, in Co. Bucks. I give my body to be buried in ye Parish Church of Wendover. To my wife Alice 12d for a legacy. To my son Rowland all my Books and Manuscripts and £25. To my dau. Anne £5. To my dau. Jane £5. To my dau. Mary £5. To my dau. Elizabeth £5. To my son Michael £5. The rest of my money and goods to be divided equally between my children. I nominate my said dau. Elizabeth to be my sold Executor, and in case she die, I make my cousin Michael Thompson, of the Parish of Stepney, my sole executor. Witness John Hebb." On the 14th day of February there issued a commission to Rowland Jones, son of the said deceased, to administer the goods, etc., of said Rowland, because both Elizabeth Jones and Michael Thompson had died.

[3] As the inscription given in the *Historical Collections* (Vol. XI., p. 76) is imperfect, I present a correct copy here:

Hic Jacet Rolandus Jones,
Clericus, filius Rolandi Jones,
Clerici, Natus Swinbrook juxta
Burford in Com: Oxon, Collegii
Merton Universitate Oxon
Alumnus, Parochiæ Bruton Virginia
Pastor Primus & dilectissimus,
Functione Pastorali annis 14
fideliter defunctis Parochiæ quam
Maximo detrimento Obiit Ap. 23
die Aetatis suae 48 Anno Dom 1688

[4] Susanna Bressie, of Isle of Wight county, gave eight thousand pounds of tobacco to her nephew, William Jones, of York county, 12th March, 170½. Her husband, William Bressie, was a prominent Quaker, and benefactor of the Quaker meeting-house at "Levy Neck." (Isle of Wight County Records.)

[5] William Jones died in 1719, and Orlando Jones was his administrator. (York County Records.)

[6] Anna Maria Jones married about 1731, Major William Barber. (*Barradall's Reports*, Scarburgh and Anna Maria, his wife, plaintiffs vs. Barber executor of Barber, defendant). He died in 1733. She had four husbands.

[7] William Barber, cooper, appears in the York records as early as 1638. He married Mary, the widow of John Dennett, before 1646. He was born about 1602, and died in 1669. Justice of the peace as early as 1652, burgess in 1663, and was Lieutenant-Colonel in 1655. His wife died in 1676. Issue of William and Mary Barber: Thomas, and Mary who married John Baskervyle, clerk of York county. Capt. Thomas Barber, of York-Hampton parish, born in 1653, justice of the peace in 1678, and burgess in 1680, 1693, 1702, 1703; excused for further attendance on the court in 1717. His will was dated June 30, 1716, and was proved May 19, 1718. He married before 1679, first, Elizabeth Petters, daughter of Edmund Petters, justice of the peace (died 1676), and Elizabeth, his wife (born in 1630, and died in 1679). Issue: William and Thomas Barber. The last named married Mary Timson, daughter of Samuel Timson, first of London, and then of York county, and had issue: ——, and Mary Barber, mentioned in the will of Wm. Timson (1726). Thos. Barber died about 1720, when Mary Barber and Samuel Timson were his executors, and brought suit against another Thomas Barber, presumably son of Major William Barber, brother of Thomas Barber, dec'd.

Major William Barber was church warden of Hampton Parish in 1703, justice in 1705, burgess in 1710. According to the records it would appear that William Barber, born about 1675, married first, Judith Cary. Henry Cary, her father, called "gentleman" in the act appointing him supervisor of the building of the capitol, was called "carpenter" at times in the records. Carpenter was an especially honorable trade, and was equivalent to "builder" or "architect" of the present day. He married, second, Anne Archer, daughter of Capt. James Archer (died in 1695), and Elizabeth, his wife (died December

13, 1727), daughter of John Hubard. Capt. Archer was "James Archer, Jr.," an ensign in Col. Herbert Jeffreys' regiment, sent over to subdue Bacon's Rebellion. He had a daughter, Elizabeth Archer, who died September 19, 1683, and a son John, who died May 3, 1705. Perhaps a son James, who deeds lands in 1710. But Mrs. Archer, in her will in 1726, does not mention him. William Barber married, thirdly, Anna Maria Jones, widow of Capt. William Timson, by whom no issue. Issue by first marriage: I., Thomas, who died May 10, 1727. He married Susannah, daughter of John Brush, gun-maker to Spotswood (see his will proved December 19, 1726; see also "Huguenot Family"). Thomas Barber calls himself "carpenter," and was probably an apprentice of his grandfather, Henry Cary. He mentions one daughter, Judith. His wife, Susannah, married, secondly, Rev. Francis Fontaine, Professor of Oriental Languages in William and Mary College in 1729, and for many years rector of York-Hampton Parish. His will was proved in York county 19th March, 1749. Susannah Brush, was his second wife, and "a mighty housewife," and ruled the professor with a heavy hand. She took Francis Fontaine, her stepson, from the college which he was attending, and bound him to a carpenter. John Fontaine, another stepson, she treated the same way. These removed to Newberne, N. C., where they made money by their trade. Mr. Fontaine had two children by Susannah Brush: 1, (Rev.) James Maury Fontaine, "a boy of fine part," "goes to college," and knows more than any other boy in the country of his age; 2, Judith Barber Fontaine, "a pretty girl, but so cockered that it will not be the old lady's fault if she doth not spoil her quite." (*Huguenot Family.*) II. "William Barber, Jr." (administrator of Jerome Ham), who departed this life without making any will. (York County Records for January 20, 1718–1719.) His inventory filed in December, 1719. By Anne Archer, Major William Barber had III., Elizabeth, wife in 1726 of Leonard Claiborne, of King William; IV., Anne, who married Lane Jones about 1727; V., James, under age in 1726, when his grandmother, Mrs. Archer, made her will, and executor to his father's will in 1733. He became a justice, captain, etc., and died in 1742, without will. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Mary Holdcroft, of New Kent, who deeded land to her grandchildren: Mary Barber, who married Edward Bowcock, Elizabeth Ann Archer, who married Edward Power, and Anna Maria Jones Barber, who married Arthur Dickenson, Jr. (York County Records.)

[8] The statements of Col. Cary in the latter portion of this account need some modification. "The gap" spoken of is bridged several times in the York and Albemarle county books. In 1771, we have a deed in York to Edward Champion Travis for the sale of "Timson's Neck," from Samuel Timson, of the county of York, John Jones and Frances Barber, his wife, Rowland Jones and Mary, his wife, Anne Hudson, widow and relict of John Hudson, and Orlando Jones and Mary, his wife, of the county of Hanover. From this it would appear that William Jones and Martha Johnson, wife of William Johnson, had died *sine prole*. It appears that Samuel Timson, the immigrant, left the manor estate, "Vaulx Hall," to his eldest son, William Timson, who married Anna Maria Jones, sister of Orlando Jones, Sr. Their sons deceased without surviving issue, and John Timson, dying in 1738, gave all his real and personal estate to his mother, Anna Maria, for life, and after her decease to be equally divided among the children of his

cousin, Lane Jones. Samuel Timson, younger brother of William Timson, in 1741 sued Anna Maria, his [brother's] widow, then wife of Edmund Scarbrough, for "Vaulx Hall," claiming under the limitations of his father's will, and recovered it. Later, in 1761, the Joneses, after the death of Anna Maria, sued young Samuel Timson, grandson of Samuel Timson, plaintiff in the first suit, for the same property, and got a favorable decree. The will of John Hudson was proved in Albemarle county January 12, 1769, and was witnessed by Orlando Jones, Judith Jones, Elizabeth Woodson, and Frances Barber Jones. It refers to "my wife's part of the land in York county recovered of Samuel Timson, known by the name of Timson's Neck." It also refers to his wife Anne, son Charles, son Christopher, daughter Mary Gaines, daughter Anna Maria Hudson. Christopher Hudson, his son, was a captain in the state militia; he married Sarah Anderson, and their daughter, Eliza Anderson, married George Gilmer, father of Thomas Walker Gilmer, President Tyler's Secretary of the Navy. Orlando, Lane and William Jones, mentioned by Colonel Cary, were more probably the sons of Orlando Jones, who was in Albemarle in 1769 as a witness to the will of John Hudson.

THORNTON FAMILY.

(*Continued from page* 58.)

58. JOHN[5] THORNTON (*Francis,*[4] *Francis,*[3] *Francis,*[2] *William*[1]), of "Thornton Hill," Madison county, was born ——, and died in 1822. At the beginning of the Revolution he commanded a company of minute men from Culpeper county; was commissioned captain in third Virginia regiment, Continental Line, February 12, 1776; major of Grayson's additional Continental regiment March 20, 1777; lieutenant-colonel November 15, 1778; retired April 2, 1779; commanded a regiment of Virginia militia at Yorktown. Between 1833 and 1855 the State of Virginia issued to his heirs land-bounty warrants for 7,666⅔ acres for his services. The names of his children are given in the warrants. He married Jane, daughter of Augustine Washington, and niece of President Washington.

Issue: 123, Mary,[6] married Dr. James (or Isaac) Winston; 124, Jane W.,[6] married Rev. Francis Thornton; 125, Frances Gregory,[6] married George Thornton; 126, Caroline R.,[6] married —— Thompson; 127, George W.,[6] married Mildred, daughter of Aris Buckner, of Prince William county, and had an only child, Jane Washington[6] Thornton, who married James B. Beck, U. S. Senator from Kentucky; 128, Augustine,[6] said to have died *s. p.*, not named among his father's heirs.

65. WILLIAM[5] THORNTON (*Francis,*[4] *Rowland,*[3] *Francis,*[2] *William*[1]), of "Crowes," King George county, married, in 1757, Eliza-

beth Fitzhugh (*Parish Register*), and died in 1779, when his will was proved in King George.

Issue: 129, Susannah,[6] married —— Courts; 130, Francis[6]; 131, Elizabeth[6]; 132, Anne.[6] Francis[6] Thornton may have left issue, but I have no information concerning him.

PETER PRESLEY[5] THORNTON (*Presley,*[4] *Anthony,*[3] *Francis,*[2] *William*[1]), of "Northumberland House," Northumberland county, was born in St. Stephen's parish, Northumberland, August 10, 1750 (*Parish Register*); member of the House of Burgesses for that county in 1772 and 1774, and of conventions of July and December, 1775; appointed colonel of a regiment of minute men in 1775, but afterwards resigned, to accept a position as aide-de-camp to General Washington (*Virginia Gazette*), to which position he was appointed September 6, 1777. (Ford's *Writings of Washington*, XIV., 433.) On August 5, 1777, General Washington wrote from Germantown to John A. Washington: "I have taken Col. P. P. Thornton into my family as an extra aid. This, I dare say, his own merit, as well as the great worth of his father, well entitles him to." (*Ford.*) P. P. Thornton married, in 1771, Sally Throckmorton, of Gloucester county. (*Virginia Gazette.*) She was the daughter of Major Robert Throckmorton. It is believed that Peter Presley Thornton died before 1781. The records of Northumberland county will probably show whether he left issue. It is probable that he did not.

PRESLEY[5] THORNTON (*Presley,*[4] *Anthony,*[3] *Francis,*[2] *William*[1]) was born March 2, 1760, in St. Stephen's parish, Northumberland county (*Parish Register*), and was taken to England in boyhood by his mother. Judge John Tayloe Lomax, son-in-law of Captain Presley Thornton, said, in a letter dated October 1, 1858, writing of Mrs. Thornton and her sons: "Not many years after Colonel Thornton's death in 1769, the loyalty of this lady to her king at 'home' was much disturbed at the signs of the times, foreboding the political change in the relations between the colonies and the English government. She, in consequence thereof, shortly before the war, left this country and removed to England with all her children, and among them her three sons, Presley Thornton, John Tayloe, and Charles Wade Thornton. This lady's loyalty was very favorably remunerated after her arrival in England, for she was allowed by the king a pension, and her sons Presley and Wade were, while very young, placed in the army, and Tayloe in the navy. It seems there was an understanding that they should not

be employed in service against the colonies. They all three distinguished themselves in the British service. Presley was wounded at the siege of Gibraltar, where he displayed much gallantry." (*DeBow's Review*, XXVI.) He returned to Virginia immediately after the Revolution, and, under an act passed October, 1783, was restored to all rights as a citizen of Virginia, on condition of taking the oaths of allegiance. When an army was raised in 1798–'99, in view of expected war with France, Washington wrote, March 31, 1799, to Major-General C. C. Pinckney: "I have very little more knowledge of the captains in the Virginia Line, as arranged by us at Philadelphia, than what was derived from the source of information then laid before us. I have no hesitation, however, in mentioning the name of a gentleman (conditionally) to whom, under my present view of them, I should give a decided preference. It is Presley Thornton, son of one of the most respectable gentlemen, now deceased, of the same name in this State. He is thirty or thereabouts, amiable in his character. He was a British officer during our Revolution, but would not fight against his country, and therefore went to Gibraltar, and was in Garrison there during the siege by the Spaniards, where, it is said, he distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour." He also says that he will probably appoint Mr. Thornton one of his staff. (Ford's *Writings of Washington.*) Presley Thornton was captain in the 8th U. S. Infantry in 1799, and was honorably discharged June 15, 1800. About this time he sold his Northumberland estate, "Northumberland House," and removed to Genesee, New York, where he died in 1807. He married, soon after his return to Virginia, his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Francis Thornton, of "Society Hill." Issue: 133, Charlotte,[6] married, July 25, 1805, at "Mannsfield," Spotsylvania county, Judge John Tayloe Lomax, of Caroline county; 134, *Arthur Witham*[6]; 135, Presley,[6] died unmarried.

72. SIR CHARLES WADE[5] THORNTON (*Presley*,[4] *Anthony*,[3] *Francis*,[2] *William*[1]), born in Northumberland county June 1, 1764 (*Parish Register*), died unmarried April 6, 1854. A notice in *The Gentleman's Magazine* gives an account of the death, on the date named, at his apartments in St. James' Palace, London, of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Wade Thornton, Knight, K. C. H., and Lieutenant-Governor of Hull; appointed second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1779, first lieutenant in 1782; in March, 1782, accompanied the Guards to Holland; was wounded at the battle of Famars; was at the siege of Valenciennes, and lost his right

arm at the taking of Lannoy; captain, November, 1793; lieutenant-governor of Hull, 1816; equerry to the Duke of Cumberland, July 24, 1813; had the friendship of George IV. and William IV.; lieutenant-colonel, 1811; colonel, 1825; knighted, 1831; received the Royal Hanoverian Order and was commissioned major-general in 1837, and lieutenant-general in 1846. It is stated that during the Walcheren expedition he saved the life of the Duke of York. (*DeBow.*) The name of Sir Charles Wade Thornton frequently appears in *The Gentleman's Magazine* as a participant in coronations and royal funerals.

73. JOHN TAYLOE[5] THORNTON (*Presley*,[4] *Anthony*,[3] *Francis*,[2] *William*[1]) was born in Northumberland county on February 19, 1766. He was taken to England with his brothers, and received an appointment to the English navy. Judge Lomax says, in the letter before quoted: "Tayloe was desperately wounded in one of the most desperate naval battles ever fought, between an English and a French frigate. In this engagement the action ceased by the mutual destruction of both ships, and all the men on both sides would have been lost but for the timely intervention of an approaching English vessel, which rescued from drowning the survivors, among whom was Midshipman J. T. Thornton. He returned to Virginia in 1783, and died about 1797, at 'Kennersly,' Northumberland county. He was, doubtless, the John Thornton who was member of the House of Delegates from Northumberland in 1784, 1785, and 1786. He married Susan Kenner."

Issue: 136, *Charles Wade*[6]; 137, *John Tayloe.*[6]

Addenda.—It should have been stated on page 164, Volume IV., that Charlotte,[5] daughter of Col. Presley Thornton, of the council, married Philip Fitzhugh, of "Marmion," King George county.

[*To be continued*]

"A LIST OF PARISHES, AND THE MINISTERS IN THEM."

(*From Purdie & Dixon's Virginia Almanac for* 1774.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	MINISTERS.
Accomack,	Accomack,	Rev. William Vere.
"	Saint George,	" [John[1]] Lyon.
Albemarle,	Saint Anne,	" Charles Clay.
"	Frederickville,	" Matthew Maury.

[1] Meade.

Counties.	Parishes.	Ministers.
Amelia,	Raleigh,	Rev. John Brunskill.
"	Nottoway,	" Thomas Wilkinson.
Augusta,	Augusta,	" John Jones.
Amherst,	Amherst,	" Ichabod Camp.
Brunswick,	Saint Andrew,	" Alexander Lundie.
"	Meherrin,	" Arthur Emmerson.
Bedford,	Russell,	" John Brander.
Buckingham,	Tillotson,	" William Peasley.
Botetourt,	Botetourt,	" Adam Smith.
Berkeley,	Norborne,	——— ———.
Caroline,	Saint Margaret,	" Archibald Dick.
"	Saint Mary,	" Abner Waugh.
Charles City,	Westover,	——— ———.
Chesterfield,	Dale,	" Archibald M'Roberts.
"	Manchester,	" William Leigh.
Culpeper,	Saint Mark,	" [Edward[2]] Jones.
"	Bromfield,	" James Herdman.
Cumberland,	King William,	——— ———.
"	Southam,	" [John Hyde Saunders.[3]]
"	Littleton,	" Christopher Macrae.
Charlotte,	Cornwall,	" Thomas Johnson.
Dinwiddie,	Bath,	" Devereux Jarret.
Dunmore,	Beckford,	" Peter Muhlenburg.
Elizabeth City,	Elizabeth City,	" William Selden.
Essex,	South Farnham,	" Alexander Cruden.
"	Saint Anne,	" John Matthews.
Fairfax,	Truro,	" Townshend Dade.
"	Fairfax,	" Lee Massey.
Fauquier,	Leeds,	" James Thompson.
"	Hamilton,	" James Craig.
Frederick,	Frederick,	" Charles M. Thruston.
Fincastle,	Botetourt,	——— ———.
Gloucester,	Abingdon,	" Thomas Price.
"	Ware,	" James M. Fontaine.
"	Kingston,	" Thomas Field.
"	Pettsworth,	" Arthur Hamilton.
Goochland,	St. James' Northam,	" William Douglas.
Halifax,	Antrim,	" Alexander Gordon.
Hampshire,	Hampshire,	" Nathaniel Manning.

[2] Slaughter's *History of St. Mark's Parish.* [3] Meade.

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	MINISTERS.
Hanover,	Saint Paul,	Rev. Patrick Henry.
"	Saint Martin,	" Robert Barret.
Henrico,	Henrico,	" Miles Selden.
James City,	James City,	" William Bland.
Isle of Wight,	Newport,	" H. John Burgess.
King George,	Hanover,	" William Davies.
"	Brunswick,	" John Wishart.
King and Queen,	Drysdale,	" Andrew Moreton.
"	Stratton Major,	" William Dunlap.
"	Saint Stephen,	" Hancock Dunbar.
King William,	Saint David,	" Alexander White.
"	Saint John,	" William Skyring.
Lancaster,	Christ Church,	" David Currie.
Loudoun,	Cameron,	" Spence Grayson.
"	Shelburne,	" David Griffith.
Louisa,	Trinity,	" Robert Yauncey.
Lunenburg,	Cumberland,	" James Craig.
Middlesex,	Christ Church,	" Samuel Klug.
Mecklenburg,	Saint James,	" John Cameron.
Nansemond,	Suffolk,	" John Agnew.
"	Upper,	" Patrick Lunan.
New Kent,	Blissland,	" Price Davies.
"	Saint Peter,	" James Semple.
Norfolk,	Elizabeth,	" Thomas Davis.
"	Portsmouth,	" John Bradfoot.
"	Saint Bride,	" James Pasteur.
Northumberland,	Wicomico,	" John Leland.
"	Saint Stephen,	" Benjamin Sebastian.
Northampton,	Hungar's,	" Richard Hewitt.
Orange,	Saint Thomas,	" John Wingate.
Pittsylvania,	Camden,	" Lewis Gwillam.
Prince Edward,	Saint Patrick,	——— ———.
Prince George,	Martin's Brandon,	" William Coutts.
"	Bristol,	" William Harrison.
Princess Anne,	Lynhaven,	" Robert Dickson.
Prince William,	Dettingen,	" James Scott.
Richmond,	Lunenburg,	" Isaac William Gibern.
"	Farnham,	" William M'Coy.
Southampton,	Nottoway,	" William Agar.
"	Saint Luke,	" George Gurley.

ARMS OF GEORGE RUGGLE,
Member of the Virginia Company, of London.

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	MINISTERS.
Spotsylvania,	Saint George,	Rev. Peter Marye.
"	Berkeley,	" James Stevenson.
Stafford,	Overwharton,	" Clement Brooke.
"	Saint Paul,	" William Stewart.
Surry,	Southwark,	" Benjamin Blagrove.
Sussex,	Albemarle,	" William Willie.
Warwick,	Warwick,	" William Hubard.
Westmoreland,	Cople,	" Thomas Smith.
"	Washington,	" Archibald Campbell.
Williamsburg,	Bruton,	" John Bracken.
York,	York-Hampton,	" John Camm.
"	Charles,	" Joseph Davenport.

THE LINEAGE OF GEORGE RUGGLE,

A MEMBER OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY.

BY HENRY STODDARD RUGGLES[1] ESQ., OF WAKEFIELD, MASS.

Early in the sixteenth century Thomas and William Ruggle removed from Holton Holgate, in Lincolnshire, to Suffolk. Thomas settled in Sudbury, and his will is of date June 21, 1547. It is not known where William, the younger brother, took up his abode, as the old manuscript chart preserved in the English branch of the Ruggles family makes no mention of this, but gives the residence of his eldest son as Hartest, Suffolk.

A *Life of George Ruggle*, by J. S. Hawkins, printed in London in 1787, contains the assertion that the family is a branch of the ancient Staffordshire line of Ruggeley, originally De Ruggele, and this finds confirmation in the fact that both bore the same coat-armor: "Argent, a chevron between three roses, gules—CREST: A tower, or, inflamed proper and pierced with four arrows in saltire, points downward, argent."

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[1] The only brother of Mr. Ruggles, the writer of this paper, was Francis Dunbar Ruggles, who was a member of the first company, Washington Artillery, New Orleans, C. S. A., and who was killed at Fredericksburg and buried in Hollywood, Richmond (in the old part of the cemetery, not the soldiers' addition). Though George Ruggle was among the founders of Virginia, none of his name came to Virginia, till his descendant, Francis Dunbar Ruggles, marched to her defence in arms and shed his blood on her soil—a fact eminently and almost poetically suggestive of the early connection.—EDITOR.

This Staffordshire house, numerous and powerful through four centuries in that and the adjoining county of Warwick, has no representatives in England in our day, except those found in the Ruggles family of Suffolk and Essex. Of these, Colonel Samuel Ruggles-Brise, of Spains Hall, was M. P. for East Essex from 1868 to 1883.

William Ruggle, the first, of Suffolk, had three sons, Thomas, Philip and Roger; and Thomas, the oldest of the three, whose will was proved June 5, 1560, had sons, Thomas and Stephen, and daughters, Alice and Ellen.

Thomas Ruggle, the elder of the sons of Thomas and grandson of William, married Margaret Whatlocke, and their eight children were born in Lavenham, in Suffolk. The youngest son was George Ruggle, who was baptized November 13, 1575. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in his fourteenth year. He received his degree of A. M. from Trinity in 1597, and in 1598 became a fellow of Clare Hall. It was in 1614, during a visit of King James to Cambridge, that his Latin comedy was performed by the students, which received the most extravagant praise from the learned monarch.[1]

He retired from the university in 1619, and Secretary Ferrar, of the Virginia Company, is the authority for the statement that from that time until his death his labors were almost entirely given to that company and to the cause of English colonization on this continent. He died, unmarried, in 1622, and in his will, which was proved November 3rd of that year, bequeathed to the Virginia Company one hundred pounds.[2]

DAVID MOSSOM AND DANIEL TAYLOR.

(*See pages* 66, 81.)

The following letter from the bursar of St. John's College, Cambridge, England, contains much of interest regarding both David Mossom (who married George Washington to Martha Dandridge) and Rev. Daniel Taylor, minister for many years of Saint John's parish, in the county of King William, Virginia.

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[1] The king said that he believed the authors and actors together had a design to make him laugh himself to death.—Peckard's *Life of Nicholas Ferrar.*

[2] The bequest was for the education of Indian children.

"The Bursary, I. New Court, St. John's College,

"Cambridge, 3 *October*, 1896.

"*To the Editor:*

"Dear Sir,—I found your letter of 19th September awaiting me on my return from a holiday. I have no recollection of receiving any previous communication from you. Indeed, I feel sure that I have not done so. I am much interested to learn that David Mossom, a member of St. John's, should have married George Washington.

"I send, on sheet A, an exact transcript of the entry in our Admission Register, from which you will see that he was born in Kent, of humble parentage. He does not seem to have graduated at Cambridge, and I can find no record of his having gained any scholarship while at St. John's. I also send, on sheet B, some notes about various persons of the name of Mossom, in case they may be of use. I have no reason to believe that they are related to David Mossom, but it can do no harm to send them on to you.

"I am at present editing our Admission Register, with notes of the subsequent careers of the members. I have no note on David Mossom. If you can send me any, I shall be very grateful. In printing them I shall, of course, acknowledge the source to which I owe them.

"If you would like a copy, I will send our Admission Register, so far as published (1629–1715), to you. It contains Mossom's name. I would send it at once, on the chance that you might like it, but I understand that an *ad valorem* duty has to be paid in the States on new books, and I do not like to subject you to that without your leave.

"On sheet C you will find the entry of a student of William and Mary College at St. John's. Do you know anything of this Daniel Taylor or his father? I shall be very glad to be of service to you in any way which lies in my power.

"Most of my American friends trace their ancestry to England. Through my mother's grandfather I trace my ancestry to America. My great-grandfather, Dr. John Carson, was a doctor in Philadelphia. Do you know of any genealogical notes on the Carson or Lapsley families of Philadelphia?

"Yours very truly,

"R. F. Scott."

A

EXTRACT FROM THE ADMISSION REGISTER OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

1705.

"David Mossom, filius Thomæ M. sebatoris natus apud Grenoricum in Agro Cantiano, literis institutus apud Lewisham sub Mr° Turner, ætatis suæ 16, admissus est subsizater pro Mr° Brome Junii 5to, Tutore et fidejussere ejus Mr Bosvile."

"David Mossom, born at Greenwich, Kent, son of Thomas Mossom, chandler; bred at Lewisham under Mr. Turner; admitted sizar for Mr. Brome, tutor and surety Mr. Bosvile, 5 June, æt. 16."—*Printed Admission Register*, Part II., p. 175.

B

One Robert Mossom, Dean of Ossory, Ireland.

Eland Mossom, son and heir of Robert Mossom, Dean of Ossory, Ireland, admitted a student of the Middle Temple 29 October, 1731.

Thomas Mossom, second son of Robert Mossom, late of Ossory, Ireland, dean, deceased, admitted a student of the Middle Temple 5 September, 1748.

Robert Mossom, of London, gentleman, admitted a student of the Inner Temple 16 June, 1659.

Robert Mossom compounded for first fruits as Vicar of Hutton Cranswick, Yorks, 7 February, 157$\frac{5}{6}$; his successor appointed November, 1593.

Robert Mossom instituted Vicar of Knaresborough, Yorks, 16 February, 16$\frac{2}{3}$. John Levett, his successor, instituted 12 August, 1668.

G. W. Marshall, *The Genealogist's Guide*, 1893, states that pedigrees of the Mossom family will be found in Burke's *Visitation of Seats and Arms*, II., 64; *History of St. Canice, Kilkenny*, by I. Graves, 326.

C

1723.

"Daniel Taylor, son of Daniel Taylor, clerk in holy orders, born in the county of New Kent, Virginia, America; bred at William and Mary College under Mr. Frye; admitted sizar, tutor Dr. Newcome, August 17, æt. 'fere' 19."

No Daniel Taylor graduated from St. John's, but one Daniel Taylor took the B. A. degree, in 1727, from Trinity College. I expect that this is the same person, and that our man migrated to Trinity.

The tombstone to the memory of Rev. Daniel Taylor, 2d of the name, is still to be seen at "Ferry Farm," King William county, and it bears the following inscription:

M. S.
Under this marble lieth all that was
mortal of the
Rev. Mr. Daniel Taylor.
He was born in Virginia, and educated in England,
Where he was first a scholar of St.
John's College, and afterwards of

Trinity, University of Cambridge.
When he had taken the degree of
Bachelor of Arts he entered into
Holy Orders, and returned
to his own country.
Upon his arrival he was, by an unanimous consent, chosen minister
of St. John's parish in the
County of King William.
His father was the Rev. Daniel Taylor, Minister of Blissland parish.
He married Alice, third daughter of
Richard Littlepage, Gent.,[1] of
New Kent county, by whom,
in happy marriage
state, he had six children, four sons and
two daughters, all
surviving him.
While living he was an example of
piety and religion, and with great
calmness fell asleep in the Lord
Jesus on the 9th of September, in the year 1742,
and the 38th of his age.
Go, reader, and imitate him.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

TAYLOR.—"My grandfather Major William Taylor of the Continental army, and who was unfortunate in business after the war, and drew a pension from the United States government up to the time of his death, has two daughters and one son living at this time in Windsor, Missouri; the eldest daughter, Mrs. Elenor Berry, is in her ninety-first year. I have a list of the children and grandchildren of Major William Taylor, named above, prepared some three years ago by his son, Mr. R. F. Taylor, of Windsor, Missouri, after consultation with his two sisters. Should it be of interest to you in making up a record of the Taylor family I will send you a copy of it."—*Paul F. Thornton*, Austin, Texas.

WASHINGTON.—"For Lewis Washington on page 37 read 'Lewis William Washington,' who married Ella Moore Bassett and was my father. He was never known by any other name."—*Mary Washington Keyser*, 104 West Washington street, Baltimore, Md.

[1] For pedigree of Littlepage family see Hayden, *Virginia Genealogy*.

MAURY—MOORE—GRYMES—DAWSON.—"Rev. James Maury was father of Rev. Walker Maury, who was at William and Mary in 1775, and on March 7, 1777, married Mary Grymes, born in Williamsburg August 25, 1753. Their daughter was Penelope Johnstone Maury, born in Williamsburg June 3, 1785. Mary Grymes is supposed to have been the daughter of either Ludwell or Benjamin Grymes. Which of the two?"—*Dr. Joseph Leidy, 1319 Locust street, Philadelphia.* The will of Mary Grymes, dated May 15, 1787, and proved June 23, 1788, and other records of Orange county, show that Mary Maury was daughter of Ludwell Grymes. The will mentions daughter Hannah Grymes, son John Grymes; legacies to Mary Maury, daughter of Rev. Walker Maury, and to Mary Moore, daughter of William Moore. Mary Grymes frees certain negroes at twenty-two years, and enjoins "each legatee to teach or cause to be taught each negro respectively to read," and the General Assembly to be petitioned, in case any difficulty exists as to their manumission "from my being a femme covert." Hon. James Madison, Esqr., Hardin Burnley, Thomas Barbour, Esqr., and Mr. Henry Fry, executors. In 1795, there is in the Orange records an account of John D. Grymes, as administrator of Ludwell Grymes, in which he charges for expenses incurred by "travelling to Williamsburg to attend suits in the high court of chancery," between Ludwell Grymes and Walker Maury, and by having "the graves of his father and mother paled in." Mary Grymes, the wife of Ludwell Grymes, was Mary Dawson. The following obituary, which appeared in the Nashville, Tenn., *Republican Banner*, April 15, 1852, is of interest; "DIED.—On Wednesday, March 31st, 1852, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. C. Richmond, Esq., of Robertson County, Tenn., Elizabeth Johnson Moore, relict of the late Rev. William Moore, in the 87th year of her age. Mrs. Moore was born in Gloucester county, Va., and was the second daughter of Ludwell and Mary Grimes (or Grymes) and granddaughter of Rev. William Dawson, of William and Mary College. Her parents removed to Burlington, their country seat in Orange county, where she married the Rev. Wm Moore, then an itinerant Methodist minister, and afterwards settled in Fluvanna county, where they remained a few years, and afterwards moved to the vicinity of Milton, N. C., where they raised their family, and in 1820 removed to Robertson county, Tenn. She was descended from pure old Virginia blood, being connected with the Lees, Pages, Randolphs, Maurys, and Dawsons, and was a woman of

great vivacity of spirit in early life, of unbounded benevolence and charity, a great talker and fine reader, in a word the idol of her company, but in after life she became much afflicted and was subject to great melancholy, and a few years before her death lost her eyesight, which deprived her of her last earthly enjoyment, reading. She lived to see her fourth generation, and wore out the cord of life thread by thread until the last fibre parted and she died without a struggle. She was a member of the Baptist Church thirty years before her death."

Mr. E. D. Richards, of Nashville, Tenn., under date January 8, 1895, writes that Mrs. Moore left three daughters, one of whom married W. C. Richmond, the writer of the above obituary, and had seven or eight children, all of whom died young. Another daughter married a Mr. Durrett, and they have quite a number of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren living in Robertson county, Tenn. The third daughter married Mr. Richards' grandfather (Durrett Richards) at Milton, N. C., and died about 1820.

WASHINGTON.—In a book that I had of my kinsman Augustine Fitzhugh Alexander, there is on the margin of one page, in as beautiful and well-proportioned a handwriting as if engraved, the signature "JOHN WASHINGTON, 1760." I never knew what John Washington this was, but think that he may have been the one who is given in the list of county committees in THE WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, October, 1896, as from King George connty. On a blank space on a leaf in the book is written, in an ornamental hand, the following: "My second Son, Robt. Washington, wase Born Jnto y^e^ Wourld the 31 [or, perhaps, 21] Day of December, Jn the Yeare 1747, & of A Munday, & Baptized by the Rev^t^. Archbold Campell. My Son Robt. Washington Departed this Life the 8 Day of January, Jn the Yeare 174$\frac{8}{9}$—Son to Robt. Washington & Sarah his Wife.

"Sarah Washington, Daughter To Robert Washington and Sarah his Wife, wase born the 7 Day of Aprill, in the Yeare 1745, of a Sunday, & Baptised by the Rever. Rodirick McCulloch. She Departed this Life the 2 day of January, Jn the Year of our Lord god 174$\frac{8}{9}$."

In another place, in a poor hand, is written: "Mr. Robert Washington Departed this Life y^e^ 13th of May, a Bout 2 o'Clock after noon, & was Buried y^e^ 15th a Bout 1 o'Clock after noon."

In another place, in the same hand, is written: "Mr. Robert Washington Departed this Life the 13th of may, a Bout 2 o'Clock in after noon, in the year 1765, it being of a monday, and was Buried the 15th, a Bout 1 o'Clock, of a Wednesday."

It is a book of instructions, forms of various legal papers, etc., for the use of justices of the peace in England. The title-page is gone, but it covers the times of the two Charleses and of William and Mary. Among the names of the justices are Roger Thornton, Edward Peyton, "knight & baronett, Justice," Thomas Chicheley, Esq., John Cage, etc. (There is a Cage family in Tennessee, in the Street Family Book.)

The book is curious for the philologist for its antiquated words and spelling: *e. g.*, "West Wratting" (West Riding of York).

For knowing when a man is drunk enough to be arrested, it counsels as follows: "Now, for to know a drunken man the better, the Scripture describeth them to stagger and reel to and fro. (Job xii. 25; Esa. xxiv. 20.) And so, where the same legs which carry a man into the house cannot bring him out again, it is a sufficient sign of Drunkenness."—*Geo. Wilson*, Lexington, Mo.

REV. MUNGO MARSHALL.—The Rev. Mungo Marshall, mentioned in the July number of WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, was rector of St. Thomas' parish, Orange county, Virginia, before 1758. In this year he died. Besides his son William, he left a son James, and two daughters, Lucy and Sukey. Not long after Mr. Marshall's death, his widow married Dr. James Marsden, of Orange C. H. At the old glebe of St. Thomas' parish is an ancient tombstone made of soapstone, the lower part sunk in the ground, much larger than the upper portion, which was hewn in the usual shape. It has not weathered, and there is no inscription on either side, and no traces of one. Tradition says that Mungo Marshall was buried at the colonial brick church which once stood about two miles southeast of Orange Courthouse, and that the large marble slab on his grave was carried off many years ago to use in the dressing of leather. What became of James Marshall and the daughters? [See Meade.]—*Andrew G. Grinnan*, Madison Mills, Va.

GWATKIN.—Charles Gwatkin was born the third day of April, in the year of our Lord 1741.

John Gwatkin was born the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1742-'3.

Mary Gwatkin was born the thirty-first of May, in the year of our Lord 1745.

James Gwatkin was born the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1747.

Margrait Gwatkin was born the fifth 5th of April, in the year of our Lord 1749.

Prudence Gwatkin was born the fifth 5th of April, in the year of our Lord 1749.

Sons and daughters of Edward and Mary Gwatkin his wife.

The foregoing copied by me from an old book in possession of Mr. Lucien Freeman, the title *Family Devotion, &c.*, 10th Edition. Williamsburg: Printed by William Parks, 1740.

The first person mentioned, known here (Bedford City), as I am told as Col. Charles Gwatkin, was a Revolutionary soldier and was for a long time, and, perhaps, until his death, a justice of the peace of this county. I am under the impression that many years ago there was a gentleman by the name of Gwatkin connected as professor with William and Mary College, and that he was not very loyal to the colonial government.—*R. D. Buford,* clerk County Court, Bedford City, Va.

DAWSON.—Rev. Musgrave Dawson was brother of William Dawson, President of William and Mary. He married in 1757 Mary Waugh, daughter of Alexander Waugh, whose will was proved in Orange county, January 23, 1793. Their son was John Dawson (mentioned in his grandfather's will), who graduated at Harvard University, was presidential elector in 1793, was congressman from Virginia from 1797 to 1814. He died March 30, 1814, in Washington City, aged fifty-two. He was an exquisite in dress, and was familiarly known as "Beau Dawson."—See QUARTERLY II., 51, 153.

NOTES FROM MARYLAND RECORDS, p. 50.—For *Thorne White*, read "Jerome White," surveyor-general of Maryland.—*Henry H. Goldsborough*, Baltimore.

COOKE.—David Cooke, born in Alexandria about 1785, son of a wealthy slave-holder, the youngest of ten children, who all died in youth save a sister, Elizabeth, went to Philadelphia when about twenty-one years old; there married a Miss Whipple. He was a man of wealth and culture. With what family of Virginia Cookes is he connected?—*E. W. Leavitt*, 10 Joy street, Boston Mass.

HUBARD FAMILY.—Mr. B. B. Minor, of Richmond (formerly editor of *Southern Literary Messenger*), calls attention to some errors on page 107. Anne Hubard did not marry General James Taylor, of Kentucky, but his father, James Taylor, of "Midway," Caroline county. (See Hayden, p. 681.) He was chairman of the Com-

mittee of Safety for that county, a member of the conventions of 1775 and 1776, and after the Revolution was a member of the Senate for several years. There was another James Taylor in the convention from Orange [this was his father, whose will was proved in Orange, September 23, 1784.—EDITOR]. Hubard Taylor went to Kentucky and took with him, as his first wife, Clara Minor, daughter of Thomas Minor of "Locust Grove," Spotsylvania county, whose son, Thomas Minor, a captain in the Revolution, married Elizabeth Taylor, sister of Hubbard Taylor, so that he and Hubbard Taylor were double brothers-in-law. Dr. Hubbard Taylor Minor, of Essex and Spotsylvania, was the grandson of Anne Hubbard Taylor, and named for his uncle, Hubbard Taylor. As to Mary, daughter of James Hubard, of Gloucester, she was not the mother of Bishop Kavenaugh. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Hinde and Betsey Taylor, daughter of Col. Hubbard Taylor.

BANKS, p. 64.—Adam Banks, of Stafford county, purchased lands in 1674. He had issue: Girard (Gerrard?), who was living in Stafford in 1709. This family is next found in Orange county. The will of Girard Banks was proved there August 25, 1768. He married Frances, daughter of Sarah Strother, whose will was proved December 22, 1774. He had issue: *Girard* Banks, under twenty-one in 1774. Mrs. Emma Banks Richards writes that "she has a miniature in gold of Girard Banks and his wife Sarah, *née* Strother, taken in 1790. The father of this Girard Banks was named also Girard Banks, and he married Frances Bruce, of Halifax.

BANKS, p. 64.—William Banks, brother of Tunstall Banks, of King and Queen county, made his will March, 1808, and it was proved in Albemarle county, November 16, 1812. It mentions brothers Tunstall and Baylor Banks and his son Baylor, sisters Anna Banks and Elizabeth Thurston and her son William, Aunt Jane Voss. Legacies to Brother Baylor, Lena Roberts, Alexander Shepherd, and William T. Banks.

POSEY.—See pages 60, 141. Rev. Dr. Douglas F. Forrest, of Clarksburg, W. Va., sends the following note which gives an intermarriage of Captain John Posey: "William Harrison, of Stafford and Westmoreland counties, married Sarah Hawley and had issue: Sarah, William, Alexander, George, and Sybil; of these George Harrison married Martha Price. She married secondly, Captain John Posey, son of Major-General Thomas Posey, afterwards Gov-

ernor of Illinois. John's step-mother was Mrs. Mary Thornton, wi low of George Thornton and daughter of John Alexander and Lucy Thornton. Who was Sarah Hawley?"

BRUTON PARISH CHURCH.—This interesting building, a sketch of which was given in QUARTERLY III., pp. 169-180, is now undergoing thorough repair. The money necessary was contributed, with consent of her sisters, by Miss Marie Marshall, an invalid, who has for many years resided in Williamsburg. On Sunday, November 21, the structure was in sufficient readiness to receive the congregation, who had been temporarily banished during the work of restoration. On this occasion a most eloquent and feeling sermon was delivered by the rector, Rev. T. C. Roberts.

POWDER MAGAZINE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—This building was erected in Williamsburg by Alexander Spotswood in 1716. About this time John Brush was gunner and manager. In 1775 it was the depository of the government powder and arms. When Lord Dunmore removed the powder, Patrick Henry raised a company in Hanover and demanded from the governor indemnity, which was furnished. It thus became associated with the beginnings of the Revolution. For a long time after the Revolution it was used as a Baptist church. Then it passed into private hands, and was used as a stable. In 1890 it was purchased by the "Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities." It was repaired and has become a place for historical relics. On November 11, 1896, a stained-glass window was unveiled in the magazine to the memory of Governor Spotswood. The donor was Mrs. William F. Spotswood, of Petersburg. An oration was delivered in the college chapel by Hon. John Goode, who was introduced by President Lyon G. Tyler. Mr. Tazewell Taylor, of Norfolk, introduced Miss Catherine Spotswood, who unveiled the window at the magazine. A luncheon was given by the ladies of the colonial capitol branch of the association, at the house of Mrs. Cynthia Tucker Coleman, directress of the local chapter.

RECORDS.—Information wanted as to the whereabouts of the early will book of King George county, Va., which was taken from the clerk's office during the war, and some years ago was ascertained to be in New York. A reasonable sum would be paid for its return.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

NATHANIEL MASSIE: A Pioneer of Ohio. A Sketch of his Life, and Selections from his Correspondence. *By David Meade Massie.* Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company 1896.

While the early history of Ohio can never claim the charm which attaches to that of Virginia as an introduction to the history of the Federal Republic, yet in one point of view its interest is obvious. It has been said that "to watch the growth of a constitution in the broad daylight is a high privilege." The stages of the Virginian growth, though full of interest, are slow, and are wrapped in some historic haze, whereas in the case of Ohio a political society is ushered into existence under the critical eye of the newspapers and other agencies of modern civilization, and matures with great rapidity into a powerful commonwealth. This work of Mr. Massie contains therefore, many attractive features. Nathaniel Massie, descended from ancestry that for generations had been contributing to the development of Virginia, was one of the fathers of Ohio, and the publication of his life and correspondence gives a bright light by which to study the history of the State. On this soil met the men of Virginia and of the other States. We are told, in one of the letters, that "all our most independent and married men [from Western Virginia] seem to be running to the West"—Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio. In Ohio the men of New England took up a million and a half acres on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers, and founded their town of Marietta; the men of the Middle States secured a million acres on the north bank of the Ohio, between the two Miami Rivers, and founded the city of Cincinnati; and between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Miami, in a district containing 4,209,800 acres, settled the old soldiers of Virginia. That the Virginia settlers contributed a valuable and numerous element to the population is shown by the fact that they controlled the constitutional convention, and organized the State and started it upon its onward career. The names of Nathaniel Massie, founder of the town of Chillicothe; Charles Willing Byrd, United States district judge; William Creighton, first secretary of State; Wm. Henry Harrison, secretary of the Northwest Territory. Edward Tiffin, first governor, and a United States senator; and Thomas Worthington, one of the two first United States senators, and governor, will remain prominent names in the history of the State. From the same adventurous Virginia blood were developed, at a later period, a Lincoln and a Benjamin Harrison—both presidents of the United States.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NATIONS AND THEIR PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION. *By George Park Fisher, D. D., LL. D., Professor in Yale University.*

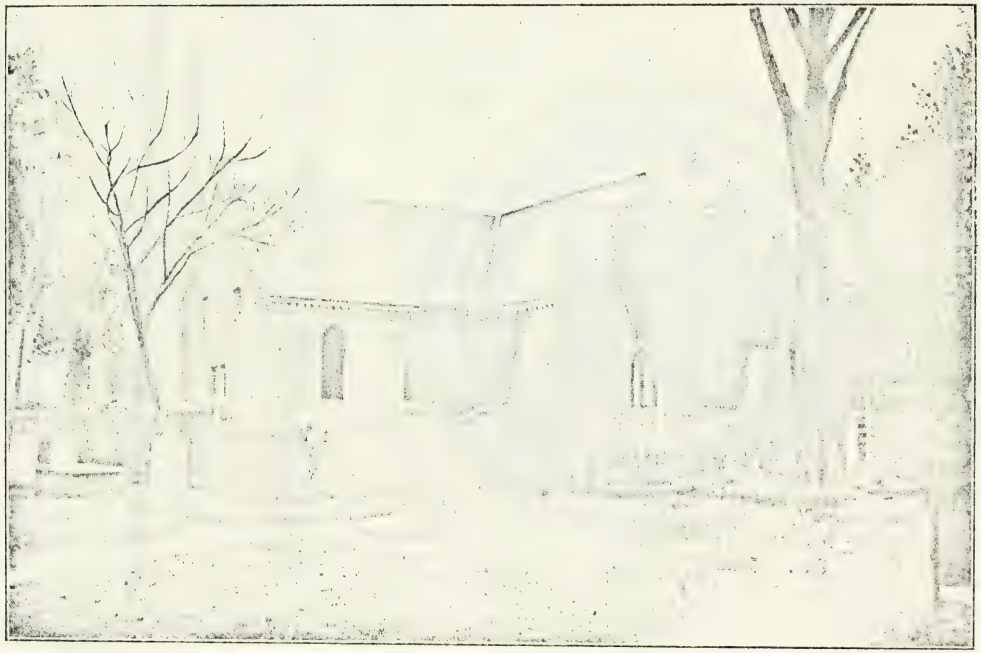
A single event in the history of a country is often the result of so many nice and critical causes that a whole life might be spent in investigation without reaching a satisfactory judgment upon the merits of the case it presents.

Were Dr. Fisher a miracle of power, he could not avoid error in attempting an universal history. But might he not have been a little more cautious in stating the story of our own country? He attributes to Jefferson the "origin of the spoils system," when the fact is that the spoils system began with John Adams and the Federalists, who filled every office with their own partisans.

Again, he identifies the National Republican and Whig parties, and he does so without authority. They may have been substantially the same in Massachusetts and Connecticut, but in the South and West the Whigs were the radical Democrats who revolted against Jackson and his high-handed policy of personal rule. And so, in describing Jackson as "a strict constructionist," Dr. Fisher is far from the truth, as no man was a more intense nationalist than Andrew Jackson. When our author writes of the war of 1861-'65, he represents, in strong relief, the merits of John Brown as "a brave old Puritan," who, "with a handful of men," "aroused the resentments of the South." He says not a word of the martyrdom of Fontaine Beckham, mayor of Harper's Ferry, who, without any warning, was shot by Brown in his own door. He might have also added that Brown's handful of men were backed in the North by an extensive public sentiment, in which Dr. Fisher may have shared, for aught that the public knows. Again, in stating the events of the war, does Dr. Fisher hold as firmly as he might the scales of truth? Did *The Monitor*, in fact, "drive *The Merrimac* back to Gosport"? I reckon not. It is in evidence from Federal official sources that on March 9, the only occasion on which *The Merrimac* and *The Monitor* did engage, *The Monitor* twice retired from the engagement. But on May 8, as is shown by the same authority, *The Merrimac drove The Monitor* and its supporting fleet of seven warships from Sewell's Point, on the other side of Hampton Roads, to Old Point; *The Monitor*, according to the official report, being unwilling to engage unless under the guns of Fort Monroe and the other extensive land-batteries. In the same way, the battle of Sharpsburg, or Antietam, which is generally understood to have been a drawn battle, is tersely described as "a Confederate defeat." And so it goes.

PERSONAL NAMES IN HENING'S STATUTES AT LARGE OF VIRGINIA AND SHEPHERD'S CONTINUATION. *By John J. Casey, A. M., New York*, 1896.

The heart of the student of Virginia history goes out at once to this book and to its author. The opinions in which most works abound are too often expressions of mere prejudice. But here we have facts pure and unadulterated. A good index is nearer that truth for which we long than any other work of man. Here we have a key to unlock, in a moment, all the doors to the sixteen volumes of our early laws. Prof. Casey has not lived in vain!



OLD BLANDFORD CHURCH.

SEE PAGE 230.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

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William and Mary College
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Vol. V. APRIL, 1897. No. 4.

EDUCATION IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

By the Editor.

Part I.

Poor Children and Orphans.

The prevalence of the parish system was an important feature in the colonial life of Virginia. Much of the power wielded by the vestries did not find expression in the statute laws of the colony, but was inherited from the mother country. From the earliest days, therefore, of the colony, agencies of an educational character were at work, which are not often estimated in accounting for the general intelligence of the Virginia people.

One of the duties of the vestry was to take care of the poor of the parish. They had the power to collect taxes for this purpose. Generally, pauper children of free parents were apprenticed, and in some of the vestry-books, still preserved, are the contracts by which this was done. In such cases a provision for instruction in reading and writing was generally inserted without regard to race or sex.

Thus in the vestry-book of Petsworth Parish, in Gloucester county, is an indenture, dated October 30, 1716, of Ralph Bevis, to "give George Petsworth, a molattoe boy of the age of 2 years, 3 years' schooling, and carefully to Instruct him afterwards that he may read well in any part of the Bible, also to Instruct and Learn him ye s^{d} molattoe boy such Lawfull way or ways that he may be able after his Indented time expired to gitt his own Liveing, and to allow him sufficient meat, Drink, washing, & apparill, until the expiration of ye s^{d} time, &c., and after ye finishing of ye s^{d} time to pay ye s^{d} George Petsworth all such allowances as ye Law Directs in such cases, as also to keep the afores^{d} Parish Dureing ye afores^{d} Indented time from all manner of Charges," &c.

We find also such orders as the following:

[PETSWORTH PARISH], Octob^{r} ye 8, 1724.

It is allso ordrd by this p^{r}sent Vestry thatt all Orphant children, bound out by the Parish hereafter, that if they cannot Read at thirteen years old that they shall be sett free from theire s^{d} Mast^{rs} or Miss^{rs} or be taken from them.

Taken from the same vestry-book is the following copy of an indenture:

This Indenture, made ye 4th day of April, in ye twelfth year of our Sovereign William, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of ye faith A. D. 1700, witnesseth, &c., &c. . . . .

I, Nicholas Smith and William Miller, church-wardens of ye Parrish of Pettsoe, and County of Gloucester, Doe, in the name and behalfe of the vestry, sign and Deliver unto Mr. William Bernard, an Indenture for Richard Allen, the son of Richard Allen, according to an order of Vestry, and by the free consent of his Mother, Susanna Allen, we Doe Bind unto Mr. William Bernard ye above-named Richard, for to serve him, the said Bernard, his Heirs, Executors, or Assigns untill he comes to ye age of twenty and one years, and in all such service or imploy as he, ye said master, shall or will imploy him about, as also ye said master by this indenture promise, and oblige himself for to give unto the above Bound Richard Allen three years' Schoolling, and he to be sent to school at ye years of twelfe or thereabouts, and ye said master Doe consent and agree to and with Nicholas Smith and William Miller, church-wardens, for to finde and alow ye said Richard Allen sufficient aparell, meat, drink, washing, and lodging during ye said Tearm of time, and ye said master for to pay unto ye above Bound Richard Allen all such necessary allowances as is to his Due, according to the Custom of this Country. In wittness whereof ye Parties above have interchangeably sett their Hands and Seals ye Day and year above written. Signed by

MR. WILLIAM BERNARD.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us.

HUGH MACKTYER, Clarke of ye Vestrey.
CONQUEST WYATT.

The general supervision of such matters belonged, however, to the county court. If the vestries neglected their duty, the county bench did not hesitate to act in their place. As early as 1642–'43 a general law[1] was passed which enjoined upon guardians the duty of carefully preserving the estates entrusted to their care

[1] *Hening's Stats.*, I., 260, 416; II., 293; III., 375. The act of 1705 has this provision: "And the master of every such orphan (bound apprentice) shall be obliged to teach him to read and write, and at the expiration of his servitude to pay and allow him in like manner as is appointed for servants by indenture or custom. And if it shall appear that any such apprentice be ill used by his master or that he fails to teach him his trade, the court shall have power to remove him and to bind him to such other person as to them shall seem most proper."

and of educating and instructing such orphans "in the Christian religion and the rudiments of learning." This law was, in fact, confirmatory of what had been the custom all along. If the estates were so mean and inconsiderable as to render "a free education" impossible, the court was required "to bind the orphan out to some manual trade till one and twenty years." In order to enforce the law a special term of the court, called "Orphan court," was held once a year. At this court the justices inquired into the conduct of guardians, removed them if delinquent, and otherwise provided for the orphans' interests.

The following extracts from the county records may be given in illustration:

LANCASTER COUNTY, Jan'y 6, 1655.—The court hath ordered Jn°, ye base child of Thomas Mannan, borne of Eliza: Tomlin, shall, according to ye will of ye mother, bee kept by Roger Harris & his wife until he arrive at y^s^ Age of 18 years, he, ye s^d^ Harris providing y^t^ ye s^d^ child be taught to write & reade. And y^t^ ye s^d^ Harris have all of ye tobacco due from Jn° Robinson p^d^ him at ye crop on ye 10th of November next, the same being 600 & caske.

YORK COURT, 20 Oct., 1646.—It is ordered, with the consent of Mr. Edmund Chisman, father-in-law to John Lilly, orphant; William Barber, father-in-law to the orphans of John Dennett, vizt.: Thomas Dennett, Margaret Dennett, and Sarah Dennett: & Daniel ffoxe, father-in-law to the orphants of Clark & Munday, that the estates belonging to the s^d^ sev^r^all orphants, wch this day they have filed an acco^t^ of to this co^rt^, shall henceforward with all there increase freely come & belong unto the said orphants w^th^out any charges for the future subsistance or education of the s^d^ orphants, or for there care, paines, or charge in p^s^serving & looking to ye s^d^ sev^r^all orphants estates, as long as they or any of them shall remaine under the tuition of ye above s^d^ Edmund Chisman, William Barber, & Daniel ffoxe, &c.

YORK COUNTY.—Orphants Co^rt^ held August 24th, 1648.

Present: Capt. Nicholas Martian, Capt. John Chisman, M^r^. Hugh Gwyn, M^r^. ffrancis Willis, M^r^. ffrancis Morgan.

Whereas John foster, orphant to John foster, late of Hampton pish, deceased, whoe is left without any mentaynance or estate whatsoever, and Stephen Gill, godfather to ye s^d^ foster, haveing made humble suite to this court that the s^d^ John foster, whoe hath by him beene already provided for and kept about a yeare, that he may have the tuition and bringing upp of ye s^d^ John foster, and that he may be put wth him for some certayne tyme by this co^rt^. It is therefore ordered that the s^d^ John foster shall live & remaine under tuition & bringing upp of ye s^d^ Stephen Gill, for ye space of nine yeares from ye date hereof. Dureing which tyme ye s^d^ Gill is hereby injoined to p'vide sufficiently for ye s^d^ foster, & to take care that he bee brought upp in ye feare of God and taught to Reade.

SURRY COUNTY, June 15, 1681.—Wm. Rogers bound apprentice to Thomas Bage to serve till 21—his master to teach him his trade of blacksmith, and to read & wright, &c.

April 15, 1701. Sarah, the daughter of John Allen, dece^{d}, is bound to Thomas Bentley until she shall arrive at the age of eighteen years—the said Bentley obligeing himselfe to instruct her in the rudiments of the Christian Religion, to learne or cause her to be learnt to reade perfectly, and at the expiration of the said tearm to provide and give her a decent suit of Apparell, and ordered that Indentures be drawne accordingly.

Similar order in reference to her brother John.

May 4, 1697. Ordered that unless Jn° Clements do put John High to school to learne to reade & write, he do appeare at the next court, and bring ye said John with him, that the court may then do therein as shall be found fitt

ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY, July 18, 1698.—Ann Chandler, orphan of Daniel Chandler, bound apprentice to Phyllemon Miller till 18 or day of marriage, to be taught to read a chapter in the Bible, ye Lord's prayer, and ten commandments, and sempstress work.

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY.—At an Orphan's Court held on the 1st May, Anno 1694.

P^{r}sent: Col. Arthur Smith, Capt. Henry Applewhait, Mr. Hen. Baker, M^{r}. Thos. Giles, Mr. Antho. Holladay, justices.

Charles Edwards having exhibited a peticon to this Court for Grace Griswood, an Orphan Girl, that she might live with him, ye s^{d} Charles, till eighteen years old or marryed. It is thereunpon ordered y^{t} the sd Orphan doe live & abide with the s^{d} Edwards till age or marryage as aforesaid, & ye s^{d} Charles doth hereby oblige himselfe to mainteyn her decently & see y^{t} she be taught to read, sew, spinn & knitt, & at the expiration of the tyme to have sufficient cloathing as shall be thought well by the court.

The provision for education is found in the indentures of all young apprentices bound without the intervention of either the vestry or the court. And of these indentures there are numerous instances in the county records.

Indenture by which "Rebeccah ffrancis, Daughter of Richard ffrancis, of Hampton parish, in York county," is apprenticed to Robert Managon and Mary his wife, "of ye county and parish aforesaid," until the full age of twenty-one, conditioned on the said Robert Managon and his wife "finding ye said apprentice sufficient Apparell, Linnen and woollen," and also paying unto the said Apprentice "one able younge Breeding Cow," and taking care "that the said Apprentice be virtuously brought up" and given "a Compleat yeares[1] schooling, to be Educated in Reading ye vulgar tongue, to bee taught as aforesaid within the aforesaid term of his Apprenticeship." Dated September 24, 1690.

YORK COURT, May ye 26th 1690.—Whereas Thomas Thorpe and Ellinor his wife sued Robt Green to this court, and in their peticon declare that they

[1] The schools in New England taught two months in summer and two months in winter.—*Weeden.* So that this provision was equivalent in these primitive days to three years' instruction.

did binde Richard Gilbert there son An Apprentice to ye Defen^t^ for the space of nine yeares by one Indenture under hand and seale to bee Instructed and taught in ye Arts and Mistery of a taylor and to teach or cause him to be taught to reade & to write a Leagable hand, and not to Imploye him to Labour in the Grownd, Excepting in helping to make corne for the Defend^ts^ ffamely, but ye Defend^t^ without regard to ye said Indenture Dayley keeps the said Apprentice to Labour in the Ground from year to year and omitts giveing him Learning or teach him his trade which is to ye said Apprentice utter Rewing and undoing. Therefore itt is ordered that ye said Robt Green doe at ye next court Enter into a Bond of 4000 lb tobacco & cask, with good and sufficient security for the true pformance of ye said Indenture and to fulfill every clause and Artickle therein expressed, according to ye true Interest and meaning of ye same.

Indeed, there was something of a system of compulsory education in Virginia from a very early date. An act of October, 1646[1], *reciting the example of the English statutes,* empowered the county justices to bind out at their discretion the children of "such parents whose poverty extends not to give them good breeding." This act, with broader provisions in favor of morality, was re-enacted in 1727[2]. The same covenants were inserted in the indentures requiring reading and writing as prevailed in the case of orphan children. Parents of immoral or dissolute character were not permitted the care of their children. Of the operation of these laws, the following from the Charles City county books may be given as an example.

MARCH COURT, 1737.—Benj^a^ Harrison, Gent., informing ye Court that Richard Bragby & Elizabeth, his wife, and Mary Evans doth not take sufficient care in bringing up their children to an honest way of Liveing as well as in ye fear of God, It is ordered that ye said Bragby and his wife and Mary Evans be summoned to the Next court to shew cause if any why their children should not be bound out as the law directs.

JUNE COURT.—An order binding out the children of Mary Evans and Richard Bragby.

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[1] *Hening* I., p. 336. The act also provided that the commissioners (justices) of the county courts should choose two children, either male or female, in each county to be sent up to James City between this and June next to be employed in the public flax houses, under such master and mistress as shall be appointed, in carding, knitting, and spinning, provided the children be such as their parents, by reason of their poverty, are "disabled to maintain and educate them."

[2] *Hening* IV., p. 212.

JOURNAL OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

(*Continued.*)

The Committee this Day presented a Letter to the Chancellor, which was read & approved.

A True Copy.

Test.

EMMANUEL JONES, *Clk. of the Society.*

[153] July 22d, 1768.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of W^m & Mary College,

Present,

The Revd Mr James Horrocks, President, Mr Camm, E. Jones, & Mr Johnson.

The following Letter to the Chancellor was this Day read and unanimously agreed to:

MY LORD,

The great attention Your Lordship has been pleas'd to shew to the Concerns of William & Mary College, plainly express'd in the Letters the President has had so many Opportunities of laying, as his Duty requir'd him, before the Visitors, which contain'd the strongest Remonstrances against every Attempt of our Superiors to exercise an unlawful Power over us, demands our warmest Acknowledgements; But particularly so Your Lordship's Answer to the Letter of the Visitors, which, tho' by no means agreeable to their Inclinations, has operated so powerfully in our Favour, that we have been induced to entertain the pleasing Hopes that the Affairs of our College would at last be put upon a tolerable Footing, from an apparent Conviction in the Visitors of their own improper [154] Conduct, & their Resolution, in Consequence thereof, to do every thing in their Power for the true Interest of the College. Your Lordship's Recommendation to our Governors to compose all past Differences has produced this great Condescension in them that they have call'd upon us to lay before them (what we have long wish'd for the Opportunity of doing) a Representation of all our Grievances & what Alterations in the Statutes, &^c., we judg'd necessary for the Support of good Order & Discipline, and the Advancement of Education & Learning. Such a Representation, or Memorial, my Lord, we present'd to the Visitors in May last. Upon this they form'd a few Resolves, and directed a Com-

mittee to draw up an Answer to Your Lordship's Letter, containing at the same time an Account of their Determinations on this Subject. Tho' the Visitors have not thought proper to transmit our Memorial to Your Lordship, we cannot be persuaded that the partial Representation they have given of the same can be satisfactory, or enable Your Lordship to form a just and proper Opinion of it. We have, therefore, judged it necessary that the whole Transaction of this Affair should appear before our Chancellor, that he may see how it stands without being oblig'd to attend [155] to any Comment of theirs or our own upon it, as we are neither afraid of giving him Offence by putting him to the Trouble of perusing what we presume to think he would have expected to have receiv'd from one of the Parties, nor of submitting to his Decision whether we have been unreasonable in making such Demands upon the Visitors, or they themselves in rejecting them. We have therefore, My Lord, sent our Memorial with the Resolves of the Visitors, faithfully copied from their Journal, & do beg leave to make the following Remarks, and then refer the whole to the Opinion & Judgement of our Right Reverend & Worthy Chancellor. As we were desirous that the Sense of the Debates of the Visitors upon every Subject should appear, which may shew their general Disposition, Your Lordship will observe that we are not able to produce proper Vouchers for some of the following Particulars, they not being recorded by the Visitors, & therefore must rest solely on the Testimony of the President, who is present at their Meetings, and who is persuaded that what is thus related is done with that Moderation that the Visitors themselves would acknowledge the same to be true.

The Preamble to this Memorial gave Offence to [156] several of the Visitors, as it seem'd with too much Arrogance to point out to them the Line of their Duty. We can only say to this, that as we look upon one great Deficiency in the Charter to be that of not exactly defining the Powers of the Parties concern'd, and far from being explicit in some essential Points, we presum'd to think it desirable that something of this Sort should be settled. Probably to some it would not appear insolent in us to suppose ourselves capable of judging what is their Duty and our own as well as they are of both the same themselves.

Upon the first Article it did not seem agreeable to them to determine any thing, but certain Members said they thought it a proper Term enough, that of a Delegated Power, being such as

they cou'd give or withdraw by making Statutes for that Purpose in what Manner they thought best, and this appear'd to be in general the Sense of that Visitation. The Comparison at the End of this Article was made some time ago by the Gentleman who is suppos'd to have wrote this Letter to Your Lordship, in a Correspondence with the President, and as that Gentleman is a leading Member of the Visitation, we thought to take this Notice of it. However, we must do some of them the [157] Justice to declare they pronounc'd that we were not their Servants.

The 2d, tho' we cannot help looking [upon] this as one of great Importance, yet the only Part we can find assented to was the latter Clause, "that in all such Trials whatever, they shall be allowed, at all Times they may think proper, to appear with their Council before the Visitation," &c. We humbly apprehend that there is little Security for us, if acting agreeably to their Statutes is not sufficient, and all that they ought to call us to account for; neither can we see of what use Council can be to us, if a proper Knowledge of our Charter & Statutes will not enable such to defend us upon any Occasion whatever.

3d. The former Part of this seem'd not to meet with their Approbation. As to the Disposal of the Scholarships, they have answer'd this in their Letter to your Lordships. With Regard to those Foundations which flow from the Piety and Charity, &c. they say, "to have put these in the Hands of the President & Masters would have been Impiety to the Dead, and Injustice to the Living." We are at a Loss to discover how that would be Impiety & Injustice in us which is not so in themselves. Are we alone to be for ever [158] suppos'd as acting without Conscience in these Matters? May it not be presum'd that we should at all proper Times have apply'd to the Heirs of such Benefactors & desired them to appoint Successors to the respective Vacancies, which if they had neglected to have done, we might then fairly have taken upon ourselves? But after all, would it be in our Power to appoint otherwise than those our Benefactors chose we should do by their express wills provided for these Purposes?

As to the Foundations upon the Duty granted by the Assembly, we do not see how it could be deemed a Resignation or Breach of Trust to have invested us with the Power of appointing even to these Scholarships.

The Act, as far as we learn, directs indeed the Visitors to *found* the Scholarships, which we apprehend is far from forbidding our

Society to fill them up when so Found with proper Students. But we would not imagine that Body to act so capriciously as that they would withdraw their bounty, when they should see we were going to make a proper use of it, nor indeed shou'd we be so afraid of incurring the Displeasure of the General Assembly, if such a Conduct would expose us to it, as the Visitors themselves seem to be. [159] But the Visitors seem not to have consider'd this Proposition right; our Requisition is not that they would resign these Appointments to us, and that instantly: but that they would join us in an Application to the Assembly to have this Donation put upon the same Footing with the other Revenues of the College. We will not presume to say they did not choose to consider this in the Manner it was designed to be understood, but we clearly see it is not their Intention to join us in an Application of this Sort.

The Appointment of our Officers and Servants ultimately was disallow'd & their Control over this & every thing else asserted.

The 4th rejected as appears in their Letter to Your Lordship.

The 5th subject to their controul, &c. 6thly. On their second Meeting the Visitors mentioned their taking Offence at the Paragraph mark'd by inverted Commas, as they thought it contain'd a Reflection upon their Visitation, and express'd their Desire it might be withdrawn; they asked the President to consult the Society if it would be agreeable to do so. He immediately withdrew for this Purpose, and return'd with an Answer [160] to this Effect, "that as that Sentence had given Offence to the Visitors, & it was not our Intention to give them any just Reason for taking such, we were unanimously agreed to withdraw the Paragraph, tho' we presum'd to think it was builded upon Fact."

7thly. In Answer to this the Visitors readily assur'd us that they were willing to join us in any probable Plan for this Purpose, whenever we were prepar'd to lay such before them. We now beg Leave to assure Your Lordship that the whole of this Affair is laid before You with great Fidelity & Truth. We are very desirous that it should be so, as we observe the Visitors talk so largely of what they have done for us. We are of Opinion that the many Speeches, however handsome they might be, that were made by them on this Occasion, are of little avail to us, and upon them Nothing can be fairly or securely built. Their Statutes and their recorded Determinations are to be the Rules of our Action in our several Departments, which ought to be obligatory upon both

Parties for the Observance of them. As for the former they may be forgot or chang'd at any subsequent Meeting, and we know from past Experience that according to the Temper with which different [161] Visitors, or the different Dispositions with which the same Visitors meet, nothing is so uncertain & variable as their Language on these Subjects. We humbly refer the whole of this Transaction to Your Lordship's Judgement, and entreat your Opinion & Advice—Your Opinion whether the Visitors have made such Concessions or Grants as are agreeable to your Wishes, & such as we might reasonably have expected; And your Lordship's Advice what Conduct would be proper for, and become us in Consequence of these Proceedings; at the same time that we assure Your Lordship that both will have a just Weight with us. After requesting your Lordship's Opinion on so interesting a Subject, we humbly beg Leave to submit our own to your Lordship's Consideration, being loth to take any Step of Consequence without your Concurrence & Approbation. As the Visitors, in their Debates, when they allow the ordinary Government of the College to be in our Hands, still insist on their Right of Controul, by which, we Know from dear-bought Experience, they mean a Power to deprive the Professors, if they think proper, for expelling a Student, or removing a Servant; as when they seem willing to allow us an open Trial before them by the Laws of the College, and to bring our [162] Counsel with us, if we think proper, to plead for us, they at the same time talk of Cases which may arise, wherein it may be necessary that a Professor, or Professors, should not come off with Impunity, tho' no Breach of any Law can be made to appear against them, by which it seems to us that they are desirous of judging us by Law when that will answer their Design of punishing, but, when it will not, of judging us without Law; as they seem willing to retain the Power of disposing, in Effect, of the Revenues of the College in as full and ample a Manner as if no Transfer of the Revenues had ever been executed by them to the President and Masters; as they objected to a Passage in our Memorial because it contain'd, in their Opinion, an Imputation on their Conduct, and after we had agreed to withdraw it (tho' we still maintain it to be founded upon Facts), that we might not give them Offence, & that the rest of the Memorial might gain a Place in their Minutes, they first order'd it to appear on their Journal that we had agreed to expunge the said Passage, & then finally order'd that neither that nor any Part of our Memorial should appear in their Journal; and

as they seem willing, on Occasion, to enter what, in their Judgement, make against a Professor or Professors, but cautious of entering what may set them in a favourable Light. From these Premises [163] it seems impossible for us, notwithstanding fair Words, to make any other Conclusion but that the Visitors mean to keep the grand Points of Power, on which the practical Utility of a College must turn, unsettled and in Confusion, and to leave us without the Authority which is necessary for obtaining that Discipline & Regularity which the Visitors are desirous should be enforced, provided that it can be done by us without any of these Powers, of which, whether granted to them, or assum'd by them, they are tenacious and resolved to continue in the Exercise. It is plain, we think, from this last Experiment, as well as many others, that the Remedy for the Disorders of which both the Visitors & we complain must come from some higher Power, to which both they & we are bound to submit, whether that shall take its Rise from a Petition to the King for a new Charter, or from an Appeal to His Majesty as supreme Visitor of the College, which we suppose him to be, as most of the standing Revenues of the College are Grants from the Crown.

We are confident it is with equal Truth to that which our Superiors have express'd on the same Occasion, when we beg Leave to conclude by requesting the Continuance of Your Lordship's Patronage and Protection for our College.

[164] We have the Honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's
Most Dutiful
& Most obedient,
Humble Servants,
JAMES HORROCKS,
JOHN CAMM,
EMANUEL JONES,
JOSIAH JOHNSON.

A True Copy.
JAMES HORROCKS, *P.*

OLD BLANDFORD TOMBSTONES.

AN EXACT TRANSCRIPT OF THE EPITAPHS ON ALL THE TOMBSTONES NOW EXISTING WITHIN THE ORIGINAL ENCLOSURE OF OLD BLANDFORD CHURCH YARD, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.

Collected by C. G. Chamberlayne (1896).

Take holy earth all that my soul held dear
Take that best gift which heaven so lately gave.

JAMES WRIGHT
A native of Weathersfield
State of Connecticut.
Born August 25th A. D. 1779:
Departed this life September 16th 1811.
This tomb
the last tribute of affection,
is rear'd to his memory
by his disconsolate widow,
LUCY WRIGHT.

SACRED
to the Memory
of
EDWARD HOLMES
Son of
SAMUEL HOLMES
of Mecklenburg County
Aged 26 Years.
Thus Merit & Worth in Youth combined,
Are to an untimely Tomb consigned.

(Arms and Crest.)
Here Lyeth Interred the Body of
IOHN HERBERT[1] Son of Iohn Herber(t)
Apothecary and Grandsonn of
RICHARD HERBERT Citizen & Groce(r)
of LONDON who departed this Life
the 17th day of March 1704 in the
46th year of his Age

Underneath this Stone are deposited
The Remains of
Mrs A. W. McConnico,
the affectionate
and
beloved Wife
of
Christopher McConnico,
in whom
Religion
With every amiable Virtue
was adorned
by
a genuine benevolence of Temper,
and
a Native sweetness of Manners.
Her Heart
formed for Friendship
was
humane & Charitable,
She died
in the twenty seventh Year of her Age
on the tenth of February 1786.
Sincerely lamented
by all who knew her.
The Loss
can never be retrieved
by
Her Parents,
Her Children,
Her Brothers, Sisters,
or
Her Husband,
by whom
This monument of the tenderest affection
is
erected
to her Memory.

Sacred
to the memory of
Mrs NANCY ANN ROE
who died
the 10th of Jany 1800
after a painful and lingering
illness which she bore with
christian fortitude.

TO THE MEMORY
OF ANDREW JOHNSTON ESQ.
OF GLASGOW IN SCOTLAND,
MERCHANT IN PETERSBURG:
WHO RESIDED MANY YEARS IN THIS STATE,
WHERE HE ACQUIRED A FORTUNE
BY HONEST INDUSTRY,
AND
DIED REGRETTED.
THIS STONE IS ERECTED
IN TESTIMONY OF AFFECTIONATE REGARD,
BY HIS SISTER
OB: 5th MAY 1785. ÆTA: 43.

Sacred
to the memory
of
JOHN STUART
Native of GLASGOW,
SCOTLAND,
And for many years
An eminent Merchant
of this TOWN.
Died 1st of February 1814.
Aged 60 Years.
This Monument
is caused to be erected
By his Daughter
MARY ANN
in testimony
of
Her affectionate regard.

(Rio)hard
(Ya)rbrough[2]
1702
Aged 87

WILLIAM CORLING
Departed this life
Nov. 16. 1852
In the 84 year
of his age.

ELIZABETH CORLING
Wife of Wm. Corling
Departed this life
May 19. 1839.
In the 84 year
of her age.

IN
memory of
CHARLES CORLING
Native of Ashford
County of Kent
ENGLAND
Came to VIRGINIA 1783
Died January 14 1814,
Aged 43 Years,
Leaving an affectionate
Wife and three Children
Viz. William—Charles—&
Eliza, to deplore the
loss of a kind Husband
and tender Father.

MRS. ELIZA LEVERING
Daughter of
Charles & Ann Corling
Consort of
W. W. Levering
Departed this life
July 20. 1855
In the 48. year
of her age.

HERE LYES
The Body ^{cf} A McConnald
Who Departed this Life
The 29 of oct^{br} in th Year
1788 in the 49th ^{year} of his age
(A)lso The Body of Jane
(M^{c})Connald Who Depa^{td}
(t)his Life the 1st November
In the 30th Year of her age
And Daniel McConnald
Who departed this life the
12 of Jun^{e} 1790 the 2th year of
His Age

IN MEMORY
of
Mrs SARAH TAYLOR
who died July 21st 1801
aged 54 years
and
Mr ALEXR TAYLOR
who departed this life
June 26th 1805 aged 68 years

While o'er their dust their children still shall grieve
and still this spot the soft affections move
Their spotless souls in paradise shall live
Blessd and united in the realms above

This stone is erected as a record
of their virtues by their children

IN MEMORY
OF
Wm WILSON LEVERING.
who departed this life
July 17th 1829,
in the 29th year of his age.

SACRED
to the memory of
LUKE W.
Son of
Wm J. & ANN H. UZZELL
Born Feb. 6, 1848
Died Nov. 17, 1856.
Weep not for those who are
gathered early to there
Heavenly Father

SACRED
To the memory of
Andrew F. P.
son of
Wm J. & Ann H. Uzzell
Born May 30, 1855
Died Jan. 21, 1861.
A breathing form of beauty
encasing a gentle spirit, claimed
by a Father's hand ere earth's cares
had touched or spoiled

HERE LIES THE BODY OF
DAVID LANG SHIPMASTER
SON TO WILLIAM LANG
IN INNERKIP WHO DIED IN
VIRGINIA THE 21 OF MAY
1762 AGED 31 YEARS.

Underneath this Stone are deposited
the Remains of
Mrs KATHERINE ROSE
the affectionate
and
Beloved Wife
of
ALEXANDER ROSE,
in whom
every amiable Virtue was adorned
and native sweetness of manners,
She died
on the 2nd Day of February 1801
in the 43rd Year of her Age;
Sincerely lamented by all who knew her.
The loss
can never be retrieved
by
her Children
or
her Husband
by whom
This Monument of the tenderest affection
is
erected
to her Memory.
On the South side lies her five Children.

In memory of
HELEN *daughter* of EBENEZR and ELIZABETH STOTT,
who departed this life sept 5th 1797 aged one year and three weeks.
of another *daughter* born 1st June 1798. who died three days after
her birth.
and of five others of their infants still born,
and in memory of HARIET PHILE sister of ELIZABETH STOTT.
who died in July 1797
aged twenty one years.

Sacred
to the memory
of
Mrs E Pegram who
DEparteD this life
Febʸ 16th 1804
aged 29 years

---

sacred
to the Memory of
ROBERT DONALDSON
late of
Fayetteville
NORTH CAROLINA
Merchant;
Born
on the 4th of March 1764
Obiit
on the 1st of July 1808
Aged 44 Years

Here lye
the Bodies of
MARGARET, ADAM, and
IOHN=ADAM Rufsels
The first died june 23d
1787 aged 2 years 7 months
& 3 days the second died
janr 12th 1788 aged 7 weeks
the third died augst 9th 1799
aged 11 months 2 weeks & 2 days,
the beloved Children of
Robert and janet Rufsel(s)

Here lyes the Body of John
Mackie Son to Patrick Mackie
merchᵗ. and late provest of
Wigton in Scotland who
Dyed at Petersburgh Octr the
11th 1750 aged Ninteen years

Joseph the son of ye late
Mr Joseph Littledale Merch^t^,
In Whitehaven died Nov^br^, 3^d^ 1754
Aged 16 Years.

This monument is erected
in memory of
MATTHEW MABEN,
A native of Dumfries SCOTLAND
And for many years
A respectable Merchant,
of this place;
Died 8th of January 1822,
Aged 45 Years.

Here Lies in hopes of a Blessed Resurrection
the body ^of^ Mrs Lucy Williams. Wife of
Mr Thomas Williams, She was ye daughter
of Mr James Boisseau & Mary his wife
Born february ye 8th 1730. Married novemb^r^
the 27th 1746. who died ye 25th of July 1747
Aged 16 years five months & two weeks &
3 days. who was very much beloved and lamente^d^
Young men & women, all & standers by
That on these tombs do cast a wandering eye
Call on ye Lord whilst in your health & youth
For die you must, it is a certain truth
Your life a Shadow is more pris'd than gold
As for Example here you may behold
Beneath these mournful tombs there lyeth three
Which maketh eight out of one Familey
Two loving virtuous wives and child most dear
All died within two days & one whole year
Whose patience quitted not their silent breast
But lull'd them into an eternal rest
To wait in peace, until that glorious day
The trumpet sounds, to call them hence away

HERE LYES INUR'D THE BODY
OF THOMAS WILLIAMS BORN
IN S^{T} JAMES PARISH LONDON
IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND
SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWO
AND DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE
9TH DAY OF NOV^{R} 1763.

MOURN NOT FOR ME MY FRIENDS AND
CHILDREN DEAR
I AM NOT DEAD BUT ONLY SLEEPING
HERE
FROM SIN AND WORLDLY CARES I
AM FREE AND BLIST
WHERE WEARY SOULS RETIRE AND
ARE AT REST
MY DEBT IS PAID BEHOLD MY GRAVE
YOU SEE
WAIT GODS APPOINTED TIME
YOU'LL COME TO ME

(H)ere lyes in hopes of a Blessed Ressurrection
the body of Mrs Rachell Williams, wife of
Mr Thomas Williams, she was ye Daughter
of Mr John Freeman, and Mary his wife
of Willesy in Glouster, born April ye 15th
1718, married August 28th 1735. who died the
23 of July 1746. Aged 28 Years, 3 months &
ten days, Leaving Issue one Son & 2 Daughters
She was Exceedingly Beloved & Lamented
Sweet natur'd kind, giving to all their due
Supremely good, & to her Consort true
She'd differ not, but to his will agree
With condesending, sweet humility
Tender and loveing to her children dear
And to her servants not at all sevear
She feared not, nor strove at all with death
But patiently, Resigned her willing bre(a)th
Her Soul so silent, from her body we(n)t
They seem'd as if they parted by consent
To meet in glory at ye last of days
And sing with Joy her blessed Saviour's prais(e)

Here Lyes also ye body of Hannah
Williams, daughter of Thomas Williams
and Rachell his wife, who died July ye 14
1747 aged 3 Years & seven weeks

NOTES.

1. JOHN HERBERT.—Within the past eighteen months this tombstone was, under the direction of relatives, removed from Puddledock, in Prince George Co., Va., and placed in Blandford churchyard. The *Virginia Gazette* for August 7, 1752, has an advertisement inquiring for "the descendants of Mr. John Herbert, late merchant on James River, who formerly married Miss Frances Anderson of said place, and died in the year 1704 or 1705, and what arms he bore is said to be cut on his tombstone." He left two sons, Butler and Richard, and one daughter, named Martha, who married Mr. James Powell Cocke about the year 1718."

2. RICHARD YARBROUGH.—In connection with this stone the following note, taken from Slaughter's *Bristol Parrish* (first edition, 1846), may prove of interest:

Richard Yarbrough 1702 – aged 87.

The above inscription is on a soft, free-stone slab. There is a trace above the cypher, making it read 1762. From my knowledge of this stone, and acquaintance with engraving, I think 1702 was the original inscription.

J. DAVIDSON, *Keeper of Graveyard.*

(To be continued.)

PERSONAL NOTICES FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Mary Braxton, daughter of the late Col. Carter, President of the Council of this Colony, and wife of Mr. George Braxton, of King and Queen, last Friday. Williamsburg. Sept. 22, 1736.[1]

Capt. Arthur Mosely, of Henrico county, killed by being thrown from his horse. Oct. 13.

Mr. Thomas Booth, in Gloucester county, a justice of the peace for many years and considerable merchant. Nov. 5.

Mrs. Susannah Skaife, wife of Rev. John Skaife,[2] of Stratton Major parish, King and Queen county. Nov. 12.

[1] This date and others given, except where expressly stated otherwise, give the date of the paper in which the notice occurs.

[2] From the admission register of St. John's College: "John Scaife, born at Ledburgh, Yorkshire, son of John Scaife, husbandman (*agricolæ*); bred at Ledburgh under Mr. Wharton; admitted sizar for Dr. Berry, tutor and surety Mr. Orchard, 4 April aet. 18." In Bruton Parish Register, among the death notices are: "Nov. 3, 1736, Mrs. Skaife, wife of the Rev. Mr. John Skaife, rector of Stratton Major." "Nov. 6, Mr. John Skaife himself."

Mr. John Skaife, her husband, on Thursday morning, educated at St. John's College, in Cambridge, one of the governors of the college, and for thirty years in the service of his parishioners. Nov. 12.

On Christmas Eve, died in Hanover county, Mr. John Langford, a noted and skillful musician. Leaving behind a poor widow and six or seven small children. Williamsburg. Jan. 7, 1736-'37.

Mr. Francis Eppes, of Prince George, died there lately. Feb. 4.

Miss Betty Washington, daughter of Major John Washington, a young gentlewoman of great merit and beauty, died lately. Feb. 25.

On Wednesday last, died at his home in this city, after a long indisposition, the Hon. Sir John Randolph. March 4.

Capt. Baldwin Matthews, of York county, found dead in his chair with a large wound in his head. A negro suspected. In his 68th year. April 1.

Mr. Charles Chiswell, of Hanover county, aged 46, died last Monday night in this city. Buried in the churchyard. April 8.

Major William Harwood, of Warwick Co., died of a fall from his horse, 2d instant. For many years a justice, member of the House of Burgesses. June 10.

Mr. William Wombwell Clift, of Hanover county, died of a pleurisy; of a good family in Yorkshire, had travelled much, and was a good judge of men and books. June 10.

Thomas Riddle and Richard Land, of Orange county, killed by a negro. June 10.

Capt. Hugh French reported dead at sea. July 25.

Capt. John Tate died at his house near Jamestown, on Wednesday night, Nov. 18, 1737.

This morning, between 5 and 6, at his house, in the 72d year of his age, John Clayton, Esq., his Majesty's Attorney-General and Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty of the Colony, the first justice in the Commission of the Peace of James City, Recorder of this City. On Wednesday, the funeral solemnized in the church. Nov. 18, 1737.

On Tuesday, died Miss Evelyn Byrd, eldest daughter of Hon. Wm. Byrd, Esq. Dec. 3, 1737.

Lewis Meekum, in Isle of Wight county, thrown from his horse and killed.

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Mrs. Cecilia Darracott, wife of Capt. John Darracott, died at his house in Hanover, and interred in New Kent at her father, Mr. William Massey's, plantation. Dec. 9, 1737.

Samuel Moody and another white man, going a ducking in a very small canoe in Moorcock Creek, by Chickahominy Ferry, were upset and drowned the 15th instant.

Capt. Robert Fleming, of Caroline county, one of the representatives in Assembly, died last week. Feb. 10, 1737–'38.

On Tuesday night last, died of a pleurisy, at his house in Charles City, Capt. William Acrill, a popular burgess from that county, a great lawyer. March 24, 1737–'38.

In Goochland, died lately, Mr. Edward Scott, a burgess from there. March 24, 1737–'38.

In Orange county, Col. Goodrich Lightfoot died lately at his house there. July 14.

Died, in Accomac, Mr. Tucker Parker, a burgess for that county. July 14, 1738.

On Sunday last was se'ennight died Charles Brown, M. D.; a man of learning, probity, and honor. June 23, 1738.

Last Monday was se'ennight died, of the gout, at his house in Caroline county, Mr. Benjamin Walker, who had practiced in law several years in the county courts, in which he arrived to a degree of eminence, and at the last general court was admitted to plead there. Sept. 8, 1738.

On Sunday morning last died, after a long and tedious indisposition, Major Abraham Nicholas,[1] some years Adjutant-General of this Colony. Sept. 8, 1738.

n Surry county, Mrs. Allen, wife of Col. John Allen, died last Saturday very suddenly, Oct. 20; 1738.

On Saturday last died, in this city, Mr. Alexander Craig, jeweller and silversmith. Oct. 20, 1738.

Died, at his house in King William, Mr. Humphrey Brooke, a merchant of considerable note and a justice of the peace of said county. Oct. 26, 1738.

In Middlesex county died Capt. William Blackburn, for several

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[1] In Bruton Parish Register: "Died 5 of March, 1751, Abraham, son of Abraham Nicholas and Ann his wife." "Dec. 18, 1751, Died Mr Abraham Nicholas, Senr, clerk of this church."

years in the commission of the peace, and in 1715 a burgess. Jan. 12, 1738–'39.

In Accomac county died Mr. James Powell, collector of the King's duties in the District of Pocomoker. Jan. 12.

On Wednesday morning last died Mr. Robert Davidson, a practitioner in physick, and Mayor of this city. Feb. 2.

On Tuesday morning last, at Yorktown, Col. Lawrence Smith, for many years a justice of the peace, burgess, of strict honor and probity, &c. March 2.

Eldest son of Col. Edmund Scarburgh drowned in York River. Sept. 21, 1739.

Miss M. Thacker, daughter of Col. Edwin Thacker, of Middlesex, who died at Williamsburg, on Wednesday last. Sept. 21, 1739.

Last Friday, died at his house in James City, Col. John Eaton, one of the representatives in the Assembly and justice of the peace, a tender husband and parent. Oct. 9, 1739.

On Friday night last, died at his house at Jamestown, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. Edward Jaquelin, formerly a representative from Jamestown and for many years justice for James City. Interred in the churchyard at Jamestown. Nov. 16, 1739.

In Gloucester county, this week, died Rev. Mr. Immanuel Jones, minister of Petsworth Parish, many years minister, &c. Feb. 1, 1739–'40.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Richard Corbin, eldest son of Col. Gawin Corbin, was lately married to Miss Betty Tayloe, dau. of Hon. John Tayloe, one of his Majesty's council of this colony. July 29, 1737.

Philip Ludwell, Esq., only son and heir of Hon. Philip Ludwell, Esq., deceased, late one of his Majesty's council of this colony, was married to Miss Fanny Grymes, eldest dau. of Col. Charles Grymes. July 29, 1737.

Last Sunday Mr. Thomas Hall, of Prince George county, was married to Miss Molly Power, daughter of Major Henry Power, of James City county. Sept. 30, 1737.

Yesterday Mr. John Smith, of Gloucester county, was married to Miss Molly Jaquelin, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Jaquelin, of Jamestown. Nov. 18, 1737.

Yesterday was sennight Mr. Beverley Randolph, eldest son of the

Honorable William Randolph, Esq., one of his Majesty's council of this colony, was married to Miss Betty Lightfoot, niece of the Hon. Philip Lightfoot, Esq., an agreeable young lady with a fortune of upwards of £ 5000. Dec. 30.

Mr. Carter Burwell was married yesterday to Miss Lucy Grymes, a daughter of the Hon. John Grymes, Esq.. one of his Majesty's council, a very agreeable young lady, of great merit and fortune. January 6, 1737–'38.

Mr. William Nelson, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Nelson, an eminent merchant of York, was married yesterday was sennight at Mrs. Page's, in Gloucester county, to Miss Elizabeth Burwell, a very genteel accomplished young lady, of great merit and considerable fortune. Feb., 1738.

We hear from Henrico county that on Thursday the 13th instant the Rev. Mr. William Stith was married to Miss Judith Randolph, sister of William Randolph, Esq., of Tuckahoe. July 28, 1738.

On Thursday, 20th instant, Mr. Peter Randolph, son of Hon. Wm. Randolph, Esq., was married to Miss Lucy Bolling, daughter of Col. Robert Bolling, of Prince George county, etc. July 28.

In Maryland Mr. William Armistead, son of Col. Henry Armistead, of Gloucester county, was married to Miss —— Bowles, 2d dau. of James Bowles, Esq., deceased, one of the council of that province, and granddaughter of Tobias Bowles, Esq., formerly an eminent merchant of London in Va. trade; a very agreeable young lady, with a fortune upwards of £ 6000 sterl. Feb. 2, 1738–'39.

Last Friday evening Mr. John Lidderdale, a merchant of this city, was married to Miss Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of William Robertson, Esq. March 2, 1738–'39.

Rev. Mr. McCoy, Rector of Hanover Parish in King George county, married to Miss Barbara Fitzhugh, daughter to Major John Fitzhugh, of Stafford county. March 2, 1738–'39.

Col. Edward Digges, eldest son of the Hon. Cole Digges, of the council, married yesterday to Miss Anne Harrison, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Harrison, Esq., deceased,one of the council, etc. Aug. 10, 1739.

Yesterday Major Benjamin Harrison, son of Hon. Nathaniel Harrison, Esq., formerly of the council, and Auditor General of this colony, married to Miss Susanna Digges, daughter of Hon. Cole Digges, Esq., of the council, etc. Aug. 25, 1739.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEES OF 1774–'75 IN VIRGINIA.

II.

(*Continued from page* 94.)

BY CHARLES WASHINGTON COLEMAN.

After the first installment of these lists was put into type, an opportunity offered for a consultation of Force's *American Archives*, series four. From this repository of most valuable historical material, eighteen additional lists were recovered. Under the alphabetical arrangement by counties, eleven of these would have fallen naturally into place in the first installment. To avoid confusion, the alphabetical arrangement is continued from the point reached in the previous number, and the eleven lists added as a supplement.

One other list, that for Goochland county, was taken from a manuscript note in a Virginia almanac for the year 1775, once the property of the Rev. William Douglas, of the parish of St. James Northam, in that county. Where the name of the publisher and date of a *Gazette* is not given with a list, it is understood that the copy is made from Force's *Archives*. It is hoped that other lists will be forthcoming.

Committee for Mecklenburg county, chosen 8 *May*, 1775.

John Speed, Chairman,
William Lucas,
Francis Ruffin,
Robert Burton,
Cleverious Coleman,
Sir Peyton Skipwith,
George Baskerville,
Joseph Speed,
John Jones,
Robert Ballard,
John Ballard, jun.,
Bennett Goode,
Henry Speed,
Lewis Burwell,
Edmund Taylor,
Thacker Burwell,
Benjamin Whitehead,
Reuben Vaughan,
John Tabb,
William Leigh,
Samuel Hopkins, jun.,
Isaac Holmes, Clerk.

[Dixon & Hunter, 3 June, 1775.]

Committee for New Kent county, 9 *March*, 1775. (Partial list.)

John Armistead,
Richmond Allen,
Edwin Waddill,
William Clayton,
George B. Poindexter,
William Smith, Clerk.

[Purdie, 5 May, 1775.]

Committee for Norfolk county, 20 *July*, 1775.

George Veal,
James Webb,
John Portlock,
Arthur Boush,
Bassett Moseley,
Edward Archer,
John Willoughby, sen.,
Stephen Wright,
James Nicholson,
Charles Mayle,
John Wilson,
Matthew Godfrey,
Edward Strong,
Thomas Creech,
Abraham Wormington,
Caleb Herbert,
David Porter,
William Smith,
Thomas Nash, jun.,
James Grymes.

(*Western Branch.*)

Goodrich Boush,
Malachi Wilson, jun.,
Cornelius Calvert,
Alexander Skinner,
Patrick Mackey,
John Brickel, jun.,
Paul Proby,
William Bressi,
Benjamin Crooker,
Malachi Maund,
George Kelly,
Samuel Portlock,
John Willoughby, jun.,
Henry Bressi,
Daniel Sanford.

[Holt's *Va. Gaz. & Norfolk Intelligencer*, 26 July, 1775.]

Committee for Norfolk Borrough, 1775.

Matthew Phripp, Chairman,
John Boush,
James Holt,
Niel Jamieson,
Robert Taylor,
Thomas Claiborne,
Samuel Inglis,
James Taylor,
John Hutchings,
John Lawrence,
Joseph Hutchings,
Thomas Newton, jun.,
Thomas Ritson,
William Davies, Sec'y.

[Dixon & Hunter, 25 February, 1775.]

Committee for Northampton county, chosen 13 *December*, 1774.

John Bowdoin, President,
Thomas Dalby,
John Harmenson, sen.,
John Stratton,
Isaac Avery,
John Kendall,
Littleton Savage,
Adiel Milby,
Patrick Harmenson,
William Harmenson,
George Savage,
Thomas Fisher,
William Simpkins,
John Burton,
Michael Christian,
Zerobable Downing,

John Wilkins,
Henry Guy,
Griffin Stith,
John Respise,
Samuel S. M'Croskey,
William Ronald,
Nathaniel Littleton Savage,
John Blair.

[Dixon & Hunter, 4 February, 1775.]

Committee for Orange county, chosen 22 *December*, 1774.

James Madison, Chairman,
James Taylor,
William Bell,
Thomas Barbour,
Zachariah Burnley,
Rowland Thomas,
William Moore,
John Scott,
James Walker,
William Pannill,
Francis Moore,
James Madison, jun.,
Lawrence Taliaferro,
Thomas Bell,
Vivion Daniel,
Francis Taylor, Clerk.

[Dixon & Hunter, 28 January, 1775.]

Committee for Pittsylvania county, chosen 26 *January*, 1775.

Abraham Skelton,
Thomas Dilliard,
Abraham Penn,
Benjamin Lankford,
Arthur Hopkins,
Charles L. Adams,
William Peters Martin, Clerk,
William Ward,
Isaac Clements,
Joseph Roberts,
William Short,
John Payne, sen.,
Henry Williams,
Rev. Lewis Gwillam,
Peter Saunders,
Crispin Shelton,
Robert Williams, Chairman,
William Todd,
Peter Perkins,
Thomas Terry,
Hugh Challus,
James Walker,
Daniel Shelton,
Edmund Taylor,
Gabriel Shelton,
Peter Wilson,
Henry Conway,
William Witcher,
John Salmon,
Richard Walden,
John Wilson.

[Dixon & Hunter, 11 Feb., 1775.]

Committee for Prince Edward[1] *county, chosen* 20 *Nov.* 1775.

Robert Lawson,
John Nash. jun.,
William Booker,
William Bibb,
Nathaniel Venable,
James Allen, sen.,
Thomas Scott, sen.,
John Morton,

[1] A partial list for Prince Edward county of 19 June, 1775, gives, with seven names on the above list, those of Francis Watkins and Thomas Haskins.

Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith,
John Nash, sen., Chairman,
Rev. Richard Sankey,
John Halcombe,
Henry Walker,
Thomas Flournoy,
James Clarke,
Obediah Woodson,
David Walker,
John Watson,
Philamon Halcombe,
Joseph Parks,
Andrew Baker,
Benjamin Lawson, Clerk.

Committee for Princess Anne county, chosen 6 December, 1774.

Anthony Lawson, Esq., Ch'man,
William Robinson,
Major Christopher Wright,
Capt. James Kempe,
Capt. William Nimmo,
Anthony Walke, jun.,
John Hancock,
Thomas Reynolds Walker,
Capt. Edward Cannon,
William Keeling, jun.,
Joel Cornick, jun.,
George Jamison, sen.,
Capt. Erasmus Haynes,
Capt. Dennis Dawley,
Capt. James Henley,
Capt. John Ackiss,
Capt. Frederick Boush,
Capt. Jacob Hunter,
Capt. William Hancock,
William Woodhouse,
Thomas Brock,
Cason Moore,
Thomas Old, sen.,
James Tooley,
Thomas Abbot, Clerk.

Committee for Prince William county, chosen 9 December, 1774.

Thomas Blackburn,
Foushee Tebbs,
Cuthbert Bullitt,
Henry Lee,
William Alexander,
Jesse Ewell,
Cuthbert Harrison,
Thomas Atwell,
William Grayson,
Lynaugh Helm,
Henry Peyton,
John Hooe,
William Brent,
Hugh Brent,
John M'Millian,
James Triplett,
William Carr,
Andrew Leitch,
Howson Hore,
James Ewell,
John Brett,
John Peyton,
James Gwatkin,
Richard Graham,
William Tebbs,
Evan Williams, clerk.

Committee for Southampton county, 8 April, 1775.

Edwin Gray, chairman,
Richard Kello,
George Gurley, Clerk,
Thomas Williamson,
James Ridley,
Benjamin Ruffin,

Committee for Warwick county, chosen 23 November, 1774.

Col. Wm. Harwood, chairman,
Maj. William Langhorne,
E. Harwood,
Thomas Haynes,
Richard Cary,
Hinde Russell,
Benjamin Wills,
John Jones,
William Digges,
William Dudley,
Francis Leigh,
Joseph Massenburgh,
Robert Lucas, Clerk.

Committee of Westmoreland county, 31 January, 1775.

Rev. Thos. Smith [Chairman],
Philip Smith,
Richard Henry Lee,
John Augustine Washington,
John Turberville,
Daniel M'Carty,
William Pierce,
Joseph Pierce,
Thomas Chilton,
William Bernard,
Richard Parker,
Beckwith Butler,
Fleet Cox,
Daniel Tebbs,
George Steptoe,
John Ashton,
William Nelson,
Richard Buckner,
Burdett Ashton,
Benedict Middleton,
George Turberville,
John Middleton,
William Bankhead,
John Martin,
Joseph Fox,
John Ashton, jun.,
Samuel Rust,
William Berryman,
James Davenport,
Woffendel Kendel,
Daniel Fitzhugh,
Benjamin Weeks,
Richard Lee,
Thomas Fisher,
Edward Sanford,
James Davenport, Clerk.

Committee for the City of Williamsburg, chosen December, 1774.

Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq.,
Benjamin Waller,
James Cocke,
James Southall,
James Hubard,
Thomas Everard,
Robert Nicholson,
John Minson Galt,
Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq.,
John Dixon,
William Pasteur,
Benjamin Powell,
George Wythe,
John Tazewell,
John Carter.

[Purdie & Dixon, 22 December, 1774.]

Committee for Warwick county, chosen 23 November, 1774.

Col. Wm. Harwood, chairman,
Maj. William Langhorne,
E. Harwood,
Thomas Haynes,
Richard Cary,
Hinde Russell,
Benjamin Wills,
John Jones,
William Digges,
William Dudley,
Francis Leigh,
Joseph Massenburgh,
Robert Lucas, Clerk.

Committee of Westmoreland county, 31 *January*, 1775.

Rev. Thos. Smith [Chairman],
Philip Smith,
Richard Henry Lee,
John Augustine Washington,
John Turberville,
Daniel M'Carty,
William Pierce,
Joseph Pierce,
Thomas Chilton,
William Bernard,
Richard Parker,
Beckwith Butler,
Fleet Cox,
Daniel Tebbs,
George Steptoe,
John Ashton,
William Nelson,
Richard Buckner,
Burdett Ashton,
Benedict Middleton,
George Turberville,
John Middleton,
William Bankhead,
John Martin,
Joseph Fox,
John Ashton, jun.,
Samuel Rust,
William Berryman,
James Davenport,
Woffendel Kendel,
Daniel Fitzhugh,
Benjamin Weeks,
Richard Lee,
Thomas Fisher,
Edward Sanford,
James Davenport, Clerk.

Committee for the City of Williamsburg, chosen December, 1774.

Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq.,
Benjamin Waller,
James Cocke,
James Southall,
James Hubard,
Thomas Everard,
Robert Nicholson,
John Minson Galt,
Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq.,
John Dixon,
William Pasteur,
Benjamin Powell,
George Wythe,
John Tazewell,
John Carter.

[Purdie & Dixon, 22 December, 1774.]

The following list of chairmen and clerks of various committees not appearing in the foregoing lists is made from reports of proceedings published from time to time in the gazettes:

Albemarle, 9 December, 1775,	John Walker, chairman.
Brunswick, 2 February, 1775,	Rev. Thomas Lundie, chairman.
" " " "	James Alexander Watson, clerk.
Chesterfield, 7 April, "	Jerman Baker, clerk.
Culpeper, "	Robert Green, chairman.
Gloucester, 29 April, "	Warner Lewis, "
" " " "	Jasper Clayton, clerk.
James City, 13 February, "	Benjamin Carter Waller, clerk.
Middlesex, 6 June, "	Samuel Klug, chairman.
" " " "	Lodowick Jones, clerk.
Nansemond, 8 April, "	John Gregorie, "
New Kent, —— ———, 1774,	Thomas Adams, chairman.
Norfolk (county), 21 Jan., 1775,	Benjamin Crooker, clerk.
Prince George, 3 July, "	Richard Bland, chairman.
Prince George, — —, 1774,	Theodorick Bland, clerk.
Richmond, 12 May, 1775,	Landon Carter, "
Sussex, 6 April, "	Thomas Peete, "
" " " "	John Massenburg, clerk.
Westmoreland, 23 May, "	Rev. Thomas Smith, chairman.
Williamsburg, 21 Jan., "	Matthew Davenport, clerk.
York, 6 May, "	William Russell, "

"Committee of Intelligence," appointed at a meeting of the committee for Prince George county held at Blandford, 8 May, 1775, "to convey any alarm, as speedily as possible, to the adjacent counties," the same "mode" being recommended to the other counties in the colony:

Benjamin Harrison of Brandon,	David Meade,
Richard K. Meade,	Hubbard Wyatt,
Peter Eppes,	James Cocke,
Nathaniel Harrison,	John Baird,
Robert Boyd,	William McWhann,
Richard Bland, jun.,	Theodorick Bland, jun.,
Nathaniel Raines,	Thomas Bonner.
John Raines, jun.,	

[Dixon & Hunter, 3 June, 1775.]

Committee for Halifax county, North Carolina, 1775.

Willie Jones, Chairman,	Benjamin McCulloch,
John Bradford,	William Ashton,

David Sumner,
Thomas Haynes,
Nicholas Long,
James Hogun,
Joseph John Williams,
Egbert Haywood,
Samuel Weldon,
A. Davis, Clerk.

[Dixon & Hunter, 28 January, 1775.]

ADDITIONAL LISTS.

Committee for Accomac county, chosen 23 *December*, 1774.

George Parker,
Southy Simpson, Chairman,
Isaac Smith,
Charles Bagwell,
Thomas Cuppin,
James Henry,
Clement Parker,
Tully Robinson Wise,
William Seymour,
Thomas Teackle,
Arthur Upshaw,
William Parramore,
James Arbuckle,
Thomas Bayley,
John Watts,
William Selby,
William Riley,
Caleb Upshaw,
George Corbin,
George Stewart,
Alexander Stockly,
John Powell, Clerk.

Committee for Augusta county, 22 *February*, 1775. (Partial List.)

Rev. Alexander Balmain,
Sampson Matthews,
Capt. Alexander M'Clenachan,
Michael Bowyer,
William Lewis,
Capt. George Matthews.

Committee for Augusta county, chosen 16 *May*, 1775.

George Croghan,
John Campbell,
Edward Ward,
Thomas Smallman,
John Cannon,
John McCullaugh,
David Rogers,
Jacob Vanmetre,
Henry Enoch,
James Ennis,
George Willson,
William Vance,
William Gee,
George Valandingham,
John Gibson,
Dorsey Penticost,
Edward Cook,
William Crawford,
Devereux Smith,
John Anderson,
David Shepherd,
William Elliot,
Richmond Willis,
Samuel Sample,
John Ormsby,
Richard McMaher,
John Nevill,
John Sweringer.

Committee for Bedford county, chosen 23 *May*, 1775.

John Talbot, Chairman,
Charles Lynch,
William Meade,
Richard Stith,
Guy Smith,
John F. Patrick,
James Callaway,
Gross Scruggs,
David Rice,
Edmond Winston,
James Steptoe,
John Ward,
John Callaway,
William Callaway, jun.,
John Quarles,
Simon Miller,
Haynes Morgan,
William Leftwich,
William Trigg,
George Stovall,
Robert Alexander, Clerk.

Committee for Charles City county, chosen 17 *December*, 1774.

Benjamin Harrison, Chairman,
William Acrill,
Francis Eppes,
William Edloe,
Rev. James Ogilvie,
William Green Munford,
William Rickman,
Thomas Holt,
Philip Parr Edmondson,
Benjamin Harrison, jun.,
William Gregory,
Samuel Harwood,
David Minge,
John Edloe,
George Minge,
John Tyler,
Freeman Walker,
Francis Dancy,
William Christian,
James Bray Johnson,
Peter Royster,
Henry Southall,
Benjamin Dancy,
James Eppes,
John Brown,
Stith Hardyman,
William Edloe, jun.,
Henry Armistead,
William Royall,
Edward Stubblefield,
Patrick Murdock, clerk.

Committee for Elizabeth City county and Town of Hampton, chosen 23 *November*, 1775.

John Tabb,
George Wray,
John Allen,
Miles King,
Augustine Moore,
Edward Cooper,
Wilson Miles Cary,
Westwood Armistead,
George Booker,
James Wallace Bayley,
John Parsons,
Henry King,
Jacob Wray,
John Jones,
William Roscoe Wilson Curle,
Chairman.

John King,
Joseph Cooper,
William Mallory,
Simon Hollier,
John Cary,
Moseley Armistead,
Robert Bright, Clerk.

Committee for Essex county, chosen 6 December, 1774.

John Upshaw, Chairman,
William Roane,
James Edmondson,
Thomas Boulware,
John Lee,
Meriwether Smith,
Thomas Roane,
Robert Beverley,
Muscoe Garnett,
William Young, Clerk,
John Henshaw,
William Smith,
Augustine Moore,
John Beale,
Henry Garnett,
Robert Rennolds,
John Brockenborough,
Thomas Streshly,
Thomas Waring,
Archibald Ritchie.

Committee for Fincastle county, chosen 20 January, 1775.

Rev. Charles Cummings,
Col. William Preston,
Col. William Christian, Chairman,
Capt. Stephen Trigg,
Maj. Arthur Campbell,
Maj. William Inglis,
Capt. Walter Crocket,
Capt. John Montgomery,
Capt. James M'Gavock,
Capt. William Campbell,
Capt. Thomas Madison,
Capt. Daniel Smith,
Capt. William Russell,
Capt. Evan Shelby,
Lieut. William Edmondson,
David Campbell, Clerk.

Committee for Goochland county, 1775.

John Woodson,
Thomas Underwood,
John Hopkins,
William Holman,
Robert Lewis,
Col. Randolph,
Matthew Vaughan,
Joseph Woodson,
Joseph Watkins,
Tarlton Fleming,
Nathaniel Massie,
Reuben Ford,
John Ware,
Thomas Fleming,
Matthew Woodson,
Stephen Sampson,
Elisha Leek,
William Royster,
William Roberts,
Robert Coleman.
John Payne, [MSS. note by Rev. William Douglas.]

Committee for Isle of Wight county, December, 1774.

John S. Wills,
Josiah Parker,
B. Goodwin,
Richard Hardy,
Rev. Henry J. Burgess,
John Day,
Arthur Smith,
Thomas Pierce,
John Mallory,
Goodrich Wilson,
Tristram Norsworthy, jun.,
John Lawrence,
William Davis,
Nathaniel Burwell,
Tymothy Tynes.

Committee for Lancaster county, chosen 6 *February*, 1775.

James Selden,
Charles Carter,
James Gordon,
Thomas B. Griffin, Sec'y,
Thaddeus M'Carty,
Richard Mitchell,
Burgess Ball,
Nicholas Currell,
Henry Tapscot,
John Taylor,
John Chinn,
John Ball,
James Kirk,
Hugh Brent,
Edwin Conway,
Raleigh Downman,
William Sydnor,
Henry Lawson,
John Fleet,
William Montague,
James Ball, Chairman,
Dale Carter,
Peter Conway,
Henry Towles,
Thomas Lawson.

Committee for Loudoun county, present 26 *May*, 1775.

Francis Peyton, Esq.,
Josias Clapham,
Thomas Lewis,
Anthony Russell,
John Thomas,
George Johnston,
Thomas Shore,
James Lane,
Jacob Reed,
Leven Powell,
William Smith,
Robert Jamison,
Hardage Lane,
John Lewis,
George Johnston, clerk.

STARKE FAMILY OF STAFFORD COUNTY.

(See page 56.)

Mrs. Ann S. Cunningham has an old family Bible from which it appears that "Jeremiah Starke was son of James and Elizabeth Thornton Stark of Scotland, and was born in Stafford Co., Va." In this family there is preserved an old snuff-box, once belonging

to James Starke, on which is marked "1744" and the words, "*fortiorum fortia facta*," which is a motto given by Burke for "Starke of Scotland." This family has held prominent positions in Tennessee, and interesting investigations are now being prosecuted into its Scottish origin.

There is, however, so far, no proof that the several Starke families of Virginia are related to one another, except what attaches from the similarity of name, and an evident Scottish origin.

Correct on page 56, 12th line from bottom, "15, John Carter Starke," to 16, *John Carter Starke.* On same page, 6th line from bottom, "33, Alexander," should be 34, *Alexander.* On page 57, first line, "34 John Starke, jr.," should be 35, *John Starke, jr.* On some page, 7th line from top, "15, James Starke," should be 11, *James Starke.* On page 56, 2d line from bottom, "Margaret, *m'd Lawrence Richardson, Esq., of Louisville, Ky.*." Strike out portion in italics.

As John Starke, son of James Starke, marrried Howson Porter, he could not have been the same as John Starke, of Hanover, whose wife, Anne Wyatt, was a contemporary of Howson Porter.

The wife of Jeremiah Starke was undoubtedly a Carter (Tabitha Carter, the widow Lowry). The register of Overwharton Parish gives the following:

CARTER, Joseph, married Margaret Mason, Nov. 27, 1746. Mary Carter, their daughter, was born Dec. 7, 1747. Margaret Carter died March 12, 1752. Margaret Carter, daughter of Joseph Carter, was born March 11, 1752, and died Oct. 11, 1754. Joseph Carter married Lettie Lurton, Feb. 5, 1755. Anthony Carter, son of Joseph, was born Dec. 14, 1755. Henry Carter, son of Jeremiah, was born Sept. 1, 1755; and Andrew Carter, son of Joseph, was born June 16, 1758.

From the Stafford county records William Carter made his will in 1761, and mentions wife Catharine, and brothers John and Joseph Carter. In 1756 Joseph Carter made a deed of gift to his daughter, Mary Ann; and there is also a joint deed of Joseph and Jeremiah Carter.

STARKE FAMILY OF HANOVER COUNTY.

JOHN STARKE, "merchant of New Kent," patented on October 30, 1846, 484 acres on Mattapony River in New Kent (afterwards King William county), 200 acres thereof formerly granted to Mr.

Richard Barnhouse, Sen., deceased, and surveyed for his son, Richard Barnhouse, Jr. Sold to Mr. John Starke and afterwards confirmed to the said Starke by order of the General Court in a suit between said Starke and *Major William Wyatt*, the residue of 284 acres taken up by said Starke for transporting six persons into the Colony.

William Wyatt patented 400 acres in Gloucester in 1653, 400 acres in Gloucester in 1663, and 1,940 acres in New Kent in 1664. In 1665 Major William Wyatt was a witness to a deed from the King of the Chiscoyack Indians to Mr. Edward Wyatt. And in 1671, William Wyatt, Jr., patented land in New Kent, adjoining the land of Major William Wyatt.

There is a power of attorney recorded in York county, 1713, from Sarah Starke, widow of Thomas Starke, of London, merchant, and Francis Lee, of London, for sale of lands in King William county, formerly New Kent, belonging to John Starke, of London, now on a voyage to the East Indies.

It may be that, as Hanover was taken from New Kent in 1720, the "John Starke, of Hanover county, and Anne Wyatt," who married May 25, 1735, were grandchildren of the John Starke and Major William Wyatt mentioned above. Mr. R. A. Brock found the entry of the marriage on the fly-leaf of the Acts of Assembly for 1734. In the same place the following issue of the marriage was recorded:

1, JOHN[1] STARKE and Anne Wyatt, his wife, had 2, Elizabeth[2] Starke, born April 3, 1736, married Barrett White, February 4, 1754; 3, Thomas[2] Starke, born July 7, 1740; 4, Anna,[2] born March 4, 1737; 5, *John*,[2] born April 27, 1742, of whom hereafter; 6, Wyatt[2] Starke, born February 29, 1743, died September 13, 1747; 7, Lucy[2] Starke, born April 16, 1746; 8, Wyatt,[2] born September 19, 1747; 9, Fanny,[2] born October 13, 1749; 10, Mary,[2] born May 5, 1751; 11, Joseph,[2] born January 20, 1753; 12, Sally,[2] born November 30, 1754; 13, Jane,[2] born December 12, 1758; 14, Anne,[2] born November 7, 1760.

5, JOHN[2] STARKE (John[1]) married Elizabeth Shepherd; she died in 1830, aged 86; had issue according to family statement: 15, Richard,[3] who married Sarah Tinsley, of Hanover county; 16, *Major*[3] *Thomas*, who married Elizabeth Talley, of Hanover; 17, Col. William,[3] who married Susan L. Tate; 18, *Bowling*,[3] who married Eliza G. New, of Kentucky; 19, Lucy,[3] who married Douglas Starke, of South Carolina; 20, Anna,[3] who married William

Tate, of Kentucky; 21, Sarah,[3] who married Mr. Miller of Albemarle county; 22, Fannie,[3] who married Col. Thomas Durrett, of Albemarle; 23, Jane,[3] who married Col. Thomas Leathers, of Kentucky; 24, Eliza,[3] who married first, John Mills, of Hanover; secondly, Rev. Charles Talley; 25, Susan,[3] who never married; 26, Elizabeth,[3] who married Joseph N. Edmondson, of Hanover.

16. THOMAS[3] STARKE (John,[2] John[1]) was a major in the war of 1812, and represented Hanover county three terms in the Legislature. He married Elizabeth Talley, who had issue an only son, 27, *Burwell.*[4]

27, BURWELL[4] STARKE (Thomas,[3] John,[2] John[1]) was the first student enrolled at the University in 1825, and at the time of his death, July 16, 1895, he was the oldest living alumnus. He was born in 1805, and married first, in 1828, Amanda Trueheart, daughter of Col. William Trueheart, of Hanover, and had issue: 28, Benjamin F.[5]; 29, Thomas[5]; 30, Alfred[5]; 31, Elizabeth,[5] who married William White. He married secondly, Anna B. Hatchett, daughter of Rev. William Hatchett, in 1839, and had issue: 32, James; 33, E. T.[5] Starke, of Memphis; 34, Rev. J. B.[5] Starke; 35, Edward B.[5] Starke, of Springfield, Mo., and 36, a daughter, Mrs. Virginia[5] Voorheis. He married thirdly in 1853, Fannie L. Hatchett, and had issue: 37, Annie[5]; 38, William[5]; 39, Lewis N.[5]; 40, R. Lee[5]; 41, Americus; 42, Lucy G.,[5] who married William Fleet. In 1847 Mr. Starke went to La Fayette county, Missouri, and engaged in farming. He was a leading member in the Baptist church and was highly respected.

17. COL. WILLIAM[3] STARKE (John,[2] John[1]) was member of the Legislature for many years, and died in 1831 in his forty-sixth year, leaving issue: 43, John L.,[4] deputy-sheriff of Hanover, but died at nineteen; 44, William[4] Starke, of Missouri, city treasurer of St. Louis; 45, Thomas J.[4] Starke, of Richmond, father of Mr. E. D.[5] Starke; 46, Patrick Henry[4] Starke, of Richmond, father of Hon. Ashton Starke; 47, Junius Brutus[4] Starke, of Memphis, Tenn.; 48, Thaddeus B.[4] Starke, of Richmond; 49, Marcellus T.[4] Starke, clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals; 50, Andrew Jackson[4]; 51, Horace W.[4] Starke. All the above sons of Col. Starke are now dead, but their descendants live in Richmond.

19. COL. BOWLING[3] STARKE, fifth child of John[2] and Elizabeth Starke, was born in Hanover county, Va., May 21, 1790. He married Eliza Gregory New, March 25, 1819. She was a daughter of the Hon. Anthony New, of Kentucky, formerly of Caroline

county, Va., and a native of Gloucester county, and Nancy New (*née* Nancy Wyatt, sister of William Wyatt, of Caroline county, Va).

The children of Bowling and Eliza Gregory Starke were: 52, Joseph Anthony[4]; 53, Bowling William,[4] who married Fannie A. Gardner, of Troy, Ala.; 54, John Walter,[4] who never married; 55, Lucien Douglas,[4] who married, first, Elizabeth Ferebee Marchant, of Currituck county, North Carolina; secondly, Talitha L. Pippen, of Tarboro, Edgecombe county, North Carolina, formerly Attorney-General of that State; 56, Ann Eliza,[4] who married Capt. Benjamin Gardner, of Troy, Ala.; 57, Alexander Wallace,[4] who married Georgie Harrison, of Milledgeville, Georgia; 58, Richard Fayette[4] Starke; and 59, Thomas Benton[4] Starke, who both died in infancy; 60, Julia Isabella,[4] who married Capt. John D. Gardner, of Troy, Ala.; and 61, Lucy Adelaide,[4] who married William H. Morris, of Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Brock writes that he got the description of the Starke arms published in the *Standard* from Burke. "I do not know," he says, "that these arms were ever used by the family, although an old lady of the family who taught me in infancy, Mrs. Eliza G. Starke, claimed that the Starkes had arms."

John[1] Starke, Sr., and John[2] Starke, Jr., together with Barrett White, were members of the Committee of Safety for Hanover county in 1775. See October *Quarterly*, p. 104.

NEW.—Of Anthony New, I make the following extract from the *Political Register and Congressional Directory*, 1776 to 1878, in the Government archives at Washington, D. C.:

"Anthony New, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, in 1747. Elected Representative from Virginia in 3d Congress as a Democrat; re-elected to 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Congresses, serving from Dec. 2d, 1793, to March 3d, 1805.

"Removed to Elkton, Kentucky, was elected Representative from Kentucky in 12th Congress as Democrat, receiving 2,675 votes against 738 votes for Matthew Lyon, Federalist—serving from November 4th, 1811, to March 3d, 1813; was again elected to 15th Congress, serving from Dec. 1st, 1817, to March 3d, 1819; was again elected to 17th Congress, serving from December 3d, 1821, to March 3d, 1823. Died near Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky, March 2d, 1833."

Of the marriage of Col. Bowling Starke and Eliza G. New, ten children were born, of whom Col. L. D. Starke, of Norfolk, Va., is one.

Col. New represented Caroline in the Virginia Legislature in 1787.

BURGESSES OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

COMPILED FROM THE COUNTY RECORDS BY THE EDITOR.

Capt. [Moore] ffauntleroy,	1651.
Capt. [Moore] ffauntleroy,	1656.
Peter Montague,	1658.
Coll. John Carter,	1658, 1660.
Mr. Henry Corbin,	1659.
Mr. [John] Curtis,	Nov. 1660.
Mr. Rawleigh Travers,	1661, 1662, 1663, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670 (8 days).
Mr. Wyllis,	1667.
Williamson Ball,	1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1677.
Capt. David Fox,	1677, 1680.
Major [Edward] Dale,	1677, 1682–'3 (one session).
Capt. Ball,	1682–'3 (2 sessions).
William Ball,	1686.
Capt. William Ball,	1688 (32 days), 1690 (43 days), 1692.
Capt. John Pinkard,	1688 (32 days).
Mr. Robert Carter,	1690, 1692, 1697, 1698.
John Stretchley,	1694 (45 days).
Capt. Joseph Ball,	1694 (44 days), 1698.
Mr. George Heale,	1694 (44 days).
Mr. Heale,	1697.
Col. Robert Carter,	1699.
Capt. Alexander Swan,	1699.
Col. Jos. Ball,	1701.
Capt. Wm. Fox,	1701.
Lt. Coll. Joseph Ball,	1702.
Capt. Fox,	1702.
Mr. Jno. Turberville,	1704.
Capt. Wm. Ball,	1704.
Major Lister,	1705.
Capt. Ball,	1705.
Major Wm. Lister,	1706.
Capt. William Ball,	1706.
Mr. Edwin Conway,	1711, 1712, 1713, 1719.
Major Edwin Conway,	1715, 1718.
Wm. Ball,	1711.
Major Wm. Ball,	1712, 1713, 1715.

Mr. James Ball,	1715, 1718, 1719.
Capt. Edwin Conway,	1728.
Mr. Chas. Burgess,	1728, 1732.
Edwin Conway,	1732, 1734.
Capt. James Ball,	1734, 1740.
Coll. Edwin Conway,	1740.

CHRISTIAN FAMILY.

Owing to the destruction of the New Kent county records, and the partial destruction of the Charles City county records, it is difficult to connect this family with any of the English families of the same name in the Isle of Man and other places. Investigations in British wills and other records on the other side of the ocean may some day supply the loss.

We know that the Virginia progenitor of the family was 1, THOMAS[1] CHRISTIAN. As "Mr. Thomas Christian" he patented, Oct. 21, 1687, 1080 acres in Charles City county. While the family did not assume in the eighteenth century the important position it has enjoyed in the nineteenth; the term "Mr.," accorded to the immigrant, is indicatiue of social standing. In 1694 "Thomas Christian, Sen." got a patent for 193 acres south of Chickahominy Swamp. The "Sen." here shows that there was another Thomas Christian, who was probably a son of the elder Thomas and already of age. Then we find 2, *Thomas*[2] *Christian*, of "Charles City county," patenting land (1712 and 1727) in the forks of Beaver Dam Creek in that part of Henrico called Goochland; 3, *Charles*[2] *Christian*, of "Charles City," locating lands in same vicinity (1714, 1727); 4, *James*[2] *Christian* in same vicinity, bounding on Thomas Christian's line (1719); 5, *John*[2] *Christian*, of "Charles City," in same vicinity (1724).

All this furnishes strong presumptive evidence, in the absence of any other Christians mentioned in the records of Charles City and New Kent, that 2, 3, 4 and 5 were sons of 1, Thomas[1] Christian, Sen., the immigrant.

2, THOMAS[2] CHRISTIAN'S will was proved in Goochland county in 1736. He married Rebecca —— (perhaps the daughter of Drury Stith, near whom, in Charles City, Thomas Christian patented 1320 acres on Dec. 16, 1714), and had issue: 6, *Thomas*[3]; 7, *Robert*[3]; 8, *William*.[3] of Albemarle county, living in 1756; 9,

James[3]; 10, Constant[3]; 11, Rebecca; 12, Ann[3]; 13, Mourning,[3] who m. —— Coleman. Mentions grandson Thomas.

6, THOMAS[3] (Thomas,[2] Thomas[1]). His will, recorded in Goochland county, is dated Oct. 23, 1743, and was proved March 20, 1743–'44. He married Rebecca ——, and had issue: 14, Anthony,[4] born June 9, 1724 (St. Peter's Parish Register), not mentioned in will, but in a deed, as "son & heir," and as residing in Cumberland county in 1753 (Goochland county records); 15, Nathaniel[4]; 16, Thomas[4]; 17, Jesse[4]; 18, David[4]; 19, Lins[4]; 20, Archer[4]; 21, Mary[4]; 22, Susannah[4]; 23, Elizabeth.[4] Had property on Willis' Creek.

7, ROBERT[3] (Thomas,[2] Thomas[1]) lived in Albemarle county, which was cut out of Goochland. His will, proved at May court, 1749, mentions wife Lucy, sister of William Bradly, and issue: 24, John[4]; 25, Robert[4]; 26, *Drury*[4]; 27, Lucy[4]; 28, Elizabeth.[4] Witnesses to will: Walter Leak, Charles Christian, William Christian. Wife probably with child.

26, DRURY[4] CHRISTIAN, of Goochland county, married Lucy Williams, and had issue: 29, James,[5] born April 30, 1758; 30, Gideon,[5] born Aug. 16, 1760; 31, Ann,[5] born March 3, 1764; 32, Drury,[5] born Aug. 18, 1766. (Register of Births, etc., kept by Rev. Wm. Douglas.)

8, WILLIAM[3] (Thomas,[2] Thomas[1]). In 1756 he sold lands in Goochland county given him by his father, Thomas Christian dece'd. He styles himself of Albemarle county. (Goochland county records.)

9, JAMES[3] (Thomas,[2] Thomas[1]). Will dated 18 May, 1752, and proved in Goochland county, June 15, 1759. His wife, Susannah, and James Christian exors. See also 6 Munford's Reports, p. 534, *Christian's devisee* vs. *Christian and others*. Issue: 33, Charles,[4] died *sine prole* in 1761; 34, James,[4] died *sine prole* before 1794; 35, John,[4] of Buckingham county, married Joyce ——, and was living in 1805; 36, *George*,[4] died about 1784 or 1785.

36, GEORGE[4] (James,[3] Thomas,[2] Thomas[1]) married, and had issue: 37, James;[5] 38, Elizabeth; 39, Charles; 40, Sally.

3, Charles[2] Christian, Sr. (? Thomas[1]), of "Westover Parish," Charles City county, obtained numerous patents in Goochland. There is a record there of his deed of gift (1750) to Stephen Watkins, of Amelia county, and his deed to 41, *Charles*[3] *Christian*, jun., of Goochland (1754).

41, CHARLES[3] CHRISTIAN was perhaps son of Charles Christian,

of Westover Parish. His will was proved in Goochland county February 16, 1784, and mentions sons: 42, William[4]; 43, Walter[4]; 44, George[4]; 45, Charles[4]; 46, John,[4] who m'd Judith Leek on May 9, 1771; 47, Elijah[5]; 48, Turner,[4] mar. Anna, dau. of George Payne, jun., 1778; 49, Elizabeth,[4] who m. John Humber, of St. Paul's Parish; 50, Mary,[4] who m'd James Grishom (Grason) Dec. 19, 1770; 51, Judith,[4] who m. Benjamin Lacy on Oct. 25, 1774; 52, Mourning.[4] He left land in Amelia county to son William.

4, JAMES[3] CHRISTIAN (Thomas[1]), of the "parish of St. Peter's," New Kent, had issue: 53, Judith,[3] baptized May 21, 1711. He married Amy (perhaps a daughter of Gideon Macon, of New Kent), and had also, 54, Gideon,[3] born Feb. 5, 1727–'28 (St. Peter's Parish Register); there is on record a deed, 1756, from Gideon Christian, of Charles City county, for 368 acres in Goochland, patented by James Christian March 11, 1711, and devised by said James to his son Gideon; 55, *Richard*,[3] of Charles City; 56, Joel,[3] of Charles City (deed in Goochland, 1754); 57, William,[3] formerly of Goochland (deed 1752), probably member of Charles City committee of safety, 1775; 58, probably *James*[3] of "St. Peter's Parish, New Kent," who, in 1758, sold to Isaac Meanley 130 acres in Goochland, bounding on lands of Joel Christian.

54, GIDEON[3] CHRISTIAN married Susan, dau. of Wm. Browne, of James City, and Alice Eaton. His will proved in Charles City county 1797. Issue: 59, Eaton[4]; 60, Francis[4]; 61, Patrick[4]; 62, William Allen[4]; 63, Anne,[4] m'd. ——— Hill; 64, Alice[4]; 65, Fanny.[4]

55, RICHARD[3] CHRISTIAN had issue: 66, Samuel[4]; 67, Richard[4]; 68, Benjamin[4]; 69, Isham[4] (deed to his sons recorded in Charles City, 1768).

58, JAMES[3] CHRISTIAN, who m'd Tabitha, and had issue: 70, *Joseph Christian*, born Sept. 4, 1757.

5, John[2] (?Thomas[1]). He appears to have died previous to 1768 and left a son, 71, John, living in New Kent in 1773 (*Christian & others* vs. *Whittington & others*, 2d Randolph's Reports, p. 353). 72, Mary, b, Oct. 8, 1735.

(*To be Continued.*)

RULES OF LANCASTER COURT IN 1671.

Att a Co^{rt} held for ye county of Lancaster Nov. ye 8th, A^{o} Dom. 1671, at ye Co^{rt} house there:

	m^{r} Will Ball, Sen.,	m^{r} Bryan Stott,
Present	m^{r} George Wale,	m^{r} Robt Beckenham,
	m^{r} Tho: hayne,	m^{r} Will Ball, jun,
	m^{r} Robt Griggs,	m^{r} Tho. Marshall,

m^{r} Dan Harrison.

Ordered by this Court that the rules & orders hereafter herein menconed & prescribed bee duely observed of all mann: of psons whose occacons shall now, or att any tyme hereafter require their attendance at this Court upon the penalties menconed, & ye further displeasure of this court.

1. That noe pson psume to move ye Co^{rt} for anything but by peticon.
2. That noe pson psume to smoke tobaccoe or to be covered in ye fface of this court, upon ye penaltie of lyeing in ye stocks one hour, or payeing 100^{lb} of tobaccoe to bee disposed off by ye further order of this Court.
3. That noe peticon bee psented to this Court but in a faire and legible hand, otherwise the peticon to be rejected.

Ordered that these rules & orders bee published and affixed in a conspicuous place for ye view of all psons that none pretend ignorance.

SELDEN FAMILY.

(*Continued from page* 60.)

It appears from the statement already given that 1, SAMUEL[1] SELDEN, the immigrant, and Rebecca, his wife, niece of Rebecca, wife of John Lear, had issue 2, Samuel,[2] mentioned in suit in 1714, but not mentioned in wills; 3, Bartholomew,[2] who died in 1727 without issue. He married first, Achilly Achilly (daughter of Joseph Achilly, of Nansemond county, and Mary, his wife), born in 1700. Achilly died without issue in 1722. Bartholomew then married Sarah Hilliard, who survived him, married William Edwards, and died in 1777, *sine prole.* (*Call's Reports*, Vol. II., p. 61; Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*, p. 62-63); 4, *John*[2]; 5, *Joseph*[2]; 6, Elizabeth, who, in 1716, sold her interest

in "Buck-roe" to her father; 7, Mary[2] married Milner, and had Samuel.

4, JOHN[2] SELDEN, justice in 1725 of Elizabeth City county; sheriff of Lancaster county in 1732, and deputy king's attorney in 1752 of Elizabeth City county, where he died in 1754, married three times. By his first wife, whose name is not known, he had, 8, *Richard*[3] *Selden*, of Lancaster county. He married secondly Sarah, eldest daughter of Capt. Richard Ball, of Lancaster, on October 13, 1725 (Hayden: marriage bond at Lancaster Courthouse). He married thirdly, Grace Boswell,* daughter of Capt. William Boswell and Ellinor, widow of Coleman Brough. Issue: 9, Capt. Joseph,[3] mentioned in will of George Yeo; 10, John,[3] named as by Hayden, in father's will, but I have not found the will; 11, Rev. William,[3] born in 1741 (Meade I., p. 140); 12, Elizabeth,[3] mentioned in the will of George Yeo [on page 61, "Elizabeth, daughter of said cousin *Wm.* Selden," ought to be *Elizabeth, daughter of said cousin Selden*].

8, RICHARD[3] SELDEN (John,[2] Samuel[1]), lived in Lancaster county. In 1758 he sold to his cousin Cary Selden "Strawberry Banks," in Elizabeth City county, "devised to him by the will of his father, John Selden, of Elizabeth City county." This estate had been left to John Selden by his brother Bartholomew. He married Mary Ball, daughter of Major James Ball, on November 21, 1741, and had, 13, John,[4] named in will of James Ball (Hayden, 65); probably 14, James[4] Selden, a member of the county committee for Lancaster in 1775; probably 15, Capt. Richard[4] Selden, who died at his residence, "Farmville," Lancaster county, December 6, 1823, aged 65. He (Richard), married Elizabeth Chinn, born September 27, 1774. (Hayden, 121.)

9, JOSEPH[3] SELDEN (John,[2] Samuel[1]), born about 1736, at which time the will of his grandmother, Rebecca Selden, names him. Sheriff of Elizabeth City county. Will dated August 30, 1774, and proved in Elizabeth City county March 28, 1776; names wife Mary, and children, 16, John[4]; 17, Joseph[4]; 18, William[4]; 19, Euphan[4]; 20, Samuel,[4] whose will in 1806 names wife Susannah and children; 21, John; 22, James; 23, Joseph, and niece Maria Selden. A deed in 1770 shows this wife Mary was

* This is the modern spelling, but in the Elizabeth City county records it appears as *Bosell* or *Bossell*, which is the way the name was then pronounced; accent on first syllable.

widow of David Wilson Curle, who died about 1769. The children were, therefore, probably by a former marriage.

10. JOHN[3] (John,[2] Samuel,[1]) married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. James and Martha Wallace, and granddaughter of Rev. James Wallace (whose tombstone, at his place on Back River, shows that he was from Erroll, in Perthshire, Scotland, and was many years minister of the parish of Elizabeth City). He died intestate about 1775, and had, 24, John,[4] of Nottoway, who married Anne ——. (Hayden.)

11, REV. WILLIAM[3] SELDEN (John,[2] Samuel[1]), educated at William and Mary College, 1753, practiced law for a few years, ordained in London for the ministry March 10, 1771; rector Hampton church 1771–1783. Died June 25, 1783, aged forty-two years. Married May 29, 1767, Mary Ann Hancock, of Princess Anne county. Will pro. October 25, 1799. Issue surviving infancy: 25, *Sarah*[4] *Hancock*,; 26, *William*[4] *Boswell*.

25, SARAH[4] HANCOCK SELDEN (William,[3] John,[2] Samuel[1]); born March 21, 1769; died July 26, 1810; married Richard Bagnall. Issue surviving infancy: 27, Mary Grace, born November 25, 1800; died September 5, 1882. Married, first, James B. Vaughan; second, Thomas Cary; third, Matthew W. Kemp. No issue. 28, William Douglas, born October 26, 1803; died January 25, 1867. Married, May 11, 1835, Elizabeth Daingerfield Stark, born April 6, 1816; died January 1st, 1852. Issue: Rev. William Cadogan Bagnall, died unmarried September 16, 1855; Richard Daingerfield, M. D., Elizabeth Moseley, John Selden, Henry Boswell; 29, Henry Boswell, born April 17, 1809; died June 27, 1854. Married, December 30, 1835, Susan Hoggard Vaughan, who was born May 23, 1810, and died May 23d, 1881. Issue: Susan Vaughan Bagnall, Sarah Selden Bagnall (died December 9, 1868, unmarried), Margaret Whitehead, died March 17, 1846.

26, WILLIAM[4] BOSWELL SELDEN, M. D. (William,[3] John,[2] Samuel[1]), born August 31st, 1772; died July 18, 1849. Married Charlotte Colgate, November 22, 1802. Issue: 30, Mary Ann[5]; 31, Susan[5]; 32, John,[5] born August 24, 1806; died at sea, September 30, 1825; 33, *William*,[5] *M. D.*, born August 15, 1808, died November 7, 1887. Married Lucina Pope Wilson, April 27, 1836; 34, *Robert*[5] *Colgate*, born January 19, 1813; died November 1, 1890; married Courtenay Brooke; 35, Charles,[5] unmarried; 36, Henry,[5] M. D., married Mary Elizabeth Ludlow; issue died in childhood.

33. WILLIAM[5] M. D. (William B,[4] Rev. William,[3] John,[2] Samuel[1]),

and Lucinda Pope Wilson, had issue: 37, William[6] Boswell C. S. A., killed at Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862; 38, Henrietta[6] Wilson; 39, Julia[6] Smith,; 40, Charlotte[6] Colgate; 41, Mary, married C. W. Grandy, and had William,[7] Charles[7] Rollin, Julia[7] Selden, William[7] Boswell, Cyrus[7] Wiley, Mary[7]; 42, Louisa[6]; 43, Thomas[6] Wilson; 44, Caroline[6]; 45, Lucy[6].

34. ROBERT[5] COLGATE SELDEN and Courtenay Brooke had issue: 46, Charles[6] Selden, M. D., who married, first, Ella James; second, Isabella James; 47, Robert[6] Colgate, married Georgie Sinclair; 48, Elizabeth[6] Lewis, married Capt. Charles H. Dimmock; 49, Warner[6] Lewis, died during civil war, C. S. A.; 50, Henry[6] C., killed, C. S. A.; 51, Mary[6] Byrd, married William C. Dimmock; 52, Charlotte[6] Colgate, died November 8, 1884, unarried; 53, Susan[6] married John Lloyd Tabb.

[*To be Continued.*]

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN VIRGINIA.

At a council held at the capitol ye 15th of Octob^r^ 1716.

Present	The Governor
Edm'd Jenings	John Lewis
James Blair	Wm Bassett
Philip Ludwell	Nathl Harrison Esq^rs^

On Reading at this Board Two Letters from the Right Honble James Stanhope Esqr his Maj^tys^ Principal Sec^y^ of State signifying his Maj^tys^ pleasure that the Rebell Prisoners taken at Preston and sent into this Colony and have not signed Indentures in England be required to sign the same here and in case of the Refusal that Certificate be given to the Purchaser that it is his Ma^tys^ Pleasure y^t^ the said Prisoners shall serve such Purchaser or there Assigns for the term of seven years.[1]

October ye 24th 1716

A Petition being p^r^sented to this Board in Behalf of Several of ye Rebell Prisoners on Board the Elizabeth and Anne of Liverpool now in Yorke River Complains of divers hardships imposed on them by the M^r^ and owners of the said shyp contrary to Law and his Maj^tys^ gracious Intentions for their Transportation ordered that a copy of the said Pet^n^ be sent to Capt Edward Trafford m^r^ of

[1] Twenty-nine of these prisoners were under indentures, eighty-three of them were not indented. See list published in *Calendar of State Papers*, I., p. 185. The extracts above are from the Council Book.

the said ship and that he have notice to attend this Board or send his answer in writing to the said Pet^rs on Saturday morning and at the desire of the Pet^rs it is also ordered that the said Capt Trafford give leave for Wm Carter and John Stewart two of the said Prisoners to attend at the same time on the Behalfe of the said Pet^rs.

October the 29th 1716

Present The Governor	
Edmund Jennings	John Lewis
Robt Carter	Nath^ll Harrison
James Blair	Mann Page
Phil Ludwell	Edmund Berkeley, Esqrs.

On hearing at this Board the Pet^n[1] of certain of the Rebell Prisoners Transported into this Colony in the ship Eliz^a and Anne of Liverpool together with the answer of Capt. Edward Trafford m^r of the said ship. It is the Opinion of the Council that ye matters complained of are not properly determinable before this Board and that therefore the said Pet^n be dismissed.

Whereas upon hearing the dispute between Capt Edward Trafford m^r of the ship Elizabeth & Anne of Liverpool and certain of the Rebell Prisoners imported in the said ships the Governor was pleased to take notice of an expression dropt by one of the said Prisoners that divers of their number upon payment of several summes of money to the owners and officers of the said ship had been set ashore and suffered to make their escape as well at Liverpool as at Cork and apprehending it to be contrary to his Majesty's Intention that any of the Prisoners designed for Transportation should be suffered to go at Large either in Great Britain or in Ireland, It is therefore the Opinion of the Council that tis fit enquiry be made which of the said Prisoners have been suffered so to escape and by whose measures contrived and that the same be represented to his Ma^ty^s for that Purpose it is ordered that such of the officers and seamen of the said ship and Prisoners on Board as can give evidence in this matter be further examined upon oath before a commitee of this Board any four of which are appointed and Impowered to take the said Examinations.[2]

[1] "The humble representation of the Gentlemen and others, Prisoners transported aboard the *Elizabeth* and *Anne*, of Liverpool," is printed in *Calendar of State Papers*, I., p. 186.

[2] See depositions of James Urquhart, Thomas Foster and William Lyon, giving account of the means by which a number of their fellow-prisoners were permitted by the master of the vessel to escape at the Cove of Cork and elsewhere. *Calendar of State Papers.*

LETTERS TO TOM PECKE,[1] OF JAMES CITY COUNTY.

July the 28th, 1659.

Dearest Brother:

I have sent you goods & one servant in John Chambers Mr of ye prosperous & in ye Charles, Saml Cooper, Master, two servants and goods, two boxes with hatts No 1, 2, C. T., and a bayle of cloth & one mother's box in ye Bayle C. T. No 3 in ye Charles. I pray doe ye most you can for mee this yeare for I doe intend for to send to you in some other shipp this yeare, in ye Pilgrim or some other shipp or by Mrs Hunt. I am willing to doe what I can for you and doe still intend for to entreat our ffather. Hee doth not know that I have sent you a mayd servant or goods this yeare. I told him that I have sent James Clarke to serve you one yeare for to helpe you till you gett other servants, and that James Clarke will doe you but little good for you must send something for his yeare's service. I have gott money of him for the Boy. I pray give him thankes & wright to him & our mother earnestly & entreat them for to supply you once more, for I find them willing if hee could gett money in and happily hereafter hee may, however in ye meantime I will not be unmindful of if I see opportunity for to doe you good. I have spoken to one yt was mr Gowres man one mr Thomas Solsbury newly out of his time for to make you his ffactor for he is heare part owner of a shipp, & told mee that hee did intend hir for James River but ye rest of the owners were not agreed, & hee answeared if hee could have his will he would not be unmindfull of my Brother. If anything happen, I pray doe your best, for hee is a man of a gentile spiritt & much a gentleman & mchant, and if I bee not mistaken hee is of a better nature than young Mr Gower. I pray if tobacco be very deare, I mean ordinary, send not too much but rather if you can send me a bill of Exchange for to receive moneys & some sweet scented soe they be very right that I may have moneys for to cleare them. I pray send one hogshead of yor owne cropp & Ile send you how it proceeds here. As for ye mayd I have promised hir that shee should be a servant in your house for to ye worke of a servant mayd & that shee should not be sold unlesse that some planter for a wife. I pray send

[1] Tom Pecke was a merchant who had a store in James City county. From the records the store appears to have been pretty well stocked. These letters were recorded in York county in connection with the administration of his estate.

returne for hir. Remember my kind love to my sister & I pray be kind to James Clarke. Soe I rest yor Brother to serve you & love whilst I am

CHARLES PECKE.

I pray send this letter inclosed as soon as you can.
Rec.^r 17 Novemb 1659.

Tom: Out of a true sense of yor condition which hath more wrought uppon mee than my own Necessityes, I have to my own preiudice sent you another servant (vizt) a Boy; which though it may seeme but little to you, yet to mee in ye condition I am yet in it is a great matter to spare Tenne pounds, for soe much or neare it every servant stands mee in. Besides you may consider what I have formerly done for you which I am sure hath been more than any man in England of my Estate hath done for his younger children. May there be many that have farre greater estates then I ever had have not done hardly halfe soe much for them as I have done. But if God blesse me & ever make me able, I shall doe what is fitting for mee to doe hoping God will blesse your Industry in ye meane time, & that above all things your care to serve him shall Increase more & more which that it may is ye dayly prayers of

Yo^r Loving ffather

July 26, 1659. H. PECKE.

To Mr Tho: Pecke m^rchant att skiffes creeke on James River in Virginia.
Record^r 17 Novemb 1659.

CONVICTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[*From the Virginia Gazette*, May 24, 1751.]

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 11, 1751.

From Bucks County we hear that a convict servant, one John McCauless, imported here last Fall, has broken open and robbed several Houses of Goods to a considerable value; but being apprehended at a Ferry, is committed to Prison.

Yesterday the trial of Samuel Saunders for the murder of Simon Girtie, came on at the Supream Court, when the Jury returned their verdict manslaughter.

When we see our Papers fill'd continually with accounts of the most audacious Robberies, the most cruel Murders, and infinite other Villanies perpetrated by Convicts transported from Europe,

what melancholy, what terrible Reflections must it occasion! what will become of our Posterity? These are some of thy Favours Britain. Thou art called our Mother Country; but what good Mother ever sent Thieves and Villains to accompany her children; to corrupt some with their infectious Vices and murder the rest? What Father ever endeavour'd to spread the Plague in his Family! We do not ask Fish, but thou gavest us Serpents, and worse than Serpents! In what can Britain show a more Sovereign contempt for us than by emptying their jails into our settlements; unless they would likewise empty their Jakes on our tables! What must we think of that B——d which has advised the Repeal of every Law we have hitherto made to prevent this Deluge of wickedness overwhelming us; and with this cruel Sarcasm, *that these Laws were against the Publick Utility, for they tended to prevent the Improvement and Well-Peopling of the Colonies!* And what must we think of those Merchants, who for the sake of a little paltry Gain will be concerned in importing and disposing of these abominable cargoes?

DAVENPORT FAMILY.

A small book printed at Glasgow, 1745, entitled "Hugo Grotius de veritate Religionis Christianæ," &c., has on the fly leaf, "Jos. Davenport, Junr, July 23, 1748." Under the dedication, in the same hand, are these entries:

"Jos. Davenport & Marg. uxoris liberi.

Elizª Davenport
Marª Davenport } Geminae, natæ Mar. 5th, 1729-'30.

Jos. Davenport Junr Feb 21, 173½
Geo. Davenport Mar 29, 1733
Mat. Davenport, Oct 24, 1734
Jud: Davenport
Jas. Davenport
Peachy Davenport
&
Johan Shank Davenport } Geminæ.
Sarah Davenport.

Joseph Davenport was named town clerk in the charter of Williamsburg (1722). His will, proved March 16, 1761, mentions children: Matthew, Frances Anne Wright, now in England, Joseph, James, George, and Judith Greenhow, first wife of John Greenhow [his second was Elizabeth Tyler]; Matthew was writing master at

the college in 1766. Joseph, Jr., studied at William and Mary College, and in 1755 went to England to be ordained, carrying a strong letter of recommendation from President Thomas Dawson. On his return he became minister of Charles Parish, and remained such till his death. He married Mary ———, and his will was proved March 1, 1788, in York court county. He left a son, William, born December 10, 1763, and a daughter, Eliza Hunter Davenport, who married William Hunter, son of William Hunter, printer of the *Gazette*. In 1778 Augustine Davis, also printer of the *Gazette*, married Martha Davenport. (York county Records.)

Anthony Hay, proprietor of the Raleigh Tavern in 1752 and 1769, married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Penman, and had Barbara (born 1752) and Thomas. He married second, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Davenport, and had Joseph, born July 29, 1759; George, attorney-general of Virginia, born December 15, 1765; Anthony, born November 26, 1767. (Bruton Parish Register.) Charles Hay was another son of the last marriage. Thomas Penman's will was proved in York county in 1759. Anthony Hay's in 1770.

EPPES-BALLARD-HARDYMAN-BURTON-BINFORD, &c.

"*Family record* of my mother, who was Elizabeth Eppes; she had one Sister and one Brother, who were Anne & Peter Eppes. These three were all the children of Peter & Annie, my Grand Father and Grand Mother.

Ann, the Eldest, married John Holt, of Charles city County, Va., & died leaving no Child. Peter Eppes married Lucy Ballard, of Charles City, and lived and died in Rich^{d}, V^{a}., leaving several children. Elizabeth, my mother, married Littlebury Hardyman at the "Indian Fields," Charles City County, at the age of 19 years. They had 3 children, one Son & two daughters, Erasmus Hardyman, who died an Infant; Susan Hardyman, the eldest, married John Southall, of Charles city County, V^{a}., by whom she had 3 sons, Norborne, Albert, & William. Louisa, the 2nd, married George Hairston, of Henry County, V^{a}., by whom she had 8 children, 5 Sons & three daughters, who married, and all have families of children. She died at Hordsville, the residence of her husband, in 1847, in the 60th year of her Age. Littlebury Hardyman, her Father, was an only Son; he had 3 sisters, Susan, Fannie, & Lucy. Susan, the Eldest, married Daniel Jones, of Nottoway, Va.,

by whom she had 3 sons: Col° Littlebury Jones, of Florida, Daniel Jones & Hardyman Jones; this was all of her family. Fannie, the second, married Col° John Binford, of Northampton, N. Carolina, by whom she had Sons & daughters. Lucy, the youngest, married Col° John Bradley, of "Laurel Hill," Charles City, Va., by whom she had 4 children: Maria, who married Philip Southall, Son of Wm Southall, and had two children, John & Lutilda; Lucy Stith Bradley [who] married Col° Thomas Burton, of Rich^d^, Va., & had three daughters, Maria, Lucy, & Louisa; Littlebury Bradley, the Eldest Son, married his Cousin Maria Bradley, and resided at Mount Gallant, near his Father; he died leaving several children, Sons & daughters; John M. Bradley [who] married his Cousin Elizabeth Eppes, daughter of John Eppes. John M. Bradley resides at his Father's Homestead at "Laurel Hill," Charles City C'ty, Va. My Grandmother, whose maiden name was Anne Hardyman, had two Brothers only & no sister; her brothers were Stith Hardyman & John Hardyman. Stith Hardyman married Rachel Tyler, Sister of Judge Tyler, of "Greenway," Charles City Co., Va., and Father of Ex-President Tyler. She had only one child, a Son, call'd Tyler. John Hardyman was an Officer of the Revolution, and died an Old Bachelor in the town of Hampton, in Elizabeth City, Va.

This family record is made from Memory by the last and Oldest member of the family now living; it should be preserved as an interesting Relic at the request of the Author.

ELIZA B. ATKINSON,[1]
Magna Vista, Va.

VIRGINIANS AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, MD., 1793–'94.

The college was opened and dedicated November, 1789. The first commencement took place November, 1793. Charles Alexander, of Virginia, was admitted in 1793 to the degree of bachelor of arts, with John A. Carr, of Prince George county (of the Carr family of Virginia?) "These two young gentlemen, out of a numerous class of twelve, persevered to the end, their associates having quitted them in the last year of the course."

[1] This lady, whose maiden name was Cocke, and was half-sister of Louisa Hardyman, who married George Hairston, of Henry county, has been dead some time. She died in Paducah, Kentucky.

In 1794 the Virginia pupils boarding at the college were "Whiting, Washington, Sen., Washington, Jun., from Alexandria; Lomax, Sen., Lomax, Jun., Thomson, Blackburn, Virginia, part unknown." The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on five students at the commencement this year, one of whom was John Carlisle Herbert, of Alexandria.

"Votes and Proceedings of the Senate of the State of Maryland," 1794.

KATE MASON ROWLAND.

LETTER[1] INTRODUCING LUCY PARADISE.

We, Thomas Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary for the United States of America at the court of Versailles, certify to all whom it may concern:

That we are personally and well acquainted with the family of mrs. Lucy Paradise, wife of John Paradise[2] esquire, with their connections and condition:

That the said Lucy was born in the state of Virginia, in the lawful wedlock of her parents, of a Christian family and educated in the Christian religion:

That her father, the honourable Philip Ludwell esquire, was a native of the same state of Virginia, was a member of the Royal Executive council, of the General court, the supreme judicature of the state and a Visitor of the College of Williamsburg of public foundation:

That her grandfather, the honourable Philip Ludwell esquire, was President of the said state, that is to say, the vicegerent & representative of the king during the absence of the governor, & in cases of inter-regnum:

That her great grandfather, the honourable Philip Ludwell esquire, was Governor of the neighboring state of Carolina, that is to say, the immediate Vicegerent & Representative of the King in ordinary and extraordinary:

[1] Original in possession of Miss Philippa Ludwell Barziza.

[2] Paradise, John, Esq., D. C. L. of Oxford and F. R. S., was of Greek extraction, the son of *Peter Paradise*, English consul at Salonica, where he was born; he was educated at Padua, but resided the greater part of his life in London, in the literary circles of which he was generally known and highly esteemed. He became intimate with Johnson in the latter portion of the Doctor's life; was a member of the Essex-street club and attended his funeral. He died December 12, 1795.—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*, p. 14. *Diaries of Miss Burney.*

That her mother was of the family of Grymes: her uncle on the mother's side, the honourable Philip Grymes esquire, was Receiver general of the King, a member of the Royal executive council, and of the General court, the supreme judicature of the state:

That her grandfather on the same side, the honourable Philip Grymes esquire, was Secretary of the state, a member of the Royal executive council, and of the General court, the supreme judicature thereof:

And that her ancestors in general, both on the side of the father & mother, have been of the most distinguished in that country from its first settlement, for their wealth, and the honours & offices they have filled:

That in that country no distinction of ranks has ever been admitted at all, much less to be made hereditary:

And all this we certify of our own knowledge, so far as the facts are of our own times, and so far as they are of earlier times we have learnt them from the public records & history of the state, & from the constant uncontradicted reputation of that country, of which we are native born.

With respect to the said John Paradise esquire, heretofore resident in the kingdom of Great Britain, lately removed to Virginia and become of our personal acquaintance, we can certify his personal worth only, which is great, and his condition, which is that of a gentleman, & citizen of the state of Virginia, invested with all the rights of that character, capable of all the offices & honours of that country, and received a Visitor of the same College of Williamsburg of which his father-in-law, Philip Ludwell before named, was a Visitor; his family is unknown to us but by reputation, who * * * * represented it as well distinguished by wealth and * * * in England.

Given under our hand and seal at Paris, in the kingdom of France, this 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1788.

TH. JEFFERSON.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BOLLING.—In an old volume of "the laws of Virginia," known as the "Purvis Collection," are entries which show that it once belonged to Robert Bolling, the emigrant: "Robt. Bolling, the son of John and Mary Bolling, of all Halloway's Barking Parish, Tower street, London, was born the 26th day of December, 1646, and

came to Virginia October ye 2^d, 1660: & in the yeare 75 married Jane, the daughter of Thomas Rolfe, gent., by whom he had one son, John Bolling, Born ye 27th day of Jan^y, 1676. She dying he married a second venture Anne, ye daughter of Majo^r John Stith, in ye yeare 1681, by whem h^e hath Robt Bolling, Born Jan^r y^e 25th, 1682, ditto Stith Bolling, Borne March y^e 28th, 1686, ditto Edward Bolling borne y^e first day of October, 1687, ditto Anne Bolling borne y^e 22^d day of July, 1690, ditto Drury Bolling borne y^e 21st day of June, 1695, ditto Thomas Bolling borne y^e 30th day of March 169$\frac{7}{8}$, & Agnes Bolling borne y^e 30th November 1700, and that god allmighty may bless these Blessings shall be the continuall prayer of theire father Robt Bolling."

In another place in the same handwriting of the period is: "These may certifye all persons to know that in the yeare one thousand six Hundred ninety & nine, there was in Charles City County, in Virginia, men, women, children, & slaves, the number three thousand nine hundred and fifty was listed p^r Robt Bolling then sherr."

The book descended to the Robert Bolling who wrote the Bolling Memoirs, as there is written on a leaf: "Ex Libris Robert Bolling, jun. 1764." There is also this item of family interest evidently written by him: "Robert Bolling[1] and Anne Bolling, her maiden name was Meriwether,[2] [had issue] Mary, married William Stark 172$\frac{7}{8}$, Elizabeth—James Munford 172$\frac{7}{8}$, Anne—John Hall, Lucy—Peter Randolp, Jane—Hugh Miller, Martha—Richd Eppes, Susanna—Alexander Bolling, Robert—Mary Tabb."

JAMES.—In a volume of the "Collection of the Acts of Assembly," printed at Williamsburg by William Parks, 1733, owned by the State Library, are the signatures of Thruston James, John James, and George W. James, and this memorandum, Elizabeth James, Susanna James, Sally James, Thruston James, John James, Grace James, children of John and Susan James. The Thruston Register (QUARTERLY, Vol. IV., p. 118) shows that John James and his wife, Justina Thruston, came to James City county in 1713. Major Thruston James was one of the committee of James City in 1774. He was probably a grandson of John James, the immigrant.

BRYAN.—There is a deed in King George county which recites that Richard Bryan (and Frances, his wife), of the parish of Brom-

[1] Son of Robert Bolling and Anne Stith.

[2] Slaughter makes her out Anne Cocke.

field, Culpeper county, sold to John Champe in 1753 land in King George county, purchased in 1694 by his grandfather, Richard Bryan, late of Stafford county, which land descended to Richard Bryan, his son and heir, late of King George, deceased, who by his will January 18, 1747, devised the same to the first-mentioned Richard. Frances Bryan above is shown by a marriage license issued to Richard Bryan, in Spotsylvania, January, 1748, to have been Frances Batteley, and deeds in Culpeper show that she was a daughter of Moses Batteley, of Spotsylvania. They had at least two children in 1755, Batteley and Anna Bryan. Was William Bryan, of the same county, who died in 1806, another child? This last was the known ancestor of William Jennings Bryan.

Moses Battaley was the direct descendant of Gov. Samuel Mathews, of Virginia. As shown by a deed in King George (1754), a patent in the Northern Neck (17—), and earlier records, Governor Mathews' oldest son was Lieutenant-colonel Samuel Mathews. He had issue, Capt. John Mathews, who married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Michael Tavernor, of York county. He had issue, Captain Samuel Mathews, whose will was proved in Richmond county in 1718. This last had Francis, John, Baldwin, Mary and Elizabeth. But only the last, whose mother was a sister of Major George Braxton (Essex Records, 1706), and who married Moses Battaley, survived, having issue Samuel Battaley, Frances Bryan, and other children. From a marriage bond in Spotsylvania, Elizabeth Mathews first married, about 1728, Robert Taliaferro, and there are land patents which show that she had two daughters by him. A Daniel Bryan wrote and published in 1815, at Harrisonburg, Va., a poem called the "Mountain Muse."

In 1753 the General Assembly gave Richard Bryan 250£ as a reward for discovering a cure for the "dry gripes."

PEACHEY.—Vol. III., pp. 111, 209, 132. The will of Phebe Slaughter (daughter of Col. Toby Smith, of Rappahannock, and widow, first of William Hodgskin (died 1673), and second of William Slaughter) names daughter Phebe Latané, and grandson Samuel Peachey. So that it seems William Peachey (p. 113) married Phebe Slaughter, who married subsequently Rev. Lewis Latané. (See Phebe Slaughter's will, proved in Essex, April 10, 1710; Lewis Latané's proved April 17, 1733.)

MATHEWS.—The will of John Mathews, "of the Forks of James River and county of Augusta, Gentlemen," proved November 16,

1757, names children, Sampson, George, John, Joshua, Richard, William, and Archer (last two under age), Jane, Anne, and Rachel. Wife Anne. Sons Sampson and George made executors.

MATHEWS.—Vol. III., p. 173. Governor Samuel Mathews had two sons, Samuel and another (Neill's *Virginia Carolorum*, p. 220), whose name was certainly Francis, captain and justice of York county. Francis left one son, Baldwin, justice, J. P., of York county, died in 1736, leaving at least two daughters: Mary, who married Philip Smith, of Northumberland county, and another, who had a daughter Mary, who married Thomas Buckner. (Deed in York county.) As Samuel Timson (died 1740) had a daughter Mary Buckner, the other child of Baldwin Mathews may have been a wife of Samuel Timson, who resided near him. (See *Buckner-Mathews* below.)

BURNET—BROWNE—CARTER.—"Governor William Burnet, of New York and New Jersey, and subsequently of Massachusetts, had a daughter Mary, who married William Browne, of Salem, Mass. Their oldest son, William Burnet Browne, married Judith, daughter of Colonel Carter, of Virginia, and brought her home in 1763. Can you tell me who this Colonel Carter was?" *William Nelson*, Secretary of Historical Society, Patterson, New Jersey.

The tombstone of William Burnet Browne at "Elsing Green," the home of Carter Braxton in King William county, on the Pamunkey (now residence of Judge Roger Gregory), shows that he was born at Salem, in New England, October the 7th, 1738, and died at his seat in King William, Virginia, May 6, 1784. He married Judith, the daughter of Charles Carter, Esq., of "Cleves," in King George county, in 1763, by whom he had five children, of whom three daughters survived him. An infant son and daughter, and his sister, Mary Browne, of Salem, lie interred with him. What became of the daughters?

BUCKNER—MATTHEWS.—At "Marlfield," in Gloucester county, is a tomb which reads: "Here Lyeth ye Body of Dorothy Buckner, the wife of Baldwin Mathews Buckner and dau. of Col. Samuel and Ann ———, who Departed this Life the 8th of December 1757 Aetat 2 ——. Also the Body of her sister Ann Buckner, who departed this Life the 30th of October—Aetat 18."

The house has a brick let in the side, showing the date of erection as 1732.

There is an old paper of April 5, 1803, according to which James Jones and Francis Debnam, his wife, sues Dorothy, (widow of

John Russell, deceased, and before him of John Buckner, executor of Baldwin Mathews Buckner), Thomas Buckner, Samuel Buckner, John Buckner, and Charity Buckner, by Robert Yates, her guardian. (For *Buckner*, see Vol. III., pp. 173, 274; Vol. IV., p. 181.)

PATE.—Richard Pate was burgess for Gloucester county in 1653, and in 1657 letters of administration were issued to his nephew, John Pate. (Neill's *Va. Carolorum*, 368.) In 1660 the latter was added to the commission of Gloucester county. (*Hening*,, II. 15.) John Pate was councillor in 1671, and in 1672 Thomas Pate, his nephew, was his administrator. (*General Court Records.*) This was Major Thomas Pate, at whose house in Petsworth Parish Bacon died in October, 1676. There is in the Middlesex records a petition from Major John Lewis for damages against Captain Matthew Bentley for taking away his stock and corn to supply the rebel army stationed at "Major Pate's house" during the Rebellion. According to Abingdon Parish Register, Thomas Pate and Elizabeth, his wife, had issue, among others, Matthew Pate, baptized Feb. 20, 1686. He married Anne Reade, and had issue, among others, Sarah, who married William Anderson, 18 Feb., 1736–'37. One of their issue was James Anderson, who married Hannah Tyler, daughter of John Tyler, of Essex county, and she had, among other children, Robert Anderson, of Williamsburg, born in Gloucester, Oct. 22, 1781, and married Helen Maxwell Southall, widow of Peyton Southall, and daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Macaulay. (*Bible Records.*)

Oldmixon says that Bacon died at Dr. Green's in Gloucester, and Hening describes this place in 1722 as "then in the tenure of Robert Porteus, Esq." A ferry was run between Poplar Neck in York county and Dr. Green's. Poplar Neck was at the mouth of Carter's Creek (anciently St. Andrew's Creek, where Major Joseph Croshaw lived). Robert Porteus named his place "New Bottle," and his son Bishop Beilby Porteus had a painting of it, of which he was very proud. Opposite to the mouth of Carter's Creek, a mile below the present Cappahowsick wharf, is a field called "New Bottle." It is not at all improbable that Dr. Green purchased Major Pate's residence, and that Bacon died at "New Bottle." In later years the ferry was run between Skimeno, a little above Carter's Creek, and "Cappahowsick," in Gloucester.

BLAIR.—Rev. James Blair took A. M. at Edinburgh in 1673. Archibald Blair, his brother, was there in 1685 (matriculation entries). The former had no children. The latter married at

least three times. By his first wife, unknown, he had John Blair, President of the Council (died in his 85th year, Nov. 5, 1771.—*Va. Gazette*). In 1703, Archibald Blair and Sarah, his wife, executrix of Bartholomew Fowler's will, sued Thomas Chisman. (*York County Records.*) I think this second wife of Blair was Sarah Archer.[1] He married, thirdly, Mary Wilson, only daughter of Col. Wm. Wilson, about 1720. (*Elizabeth City County Records*, and tombstones at Blunt Point and Rich Neck, Warwick county.) She had married, first, Wm. Roscow; second, Col. Miles Cary, of Rich Neck, and Dr. Blair was her third husband. Dr. Blair had issue: 1, President John Blair (he is frequently spoken of as nephew of Commissary James Blair); 2, James Blair, of James City county. The tombstone of Dr. Blair (*Va. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. XI.) speaks of his *nephews* (nepotibus), see also letter of Gov. Gooch in Perry's *Historical Coll.*, see *College Catalogue*; 3, Elizabeth, who married John Bolling, Jun. (Bolling *Memoirs*); 4, Harrison married Dr. George Gilmer. (Gilmer's *Georgians.*) President John Blair married Mary Monro, daughter of Rev. John Monro. (QUARTERLY, II. p. 82.) Issue: 1, Judge John Blair; 2, Dr. James Blair, married Kitty Eustace, of New York, who married, secondly, J. J. Cuthbert, of Georgia (*Va. Gazette* and marriage bond); he died Dec., 1772 (*Va. Gazette*); 3, Sarah, married Col. Wilson Miles Cary, of Ceely's (Cary Bible); 4, Anne, married Col. John Banister, of Battersea, Dinwiddie county (*Va. Gazette*); 5, Christian, married Col. Armistead Burwell, of Stoneland, Mecklenburg county (Burwell's tombstone, John Blair's will, York county, Bruton Register); 6, Elizabeth, married Capt. Samuel Thompson, of the Royal Navy (*Va. Gazette*, 1768); 7, Mary married Col. George Braxton. (See John Blair's will.) Judge John Blair married Jean ———. (*Va. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. XI.) Judge Blair had three daughters: Nelly, died at fourteen (*Va. Gazette*), Mary, second wife of Robert Andrews, and Jane, first wife of Rev. James Henderson, married Jan. 8, 1795. None of these daughters left surviving issue. Jane had issue, James Blair, John Blair, Thomas Hamilton, and Blair Monro Henderson. The prayer book in possession of Mrs. F. H. Robertson, of Saltville, Va., a granddaughter of Mrs. Henderson by another marriage, shows their births and deaths without issue.

[1] Fowler was Attorney-General of the Colony and lived in Henrico county, where the Archer family was prominent. A child of John Blair was Sarah Archer.—QUARTERLY, Vol. II. p. 82.

James Blair, second son of Dr. Archibald Blair, died about 1773, when Archibald Blair, "his infant orphan," made choice of John Blair, Esq., as his guardian. (*York County Records.*) Archibald Blair died Oct. 7, 1824, aged 71. He married Molly Whiting, of Gloucester, in 1787. He was Clerk of the Council, and Clerk of Committee of Safety during the whole Revolution. Mary, his daughter, married in 1822 John Minor Botts. The will of Archibald Blair, dated in 1809 and recorded in Richmond, May 17, 1825, names children, John, Beverley, Archibald, and Mary.

COATS OF ARMS.—It is a curious fact that the arms on the tombstone placed by Philip Ludwell to the joint memories of Sir Thomas Lunsford, Richard Kempe, and his uncle, Thomas Ludwell, bears: On a bend three eagles displayed between two leopards' heads. The same arms appeared on the shattered tombstone at Jamestown of the second Philip Ludwell. (See cut in *Century Magazine.*) But the book-plate used by the Ludwells was always "gules, between two towers on a bend, arg; three eagles displayed, sable." Motto: *I pensieri stretti edil viso sciolto.*

I have seen in Williamsburg some very handsome silver of antique shape and make, bearing the arms and crest of Webb, of New Kent county, Va. They are the same as those of Sir John Webb, of Oldstock. (See *Burke.*)

The Master of Williamsburg Lodge of Masons uses a chair said to have been presented by Lord Botetourt, but it bears these arms: A chevron between three castles. Crest: a castle. The chair is handsomely engraved with Masonic emblems, and Washington is said to have once presided in it.

TURBERVILLE.—The persons described as parents of George Lee Turberville, on page 254, Vol. IV., were really his grandparents; he was son of Col. John Turberville and Martha Corbin, daughter of Col. John Corbin, of Portobago. (See *Lee of Virginia*, by Dr. Edmund J. Lee.)

PASTEUR.—Dr. William Pasteur was "partner of Dr. George Gilmer," it should be "partner of Dr. John M. Galt." (See Vol. III., p. 275.)

MAXWELL.—Some time before his death, Rev. Charles Best Norcliffe, of Yorkshire, England, presented the editor with a Latin "Thesis," prepared in 1803, at his graduation in Edinburgh, by "Dr. Josephus Gulielmus Maxwell, Americanus, Civitatis Georgieanae Civis." It is a pamphlet of thirty-nine pages on vaccination.

SCOTT—WARE—JORDAN.—Judith *Scott Ware*, widow of Peter Ware, married Samuel Jordan, and was an aunt of Gen. Charles Scott, afterwards Governor of Kentucky. (Brown's *Cabells and Their Kin.*) I do not think that there can be any doubt that she was daughter of Col. John Scott, of New Kent county, Va. John Scott, of New Kent county, and Judith, his wife, had Jane, bapt. Feb. 7, 1713. John Scott had issue: Samuel, born Feb. 6, 1707; Sarah, baptized March 3, 1710; Mary, bapt. Feb. 17, 1711–'12; Martha, born April 28, 1716; Jesse, born May, 1718. Col. John Scott died Oct. 23, 1729. In this list Judith is not mentioned, but the register is very mutilated. We find, however, in the same register, that Peter and Judith Ware had issue dau. Judith, born March 8, 1728–'29. Mary Scott is mentioned in the will of Wm. Bassett as "sister." The Scotts may have come from Newport, in Isle of Wight, England. See "Bassett Family," in Keith's *Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison.*

BRUTON PARISH CHURCH (p. 213).—For "T. C. Roberts," read *Rev. W. T. Roberts.*

LOST!—Information wanted as to the whereabouts of the early will-book of King George county, Va., which was taken from the clerk's office at King George Courthouse during the war, and some years ago was ascertained to be in New York. A reasonable sum would be paid for its return. Communicate with the editor.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—The editor wishes to return thanks to Mr. G. C. Callahan, of Philadelphia, for a copy of the "Yardly Family," compiled by Mr. T. T. Upshur, of Northampton county. Special thanks are also due to R. F. Scott, Esq., Bursar of St. John's College, Cambridge, for a valuable copy of the *Admissions to St. John's*, Parts I. and II. January 16, 1729–'30 to July, 1715." I appreciate also very highly the gift from Prof. Joseph J. Casey of his *Index to Hening's Statutes*, For numerous other books, pamphlets, papers, etc., the editor feels very grateful.

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